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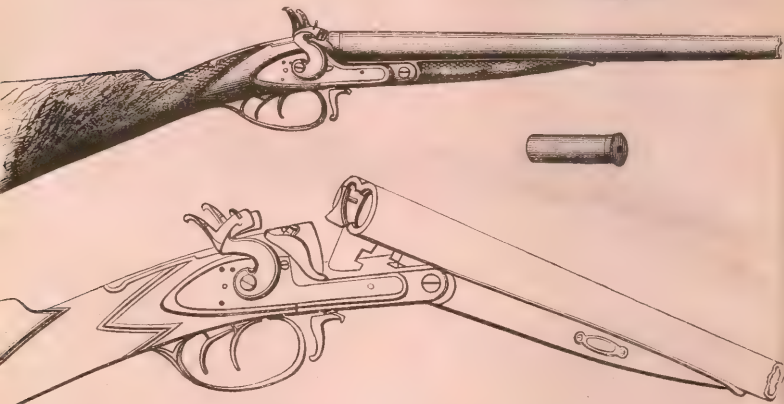
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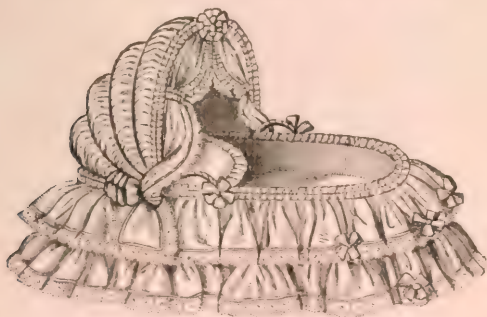
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## PREFACE.

N the preparation of this Guide Book, the author has sought to give, within the limits of a single portable volume, all the information necessary to enable the tourist to find his way without difficulty from place to place, and to see the objects best worth seeing, throughout such parts of Europe as are generally visited by American and English travellers. He has endeavoured to give concise and reliable information in relation to all objects which, by common consent, are best worth a visit—giving fewer details in relation to matters of inferior or secondary interest. In doing this he has studiously avoided recording his own opinions and dicta, and encumbering the Guide Book with obtrusive criticisms; he has preferred to give facts, leaving his readers to form their own judgments and to make their own comments. In relation to matters about which there exists a difference of opinion among writers, he has contented himself with a brief statement of the opinions of the best writers on either side, leaving the decision to the judgment of the reader.



With few exceptions, the author has travelled over the routes he has described, and has given the results of his own *bonâ fide* researches. In relation to places which he has not visited, he has sought information from trustworthy persons who have done so, and upon the accuracy of whose statements he has good reason to rely.

It is hardly possible that a work of this character should be absolutely free from errors, as changes are constantly occurring—new routes opened, new hotels established, and the like; but the author ventures to say, that in point of accuracy it will at least bear comparison with similar works already published. He will be thankful to any one who will give him notice through his Publishers, of any errors or omissions.

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### STEAMERS.



AMERICANS intending to visit Europe are not limited in their choice of conveyance. There are no less than twelve lines of steamers plying regularly between the United States and European ports. Among the ships composing them are many of the finest vessels ever constructed.

The ships of the *Cunard* line leave New York weekly, on Wednesday, for Queenstown and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, 130 dollars; in the second cabin, 80 dollars, gold. Those of the *Inman* line leave New York weekly, on Saturday, for Queenstown and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, 100 dollars, gold; in the steerage, 35 dollars, United States currency. Those of the *North German Lloyd*, or *Bremen* line leave New York weekly, on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen—fare, in the first cabin, 120 dollars; in the second cabin, 72 dollars; in the steerage, 25 dollars, gold. Those of the *Hamburg* line leave New York weekly, on Tuesday, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg—fare, in the first cabin, 120 dollars; in the second cabin, 72 dollars; in the steerage, 25 dollars, gold. Those of the *Transatlantic*, or *French* line leave New York twice in each month for Brest and Havre—fare, in the first cabin, 140 dollars; in the second cabin, 75 dollars, gold. Those of the *Guion* line leave New York weekly, on Wednesday, for Queenstown and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, 80 dollars, gold; in the steerage, 30 dollars, currency. Those of the *National* line leave New York weekly, on Saturday, for Queenstown and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, 80 dollars and 100 dollars, gold; in the steerage, 30 dollars, currency. Those of the *London and New York* line leave New York twice a month for London direct—fare, 90 dollars, 70 dollars, and 30 dollars in cur-

rency. Those of the *Anchor* line leave New York every Wednesday and Saturday, for Londonderry and Glasgow—fares, first cabin, 75 dollars and 65 dollars; steerage, 28 dollars, all in currency. Those of the "*Allan line*" leave Quebec every Saturday, (during the winter months, from Nov. 1 to April, they sail from Portland,) fare, 80 dolls. and 70 dolls. gold. This Company despatches steamers at stated intervals from Baltimore to Liverpool. Those of the "*White Star*" line leave New York every Saturday for Liverpool, fare, 80 dolls. gold; steerage, 30 dolls. currency. The *Cunard* Company dispatch an additional steamer on Thursday of each week for Queenstown and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, 80 dollars, gold; steerage, 30 dollars, in currency. The *Inman* Company dispatch an additional ship, on alternate Tuesdays, to Halifax, Queenstown, and Liverpool—fare, in the first cabin, to Liverpool, 80 dollars; Halifax, 20 dollars, gold; in the steerage, to Liverpool, 30 dollars; to Halifax, 15 dollars, currency. The *North German Lloyd* dispatches ships twice in each month from Baltimore and from New Orleans to Southampton and Bremen. The *Hamburgh* Company dispatch a ship twice a month from New Orleans, *viâ* Havana to Hamburgh.

There is little difference in point of safety and comfort between the ships of the various lines: most of them are of recent construction, are believed to be seaworthy, and are under the command of competent seamen. The dietary leaves little to be desired. Many travellers claim that the ships having state rooms on the main or dining-saloon deck are more comfortable than those having their first-class rooms below. It is certainly very desirable to be able to have the port-holes of one's cabin open every day except in the severest weather, as upon the Bremen, Hamburgh, and Guion lines; and those who have crossed in winter by the ships of the lines named, will bear witness to the agreeable temperature of the saloons and state rooms even in the coldest weather. In choosing a berth, the traveller who suffers from sea-sickness will find his condition less wretched amidst than at either of the extreme ends of the ship. Prudent travellers are likely to go on board provided with a comfortable folding chair, and none but the inexperienced wear "stove-pipe" hats at sea. Passengers will find it convenient to place articles needed on the voyage in a trunk small enough to go underneath the state-room berth, and to allow the bulky baggage to go below.

### PASSPORTS.



PASSPORT is an essential to the traveller who intends to visit France,\* Belgium,\* Russia, or Portugal. It is not essential elsewhere, in countries described in this work; but the author advises all travellers to be provided therewith. Its exhibition procures its possessor the *entrée* to many galleries and places of interest, which he could not otherwise see without difficulty or delay. It is useful as a means of identification at post-offices, and at the offices of strange bankers. It cost is trifling, and it will be seen, from the directions we give, that it is very easily procured.

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\* It is presumed that the regulations requiring passports in Belgium and France are temporary and will be rescinded as soon as tranquillity is fully restored in the latter country.

*Directions for procuring American Passports.*

One passport will be sufficient for husband, wife, and minor children; other members of a party, except servants, must have separate passports. The relationship between different members of the same family should be stated in the application.

To procure a passport, the applicant has only to transmit the following papers, by mail or otherwise, to the Secretary of State at Washington, requesting that a passport be made out and sent by mail to his address:—

(1.) *Applicant's affidavit of citizenship*, to be sworn to before a justice of the peace or notary public.

State of ..... }  
County of ..... } S.S.

I, ....., do swear that I was born at ..... on or about the ..... day of ....., 18....; that I am a (*native born or naturalised*) citizen of the United States.

U. S. Int.  
Revenue  
Stamp.  
—  
cents.

Sworn to before me, this }  
..... day of ....., 18...., }

(Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public.)

If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must accompany the affidavit. It will be returned to him with the passport.

*(2.) Affidavit of Witness.*

State of ..... }  
County of ..... } S.S.

I, ....., do swear that I am acquainted with ....., above named, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the declaration above made by said ..... is true.

U. S. Rev.  
Stamp.  
—  
5 cents.

Sworn to before me, this }  
..... day of ....., 18...., }

(Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public.)

It will also be necessary to enclose the following *oath of allegiance*, sworn to in the same manner as the foregoing affidavits:—

(3.) I, ....., of ....., do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Convention, or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and farther, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and farther, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

U. S. Rev.  
Stamp.  
—  
5 cents.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this.....day  
of ....., 18.....

(Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public.)

Annexed to the application should be the following *description of the person*:—

(4).	Age . . . . .	Feet, inches.
	Stature . . . . .	(High or low or medium).
	Forehead . . . . .	(Colour).
	Eyes . . . . .	(Large, small, or medium).
	Nose . . . . .	
	Mouth . . . . .	
	Chin . . . . .	(Long " or short). "
	Hair . . . . .	(Colour).
	Complexion . . . . .	(Light or dark).
	Face . . . . .	(Round or oval).

No *visa* or other formality is necessary, after the passport is procured, until the traveller reaches Europe, when either at London or Paris he will procure the *visa* of the American Minister (if at London), or Consul (if at Paris), and afterwards that of the Minister of the country he proposes visiting—Russia, Rome, or Portugal, as the case may be.

#### *Directions for procuring British Passports.*

1. Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in writing, and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, London," with the word "Passport" conspicuously written on the cover.

2. The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s.; and if it is desired that the passport should be sent by post, that sum must be forwarded with the application for the passport by a post-office order, made payable at the post-

office, Charing Cross, London, to the chief clerk at the Foreign Office. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

3. Foreign Office passports are granted only to British-born subjects, or to such foreigners as have become naturalized, either by act of Parliament or by a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. When the party is a "naturalized British subject," he will be so designated in his passport; and, if his certificate of naturalization be dated subsequently to the 24th of August, 1850, and previously to the 1st of August, 1858, his passport will be marked as good for one year only; or, should the certificate be dated subsequently to the 1st of August, 1858, his passport will in that case be marked as good for six months only, except in cases where a license for a longer period of residence abroad has been granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department; but this regulation will not preclude any person whom it affects from obtaining at the Foreign Office, at any future time, on his producing his old passport, a new passport in exchange for it for a further limited period, without being required to pay a fresh charge. A Foreign Office Passport granted to a British-born subject, or to a "naturalized British subject" who has been naturalized by act of Parliament, or whose certificate of naturalization is dated previously to the 24th of August, 1850, is not limited in point of time, but is available for any time, or for any number of journeys to the Continent.

4. Passports are granted to all persons either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the application of any banking firm established in London or in any part of the United Kingdom; or upon the production of a certificate of identity signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary, resident in the United Kingdom.

5. If the applicant for a passport be a naturalized British subject, his certificate of naturalization, with his signature subscribed to the oath printed on the third page of it, must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the certificate of identity granted on his behalf; and his certificate of naturalization will be returned with the passport to the person who may have granted the certificate of identity, in order that he may cause such naturalized British subject to sign the passport in his presence. The agents at the outports are not authorized to grant passports to naturalized British subjects, and such persons, if resident in London or in the suburbs, should apply *personally* for their passports at the Foreign Office.

6. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office; but the passports will be issued at the outports immediately on application, accompanied by the production of a certificate of identity, within such hours as may be fixed with regard to the convenience of persons desirous of embarking for the Continent.

7. A passport cannot be sent by the Foreign Office, or by an agent at an outport, to a person already abroad; such person, being a British-born subject, should apply for one to the nearest British mission or consulate. A passport cannot be issued abroad to a naturalized British



subject, except for a direct journey to England, or, in the case of a colonial naturalized subject, for a journey back to the colony where he has been naturalized. Neither can a passport granted at the Foreign Office to a naturalized British subject for a limited period be renewed by Her Majesty's diplomatic or consular agents in foreign countries; but only at the Foreign Office.

8. The bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign Office should sign his passport as soon as he receives it: without such signature either the *visa* may be refused, or the validity of the passport questioned abroad. Travellers about to proceed to Russia, Turkey, and Portugal, can have their passports *visé* at the under-mentioned places respectively: for Russia, at the Russian Consulate, 32, Great Winchester-street; for Turkey, at the Turkish Embassy, 1, Bryanstone-square; and for Portugal, at the Portuguese Consulate, 5, Jeffrey's-square.

Travellers who may have any intention to visit the Russian empire at any time in the course of their travels, are particularly and earnestly advised not to quit England without having had their passports *visé* at the Russian Consulate in London.

MODEL FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY, *to be written out in full, signed and sealed by the person giving it; and also by the person in whose behalf it is granted.*

(Date of place and day of the month).

The undersigned, mayor of (*magistrate, justice of the peace, minister, physician, surgeon, solicitor or notary, as the case may be*), residing at \_\_\_\_\_ hereby certifies that *A. B. (Christian and surname to be written at length)*, whose signature is written at foot, is a British subject, and requires a passport to enable him to proceed to \_\_\_\_\_ *(accompanied, as the case may be, by his wife and children, with their tutor, named C. D. (Christian and surname to be written at length),* a British subject, and \_\_\_\_\_ *governess, and* \_\_\_\_\_ *maid servant [or servants], and* \_\_\_\_\_ *man servant [or servants], named E. F., a British subject [or subjects], and a courier, named G. H., a naturalized British subject).*

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(With the usual signature).

(Seal).

Signature of the above-named \_\_\_\_\_

Persons preparing to travel may be spared the necessity of personal attendance at the Foreign Office and of procuring *visas*, by employing one of the London Passport Agents, who, on being apprized that the application has been forwarded to the Foreign Office will at once procure the passport and the necessary *visas*. Edward Stanford, 6 and 7, Charing-cross, W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet-street, and Lee and Carter, 440, West Strand, are Passport Agents, and will give any required information.

## EXPENSES.

**I**T is impossible to estimate the expenses of travelling in Europe, as they must depend upon the habits and means of the traveller, and the rapidity with which he travels. Those who travel in the first-class, and live at the best hotels, will expend from one-third to one-half more than those who travel in the second class and content themselves with more modest lodgings. Hotel charges in the large cities of Great Britain and the Continent are very nearly the same. Single persons occupying a bedchamber without sitting-room may live very comfortably at first-class hotels at from 3 dollars to 4 dollars, say 16s. or 20 francs, per day. Very comfortable accommodation may be had in good hotels of the second class for two dollars, or say 8s. or 10 francs, per day, lodging and meals included. Very comfortable bed-rooms are to be found even at the Langham, and Charing Cross, and other large hotels in London, on the upper floors (to be always conveniently reached by the lift, or ascending room), for 3s. 6d. per day; service is charged 1s. 6d. per day. A plain breakfast may be had for 1s. 6d., lunch for 2s., and a dinner by the *carte* at from 3s. to 4s.; or say, taking the larger estimate, 12s. 6d. per day, equal to 3 dollars. It would be very easy to live comfortably at hotels of the same class for even less than the sum named. At Paris and in other large cities on the Continent, one may live very comfortably at hotels of the first class for 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars, or 12 to 15 francs per day, but for this price a bedchamber only could be afforded; a *salon*, or sitting-room, adds from 10 to 15 francs per day to this price. Very comfortable board may be had in respectable boarding-houses, or *pensions*, in London and Paris, for 10 francs per day, including room, service, and meals. Respectable *pensions* in Paris receive boarders even at 8 francs per day.

One may estimate the average cost of travelling on the Continent, in the first class, by express trains, at 5 francs per hour. For instance, the fare from Paris to Cologne, 11½ hours, is 67 francs 15 centimes; from Paris to Frankfort, *via* Strasbourg or Cologne, 16 hours, it is 81 francs 15 centimes. In France and in other countries on the Continent, the express trains generally consist of first-class carriages only. The fares in the second class are about one-fourth less, and in the third class about one-half less than in the first class. Railway fares are about 25 per cent. higher in Great Britain than on the Continent.

The entire expenses of a person travelling first class, making the usual stops to visit objects of interest on the route, may be put down at 28 shillings, or 7 dollars per day in Great Britain, and 6 dollars per day in other parts of Europe. Travellers going in the second or third class upon the railways, and seeking the smaller and more economical hotels, or who reside in *pensions* in the large towns, may travel for one-third less. The author has known many respectable tourists who have made extensive tours in Europe at an average cost of 3 dollars per day. A well-known author, in speaking of the expenses of a tour in Europe, says, "They must vary according to the tastes, the habits, the age, and the intelligence of the traveller; the weight of his baggage, the number composing his party, the distance he travels in a given time, and many other things. Two dollars a day ought to suffice for a young man who

11 20  
2 00  
1 00  
6 10  
13

carries his own baggage, dispenses with useless guides, and is willing to travel in third-class cars." One need not be ashamed to travel in the way indicated, if it is necessary to do so. Many very respectable persons travel in third-class cars. An eminent American scholar, who made an extensive tour in Germany not long since, informed the author that he travelled in the third class as the best means of coming in contact with the learned men of the country. He found professors and students frequently, if not generally, travelling in the cars of that class.

### BAGGAGE.



GREAT diversity exists in the advice given by writers of guide-books as to the amount of baggage to be carried by tourists. On the ocean steamers no limit is made, and whatever may be the rules of the different steamship companies on the subject, practically the passenger is allowed to carry all the personal baggage he may desire. On land, however, it is quite different, the quantity allowed to each traveller being strictly limited, and the carriage of the excess being charged for at high rates.

On the Rhine railways, and on most of the railways of Germany, a charge is made for all baggage except such as is placed within the carriage; a carpet bag or other article of baggage small enough to go easily underneath the seat, or to be placed upon the racks inside the carriage, is carried without charge. (An ordinary hand-trunk, eighteen or twenty inches in length, and not more than nine inches in height, will go underneath the seats of railway carriages.) Persons who can travel with such articles of baggage as can be conveniently carried in the hand, will save much expense, to say nothing of the annoyance of being obliged to be early at stations for the purpose of registering packages, and the greater annoyance of waiting half an hour or more after their arrival at their journey's end until all the baggage in the train is assorted and ready for delivery. On the other hand, one who travels with so limited a supply of *impedimenta* must obviously submit to many inconveniences and discomforts for want of requisite supplies of clothing and other necessities. The only proper advice to be given to travellers is to take as little as possible, but not to leave behind, for fear of annoyance and a little extra expense, comforts and necessities to which they are accustomed at home, and the want of which will be more than ever felt abroad.

### CUSTOM HOUSES.



PERSONS carrying personal baggage only have little to fear in their encounters with Customs' officials in any part of Europe. In Great Britain, tobacco, wines, and spirits, and American or other reprints of English books, are the chief objects of search. It is presumed that no traveller will have more than enough of the two former for his own proper use, and if he desires to prevent their confiscation, he will leave the latter at home. The same scrutiny is observed on the Continent as to tobacco and spirits. In the examination, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, the officers rarely examine more than a single package of the baggage of each passenger or party, and that examination is politely made. Civility

and a readiness on the part of the passenger to submit to the requirements of the law will ensure civility in return. It is well for travellers making their first tour to impress this fact upon their minds; nothing is gained by treating with discourtesy or petulance officers charged by law with the performance of a disagreeable duty. Persons who have in their possession articles subject to duty, or as to which there exists any doubt on this point, will do better to frankly exhibit them to the officer, and submit patiently to his decision.

### COURIERS.



GREAT diversity of opinion exists among travellers in relation to the employment of couriers, or travelling servants. The author has heard many travellers of experience, who could well afford to employ them, declare that they would on no account do so; and he has heard many others, similarly situated as to means, declare that on no account would they travel without one. After more than ten years of travelling in Europe, sometimes with and sometimes without a courier, the author ventures the opinion that, while to single gentlemen, or to small parties of gentlemen in health, the services of a courier will hardly repay the cost, to parties which include ladies or children his services, if he is intelligent and faithful, are most valuable, and, if the expense can be afforded, should be secured. Besides acting as interpreter, he attends to the purchase of tickets, the registration of baggage and the securing of eligible places in trains, duties which, at crowded stations and in the hurry and confusion of departure, most travellers are glad to delegate. It is his duty to select the hotels at which his employer is to lodge, to secure rooms, to attend to the delivery of baggage, to adjust hotel and other bills, to act as *valet de place* in cities and places of interest, and to perform generally all the duties of a personal servant. It is easy to see, from this brief catalogue of his duties, that if they are faithfully performed he will save his employer much discomfort and annoyance. Respectable couriers (and it is best always to exact certificates of character as well as skill) may be had at from £10 to £12 per month. Besides their wages, their fares must be paid (they expect to go in the second class if the trains on which they travel contain cars of that class), and though they always claim that they are free guests at hotels, or that they pay their own hotel expenses, there is good ground for believing that the employer pays for this in the increased rate of charges which he finds in his bill.

### RAILWAY TRAVELLING.



THE author is well aware that a majority of English and American travellers will not stop to inquire in relation to any class of conveyance upon railways or otherwise, except the first class. It will interest many travellers, however, to know, that on many routes in Great Britain the cars of the second class (which are to be found on all trains) are very nearly as comfortable as those of the first, the principal difference being in the curtains and carpeting. For several years improvements have been constantly made in the second class cars in Great Britain, especially upon the through express trains.

The difference in price between the various classes is considerable, and many well-to-do Englishmen travel in the second and even in the third class. The second-class cars in Belgium and France are very nearly equal, and those in Germany and Switzerland are fully equal, in point of comfort, to most first-class cars in England. On several of the great French railways the through express trains are made up of first-class carriages only. In Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy second-class carriages accompany all trains. Travellers wishing to take the second class in France must therefore content themselves with a diminished rate of speed. In travelling from Paris or any other place in France into Germany by express trains, the traveller may purchase a *mixed* ticket, entitling him to travel in the first class to the frontier, and thence to his destination in the second. Very few Germans travel in the first class in their own country, the cars of that class being given up to foreigners. It is stated on good authority that out of every 100 travellers upon the German railways, 4 travel in the first class, 26 in the second, and 70 in the third class.

It would be impossible, in a work of this character, to give reliable information as to the hours of the departure of the trains. Although changes in the running of trains are much less frequent than in America, they are sometimes made; and the traveller, to avoid all difficulty on this score, should, on his entrance into each country, purchase at the first railway station the local railway time-tables, which are always to be had for a trifle. In England, "Bradshaw's Railway Guide" (not to be confounded with "Bradshaw's Continental Guide"); in France, "Chaix's Indicateur des Chemins de Fer;" in Germany, "Hendschel's Telegraph," are the best.

In Great Britain, France, and Switzerland, compartments are set apart for persons who wish to smoke, and no smoking is allowed in any other, except with the consent of the occupants. The guard will always interfere to prevent smoking in the other compartments if he is requested to do so. In Germany, smoking is allowed in all carriages which are not designated by the officers of the train or placarded, "For those who do not smoke" (*Für Nichtraucher*).

## HOTELS.



THE names of hotels are inserted in this Guide-Book immediately after the names of cities or towns, and in the order of their merit. The characters of hotels are given either from the author's own knowledge, or from that of respectable persons who are well known to him. Where changes for the better may have occurred in any hotel not favourably noticed, the author, on receiving satisfactory evidence through his publishers of such improvement, will be glad to make the proper corrections in future editions.

It is advisable, before reaching any town where the traveller is to stop, to fix upon the hotel at which he intends to reside, and on coming out of the railway station, or on leaving a steamer, to at once call for the porter of that hotel. This announcement will relieve him from the clamours of the mob of porters and touters who in many places attend upon the arrivals of trains and steamers.

Having reached the hotel, the tourist will find it to his advantage to ask to be shown the apartment which the hotel-keeper proposes to assign




to him, and to ask the price, if even for one day; and this before the baggage is deposited in the hotel and the cab has been sent away. Phillips, in his recently-published "Guide," says on this point, "It is always prudent to ask, and, if need be, discuss the price of apartments before occupying them." In order that the *amour propre* of my reader may not be wounded, let me say that this precaution is now the *mode*; the English, who are wise tourists, having given us the excellent example. If any traveller will take the trouble to test the efficacy of this advice, he will be surprised to see how much the course here recommended will diminish his daily expenditure. There is no impropriety in asking the price of entertainment in advance, and Americans would do well to follow in this respect the example of their British cousins.

Travellers intending to leave by early morning conveyances, should see that proper notice to that effect is given to the porter, and that the hotel bill is presented, before they retire for the night.


The author deems it proper to add that recommendations of hotels or other establishments in this Guide-Book cannot be obtained by purchase; and that no person has been, or will be authorised to contract with hotel-keepers or other persons for favourable notices therein.

NOTE.—When there are several hotels of the first class in any town or city, and the author wishes to indicate that they are of very nearly equal merit, the names are printed in capital letters.

#### VALETS DE PLACE.

T is best, if the traveller is not accompanied by a courier who is thoroughly acquainted with the chief cities upon the Continent, to employ at once, upon his arrival, a competent local guide, or *valet de place*. They can always be found at the principal hotels. If a little care is taken to ascertain if the *valet* is competent to point out the objects best worth seeing, and to give correct information in relation to them, his employment will not only be a source of saving, but will add greatly to the interest of the traveller's visit. As much may generally be seen in a single day under the guidance of a competent *valet* as in two days if the traveller makes his way unaided. An experienced *valet* will frequently procure admission to places which are ostensibly closed to the public, and he generally pays much less for *pour boire*, or gratuities, than the traveller himself would pay. Caution should be exercised in making purchases at shops recommended by *valets*, as they are naturally disposed to favour those who pay them the highest rate of commission upon sales to persons introduced by them. These commissions are, of course, added to the price of the articles purchased. In a few of the Routes the author has given the names of *valets de place* who are known to him to be competent and trustworthy. The wages usually demanded are from five to seven francs per day.


#### LANGUAGES.

HE tourist who would receive the maximum of advantage and of pleasure from a tour in Europe, should be familiar with the languages of the countries which he visits. He who has no knowledge of them will derive much less pleasure from his travels than he who possesses a little; but let no one hesitate to



undertake the tour of Europe if circumstances have rendered it impossible for him to acquire even a *smattering* of its tongues. The English language is spoken at all the leading hotels frequented by strangers upon the Continent; in every city, *valets de place* who speak English are to be found, and, at terminal stations upon the great lines of travel, interpreters, licensed or employed by the companies, are present, to assist travellers on their arrival and departure.

### FUNDS.


HE most convenient way of carrying money for use in Europe is by a traveller's "letter of credit," issued by a banker who deals in credits of that kind. These letters are available in every part of Europe. American travellers may procure them of several banking houses in New York; among others, of Brown, Brothers, and Co., August Belmont and Co., Duncan, Sherman, and Co., Morton, Bliss and Co., John Munroe and Co.,\* Tucker, Andrews, and Co.,\* Drexel, Winthrop, and Co.,\* Bowles, Brothers, and Co.\* English travellers may procure letters of credit from any of the leading London or provincial bankers.

A very convenient as well as economical and safe way of carrying money is in *circular notes*, which are issued in denominations of £10 and £20, and in larger denominations, by Morton, Rose and Co., the Union Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, and several of the leading banking houses. These notes are available throughout Europe.

English sovereigns pass currently in Belgium, Holland, and Germany; but the most advantageous coins in any part of the Continent are *Napoleons*, which are everywhere current.

We will end our chapter of advice by quoting from a well-known editor the following advice to travellers (taking the liberty of changing a word or two):—"We advise the traveller to make up his mind beforehand what line of route he proposes to follow, and gain some acquaintance with the countries before setting out, by perusing the best works descriptive of them; that he should lay in such a stock of good temper and patience as is not likely to be exhausted whatever mishaps may befall him, and that he should divest himself as soon as possible of his prejudices, and especially of the idea of the amazing superiority of his own over all other countries, in all respects."

### BOOKS.

HE author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the authors of the following works, from which he has derived valuable assistance. He deems it his duty to state that tourists who intend to spend time enough in Europe to thoroughly explore its by-ways as well as its great thoroughfares, and to whom the cost and bulk of the works named are not objectionable, will do well to purchase Black's Guides to England, Ireland, and Scotland, three

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\* These firms have branch establishments at Paris.

volumes, and Murray's Handbooks, comprising about thirty-five volumes—Baedeker's Guide-Books, eleven volumes; and "Les Guides Joanne," about twenty volumes. All the works named are admirably compiled, and contain a large amount of matter of great interest to the student and man of letters, as well as the tourist, and the works of each author contain much of value which is not included in those of other writers.

The author, in conducting the traveller to the objects best worth seeing in the great cities of Europe, has been careful to omit nothing the omission to see which would cause regret, but he has been compelled to omit many things of secondary interest to which compilers of *local* guide-books devote their attention. Travellers who intend to spend a considerable time in the great cities, and who desire to explore them more minutely than they will be able to do under the guidance of the present work, will find, in nearly all of them, local guide-books, which are generally accurate and exhaustive. He desires to especially commend Murray's Modern London and Galignani's Paris Guide.

The author has not hesitated to quote, from the works of writers of acknowledged reputation, descriptions of interesting objects. In all cases in which he has adopted the phraseology of others, he has been careful to give due acknowledgment. On this subject the editor of Murray's Hand-Book for Northern Italy well says:—

"The compiler of a Handbook is happily relieved, by the necessity of being useful, from the pursuit of that originality of a tourist which consists in omitting to notice great works *because they have been noticed by others*, and in crying up some object which has hitherto been deservedly passed over. It would, moreover, be a misfortune, if the editor of a Guidebook of Italy were ambitious of composing an original work. Italy has been so long studied that all its most interesting sites and works have been repeatedly and carefully described; and so much has been written, and by persons of such ability and acquirements, that the most difficult task is that of compiling and of selecting materials.

"Although, therefore, the Editor has had the benefit of repeated personal examination, he has not scrupled to use freely the numerous works which treat upon the subject. As it is scarcely possible, in the compass of a Handbook, where space is so valuable, to indicate whence passages have been extracted, the following works are here mentioned as those which have been chiefly used, in order to protect the Editor from the charge of borrowing without acknowledgment, and that the traveller may, if he wishes, seek in them further information."

*The following, among other works, have been consulted in the preparation of this Guide Book.*

Ireland and the Irish, by S. C. Hall.  
 The Irish Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray.  
 Homes and Haunts of the British Poets, by W. Howitt.  
 Visits to Remarkable Places, by W. Howitt.  
 The Land of Burns, by Professor Wilson and R. Chambers.  
 Caledonia, by W. Beattie.  
 History of England, by Macaulay.

- A Collection of Chronicles and ancient Histories of Britain, now called England, by John de Waurin.
- The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving.
- The History of Scotland, from the Accession of Alexander III. to the Union, by Patrick Fraser Tytler.
- The History of Scotland, from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688, by Hill Burton.
- Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.
- The Scenery of Scotland, in connexion with Physical Geology.
- First Impressions of England and its People, by Hugh Miller.
- Wild Wales: its People, Language and Scenery, by George Borrow.
- Knight's Geography of the British Empire.
- Études sur l'Angleterre, par Léon Faucher.
- The Statesman's Year Book, 1870.
- Les plus belles Eglises du Monde, Mame et fils.
- Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
- De Cloet, Voyage pittoresque dans le Royaume des Pays-Bas.
- Marmier, Lettres sur la Hollande.
- Motley's United Netherlands.
- Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
- Kugler, Handbook of Painting (German, Flemish and Dutch Schools).
- Ch. Blanc, Histoire des Peintres de toutes les Ecoles.
- Description Géographique de la Belgique, par Tarlier.
- Excursions en Belgique, par A. Vasse.
- Moeurs, Usages, etc. des Belges, par Moke.
- History of the French Revolution, A. Thiers.
- Les Girondins, A. de Lamartine.
- Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, A. Thiers.
- Alpine Journal (The), by Members of the Alpine Club.
- Engelmann, Bibliotheca Geographica.
- A Physician's Holiday, London, 1858.
- Forbes and Tyndall, On the Alps and their Glaciers.
- Manget (J. L.), Le Lac de Genève, Chamounix, le Mont-Blanc.
- Oberland Bernois (L'), sous les Rapports Historique, Scientifique, et Topographique.
- Peaks, Passes and Glaciers, by Members of the Alpine Club, 1st and 2nd Series, London, Longman, 1862.
- Smith (Albert), Mont Blanc.
- Switzerland, by W. Beattie.
- Allemagne (De'l), par Madame de Staël.
- Almanach de Gotha. Annuaire diplomatique et statistique.
- Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau, by an Old Man.
- Deutschland, sein Volk und seine Sitten, von M. Biffart.
- Eight Weeks in Germany, by a Pedestrian.
- Handbuch für Reisende in Deutschland, von Dr. Ernst Förster.
- Henschel's Telegraph.
- Homburg and its Mineral Waters, with a notice of Nauheim.
- Musées d'Allemagne (Les), par Louis Viardot.
- German Life and Manners, by Mayhew.
- Rural and Domestic Life of Germany, by W. Howitt.
- Rheinland (Das), von Carl Simrock.
- Rhin (Le), Lettres à un Ami, par Victor Hugo.

- Rhine (The), the most interesting Legends, Traditions, and Histories,  
by Joseph Snowe, Esq.
- Spas of Germany (The), by Dr. Granville.
- Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.
- Six months in Italy, by G. S. Hillard.
- Sismondi's Italian Republics.
- Hist. de Gènes, par Vincens.
- Hist. de la République de Venise, par Daru.
- Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.
- History of Architecture, by Hope.
- The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, by Gally Knight.
- Ruskin's Stones of Venice.
- Publications artistiques relatives à Rome, à Naples, et à la Sicile.
- Lanzi's Italian Painters.
- Dictionnaire historique des Peintres des toutes les Ecoles, par Ad. Siret.
- The Life of Michael-Angelo Buonarroti, by John Harford.
- Pinacotica de Brera, descritta da Gironi e incisa da Mich. Bissi.
- Tableaux, Statues, &c. de la Galerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti, par Wicar.
- L'Imp. et Reale Galleria Pitti, incisa e pubblicata da Luigi Bardi.
- Reale Galleria di Firenze (Uffizi).
- Roba di Roma, by W. W. Story.
- Observations on Italy, Bell.
- Roscoe's Leo the Tenth.
- Istoria Civile del regno di Napoli, par Giannone.
- Hist. du Royaume de Naples (1734-1825), par Colletta.
- Gell's Pompeii.
- Pompeii, by Clarke.
- Les Musées d'Italie, Guide et Memento de l'Artiste et du Voyageur,  
par L. Viardot.
- Descripcion de la Catedral de Cordoba, par don Luis Ramirez.
- Espagne contemporaine, par Fernando Garrido.
- Musées d'Espagne, par Louis Viardot.
- Séville. La Reine de l'Andalousie, Souvenir d'un Séjour à Seville,  
par M. Paulin Niboyet.
- Noticia de los principales Monumentos Historicos de Sevilla.
- Tour du Monde (Le). Voyage en Espagne, par Gustave Doré et  
Ch. Davillier.
- Voyage en Espagne, par le Marquis de Langle.
- Voyage en Espagne, par Théophile Gautier.
- Portugal illustrated, by Kinsey.
- Portugal (Le), par M. Ferdinand Denis.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE VARIOUS COINS IN THE MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.  
(For the use of Travellers only.)

	Money of the United States.	English Money.		France, Belgium, Switzer- land.	Prussia.	Austria in notes.	Germany.	Holland.	Hamburg.	
		£ s. d.	Fr. cts.							Thl. sgr. pf.
GOLD COIN.										
English Sovereign . . . . .	4 84	1 0 0	25 10	6 24 6	12 25	12 0	11 95	13 8		
Napoleon . . . . .	3 85	0 15 9	20 0	5 13 0	9 80	9 32	9 41	10 12		
Friedrichs d'or . . . . .	4 00	0 16 4	20 50	5 20 0	10 13	9 59	9 95	11 4		
Louis d'or . . . . .	4 00	0 16 2	20 30	5 17 0	9 73	9 50	9 80	11 2		
Half Imperial (Russian) . . . . .	4 00	0 16 3	20 50	5 18 0	9 95	9 51	9 85	11 3		
Ten Florin Piece (German) . . . . .	4 00	0 16 8	20 95	5 21 0	10 20	9 55	9 95	11 9		
Isabella (5 dollar Spanish) . . . . .		1 0 6	25 80	7 0 0	12 47	12 20	12 20	13 13		
SILVER COIN.										
English Shilling . . . . .	23	0 1 0	1 25	0 10 0	0 60	0 36	0 60	0 11		
Five Franc Piece . . . . .	93	0 3 11	5 0	1 10 0	2 45	2 22	2 35	2 11		
One Franc Piece . . . . .	19	0 0 9	1 0	0 8 0	0 12	0 28	0 48	0 9		
Thaler (Prussian) . . . . .	69	0 2 10 <sup>3</sup>	3 70	1 0 0	1 80	1 45	1 72	2 0		
Florin (German) . . . . .	40	0 1 7 <sup>1</sup>	2 10	0 16 10	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 1 <sup>1</sup>		
Florin (Dutch) . . . . .	40	0 1 7 <sup>2</sup>	2 10	0 16 10	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 1 <sup>1</sup>		
Florin (Austrian) . . . . .	48 <sup>1</sup>	0 1 11	2 50	0 20 0	1 20	1 12	1 20	1 5		
American Dollar . . . . .	1 00	0 3 10	4 80	1 12 0	2 45	2 18	2 30	2 10		

Additional information in relation to money is given at the beginning of the description of each country.



# IRELAND.

## ROUTES.

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**P**ASSENGERS from America arriving in Europe by steamers destined to Liverpool can land at Queenstown (Cove of Cork), and a few days will suffice to visit the most interesting places in Ireland, including Cork and Blarney Castle, Killarney and its Lakes, Limerick, Kilkenny, Dublin, Galway, Belfast, and the Giant's Causeway.

Those who wish to visit Scotland before reaching London may go directly from Belfast to Glasgow by excellent and swift steamers. Travellers to England may take the steamer from Kingstown, a suburb of Dublin, to Holyhead, thence by rail to Liverpool or London, *via* Chester. The

American mails are forwarded from Cork by the Kingstown and Holyhead route to London. The steamers between Kingstown and Holyhead have been constructed with especial reference to speed; the passage, 66 miles, is usually made in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The best months for visiting Ireland are June, July, and August. The weather is then generally fine, and the temperature agreeable; but before the middle of May and after August the weather is likely to be damp and the rains frequent, which, combined with the fogs, make sight-seeing very disagreeable.

The physical geography of Ireland is peculiar. The mountains, or more properly the hills,



instead of being in the interior, and approached from the coast through level lands, form a kind of belt along nearly the whole of the coast, leaving the country comparatively flat. The most noteworthy of the hills is Carrantuohill, County Kerry, the highest peak in Ireland. It is 3,414 ft. above the level of the sea; Lugnaquilla, in County Wicklow, 3,039 ft.; Slieve Donard, in County Down, 2,796 ft.; Galtymore, in County Tipperary, 3,015 ft.

The principal rivers are the Shannon, the Barrow, Boyne, Suir, Slaney, Erne, Foyle, Bann, Blackwater, and Liffey. The Shannon is the largest; in fact, it is the largest river in the United Kingdom, its length being 240 miles; it is navigable for barges to within 5 miles of its source.

Ireland is justly celebrated for the number, extent, and beauty of its lakes or loughs. No country in Europe contains so great a proportion of land covered with fresh water. Lough Neagh, in Ulster, is the largest, it being 14 miles in length, by 11 miles in breadth. The celebrated lakes of Killarney are the smallest, the three covering an area of 6,110 acres, while Lough Neagh alone covers 98,200 acres.

The climate of Ireland differs from that of England and Scotland in being more equable, neither the heat in summer nor the cold in winter being so severe. The mean annual temperature is from 47° to 49°. The average annual rainfall is estimated to be thirty-six inches.

The soil and climate are favourable to the growth of grasses and oats. Barley and potatoes are extensively grown. The humidity of the atmosphere and the equable nature of the temperature are un-

favourable to the production of wheat. The smallness of the holdings in the hands of poor tenants, generally from two to ten acres, and the want of care and encouragement both of resident and non-resident landlords, impeded the advancement of agriculture.

The population of Ireland is, in 1870, not far from 5,500,000. It diminished between 1841 and 1851, according to official statements, from 8,175,124 to 6,551,970, and in 1861 was reduced to 5,798,233. This falling off is due, in the first instance, largely to the potato famine of 1845, and it has been subsequently increased by emigration, chiefly to the United States.

The length of the island from N.E. to S.W. is 304 miles, its greatest breadth 194 miles, and it comprises a total of 20,322,641 acres, or 31,874 square miles.

Ireland is divided into thirty-two counties, nine of which form the province of Ulster, twelve that of Leinster, six that of Munster, and five that of Connaught.

## ROUTE 1.

### QUEENSTOWN TO CORK.

QUEENSTOWN. (*Queen's Hotel.*)

**P**REVIOUS to 1849 this place was known as the "Cove of Cork." In honour of the visit of the Queen in that year, the name was changed to Queenstown. The place possesses in itself nothing of interest.

The traveller arriving by sea will have remarked the noble scenery of the spacious harbour, with its two islands, Hawlbowl and

Spike (one a dépôt for ordnance stores, and the other a prison for convicts), and the town extending along the quays, and covering the steep hill in the background. The harbour is one of the most extensive in the United Kingdom, and is capable of affording shelter to the whole British navy. Of the beauty of the scenery, Arthur Young says that "he thought it preferable in many respects to anything he had seen in Ireland." It was to this harbour that Drake retreated when pressed by the Spanish navy. On Great Island, upon which the town itself is situated, are buried the remains of Wolfe, the author of the celebrated lines on the burial of Sir John Moore.

The railway is completed from Queenstown to Cork, where it connects with the railway to Dublin; but the route by the river, 11 miles, is the most agreeable and picturesque. The boats leave many times a day.

After rounding the point, quitting the Cove, and entering the river Lee, the first place reached is, MONKSTOWN (3 miles). (*Imperial Hotel.*)

The prominent object of interest here is the now ruined castle, built in 1636, in relation to which a curious story is related. During the absence of her husband in Spain, Anastasia Goold (others say Anastasia Archdekan), in order to prepare an agreeable surprise for her lord on his return, determined to build a castle. To provide means, she arranged with all the workmen employed to receive in payment, at prices fixed by herself, food, clothing, and other necessaries. The tariff of prices fixed was so liberal that she cleared profits enough to cover the entire costs of the castle within fourpence. The castle was

always thereafter said to have cost only a groat.

PASSAGE (1½ miles), a pretty village, latterly of some note as a watering-place. The largest ships may anchor here. From this port Sir Walter Raleigh sailed for Guinea in 1617, and the "Sirius," the second steamship which crossed the Atlantic, left Passage on the 1st of January, 1838, for New York. Lover, in his "Irish Lyrics," thus pleasantly says of the town:

"The town of Passage is both large and spacious,

And situate upon the bay:

'Tis nate and ducent, and quite adjacent

To come from Cork on a summer's day."

Passing through a magnificent sheet of water, called Lough Mahon, we see, BLACKROCK (3 miles), a picturesque promontory, which at a distance resembles a ruined castle. Blackrock Castle is a modern structure, consisting of a circular tower with a small turret.

The tall round tower overlooking our route is the Mathew Tower, erected in honour of Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance.

CORK. (*Hotels: IMPERIAL\*, Victoria, Commercial.*) Population in 1861, 80,121.

This city, the capital of southern Ireland, is situated on the river Lee, and is peculiar from its singular mixture of broad avenues and quays, and narrow squalid lanes; the latter are, however, disappearing, and the city bears visible marks of having been vastly less beautiful than it now is. The principal modern streets are in that part known as the Island, which is connected with the shores by six bridges, of which Patrick's and Parliament bridges are worthy of attention. The chief streets


and avenues are Saint Patrick's, Grand Parade, South Mall, Great Georges-st., and Mardyke; the latter once the promenade of the fashionables of the city.

The churches and public buildings are not of especial interest. Of the latter, the most noteworthy are St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the Grecian order of architecture, and the church of St. Peter and Paul, a rich Gothic building. The church of the Holy Trinity, a Gothic building, is chiefly remarkable from having been founded by Father Mathew. There is a statue of the Father in St. Patrick-street, near Patrick's Bridge, representing him in the dress of his order (Capuchin). Sheridan Knowles, Haynes Bayley, and Hogan the sculptor, were born in Cork.

William Penn, while visiting Cork to look after business connected with his father's estate, became a convert to Quakerism under the preaching of Thomas Loe. He was imprisoned here for a few days, with eighteen other converts to this faith.

## ROUTE 2.

### CORK TO BLARNEY CASTLE.

HE distance is 5 miles. It may be reached either by jaunting-car, or railway from Cork; the former is usually adopted. The route is by the north bank of the river, the scenery by that course being preferable. A car from Cork costs 2s. 6d. to 3s. It is always well to arrange with the driver before leaving, stipulating price, length of stay, &c.

BLARNEY CASTLE is the name given to the ruins of a massive and

powerful structure built by Cormack M'Carthy in 1449. Its chief feature is its square tower with a battlement. It is annually visited by thousands, not for any especial interest it possesses as a castle or ruin, but because it contains the world-renowned Blarney Stone, which is situated below the parapet, and is very difficult to reach. To reach and kiss it is the object of the visits of not only Irish but foreign tourists, since the kissing confers "an eloquence so flattering and persuasive that nothing can resist it." Owing to the difficulty in reaching the original, another Blarney Stone has been substituted, which the local guide assures visitors possesses all the power of the other.

The Blarney Stone was a by-word in Ireland before 1799, the year in which Milliken wrote the now celebrated song, "The Groves of Blarney." Since then the stone and the ruin where it is placed have attained a world-wide renown, and "blarney" is a synonym for flattery wherever the English language is spoken. Webster, in his dictionary, has defined it "smooth deceitful talk—flattery." It is certainly very curious that a few lines remarkable only for their absurdity should have gained for this place, which possesses nothing remarkable in itself, such a wonderful notoriety. There are several versions of the song, which may be found in most collections of British poetry. The following, which will serve as a sample, is from Crocker's "Popular Songs of Ireland:"—

"The groves of Blarney,  
They look so charming,  
Down by the purling  
Of sweet silent streams,  
Being banked with posies  
That spontaneous grow there,  
Planted in order  
By the sweet rock close.



BLARNEY CASTLE.

" 'Tis there's the daisy,  
And the sweet carnation,  
The blooming pink,  
And the rose so fair,  
The daffodowndilly,  
Likewise the lily,  
All flowers that scent  
The sweet fragrant air."

The "Reliques of Father Prout"  
contain a version of the song from  
which we extract the following :

" There is a stone there,  
That whoever kisses,

Oh ! he never misses  
To grow eloquent.  
'Tis he may clamber  
To a lady's chamber,  
Or become a member  
Of Parliament.

" A clever spouter  
He'll sure turn out, or  
An out and outer,  
To be let alone !  
Don't hope to hinder him,  
Or to bewilder him,  
Sure he's a pilgrim  
From the Blarney Stone."

The "groves," the adjacent lake, and the caves, supposed to have been used as prisons, may be visited, but they are not of especial interest.



IRISH JAUNTING CAR.

### ROUTE 3.

#### CORK TO KILLARNEY.

(Via Mallow Junction.)

63 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; first class, 11s. 6d.; second, 8s. 4d.; third, 5s.

**L**EAVING Cork from the station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, we pass, 5 miles, Blarney station. (See Route 2.) MALLOW JUNCTION, (19 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.) (Hotel: *Queen's Arms*), at which point our road branches off to Killarney. Mallow is a pretty town of about 9,000 inhabitants, agreeably situated on the Blackwater river. It was once a fashionable bathing-place. The castle on the river, at the east end of the town, is the residence of Sir Denham Norreys. After leaving Mallow, Gazabo Hill is seen, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the left, a conical hill with a ruin

on the summit; 20 miles distant is Mill-street, near which is Drishane Castle, the seat of J. Wallis, with an extensive park; and (41 miles) we reach

KILLARNEY. (Hotels: RAILWAY,\* *Royal Victoria, Lake*.)

Killarney has ample hotel accommodation. The Railway Hotel, a large and admirably managed establishment, adjoins the Railway Station. It is in a central and convenient position for visiting the best scenery. The Manager personally supervises the arrangement of boating and other excursions with a view to comfort and economy. The Victoria and Lake Hotels are both well kept.

The tourist who is pressed for time may see in a single day, cursorily, of course, the chief objects of interest in this attractive region.

To enable him to do this, he should start early from his hotel and visit Muckross Abbey and the Torc Cascade by car, and returning to his hotel, should take another car to the Gap of Dunloe, having, previous to starting, arranged to have a boat to meet him at Lord Brandon's cottage.

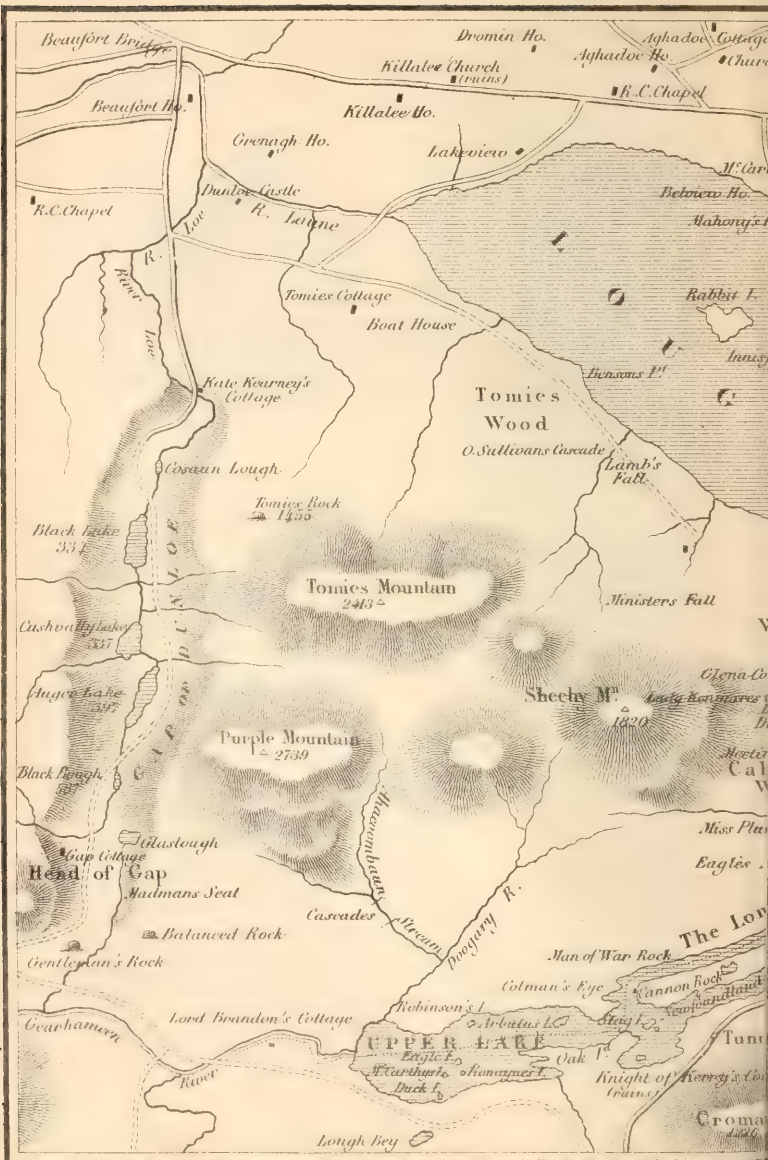
If the tourist has two days, the excursion to the Gap and his visit to the various places of interest on the Lakes will consume one, and the excursion to Muckcross, Torc, and, if he desires, the ascent of Mangarton, will occupy the second.

It will be well to study carefully the geography of the region before setting out upon these excursions. The accompanying map will be found valuable for this purpose.

Before starting, the keeper of the hotel should be consulted, and his choice adopted in the selection of guides and conveyances. The tariff for cars, boats, and guides is

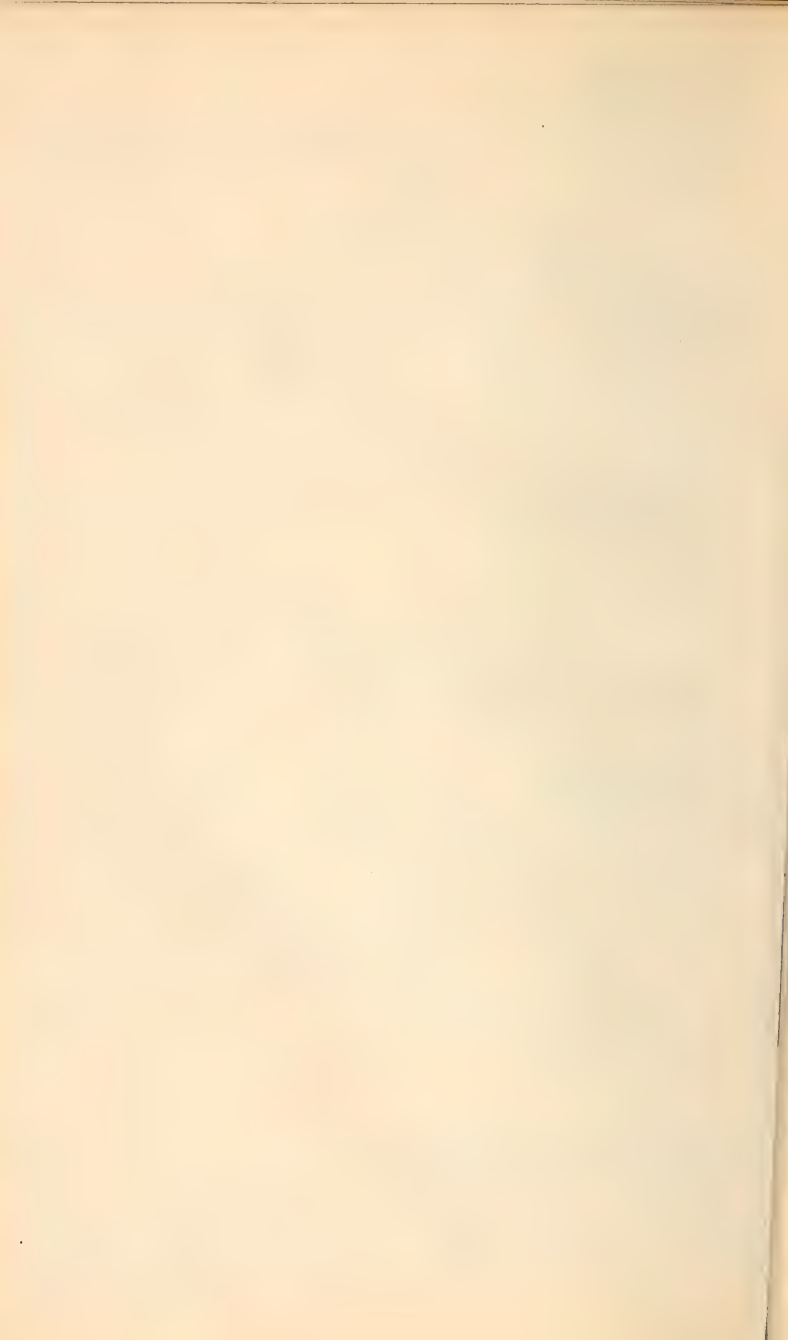






# KILLARNEY.





fixed, and the tourist should insist always on an adherence to its provisions.

The following excursion comprises all that tourists generally will care to visit, and the whole may be accomplished in a single busy day; but visitors who can do so, should by all means take a second day for the visit to Mangarton, Muckcross, and Torc Cascade.

Leaving Killarney, we pass, on the right, the workhouse and the lunatic asylum, and, on the left, the Roman Catholic cathedral, an elaborate Gothic building. On an eminence ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) are the ruins of Aghadoe, an interesting group, comprising a castle, the origin of which is unknown, and of which there remains only the fragment of the tower, about 30 ft. in height, and the church, which is an oblong structure, comprising two chapels, one erected in 1158, the other being of more recent date. We next pass Aghadoe House, the seat of Lady Headley, and reach Dunloe Castle and the Cave of Dunloe (5 miles). The Cave, situated in a field near our route, was discovered in 1838; the stones which form its roof contain words written in the Ogham character, supposed to have been used by the Druids. Hall, in his "*Hibernia Illustrata*," says, "This cave must be regarded as an ancient Irish library, lately disinterred and restored to light. The books are the large impost stones which form the roof; their angles contain the writing. A library of such literature was never heard of in England before, and scarcely in Ireland, and yet it is of the highest antiquity."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Killarney, is the Gap of Dunloe. Near the entrance stands the cottage said to have been inhabited by the beau-

tiful Kate Kearney, and in which her reputed granddaughter now resides.

The GAP OF DUNLOE is a wild, narrow pass, about four miles in length, between the hills known as Macgillicuddy's Reeks and the Purple Mountain. The little river Loe runs through its whole length, expanding in its course into five lakes. The height of the rocks on either side forms a striking contrast with the narrow road and the little streamlet which runs below. At about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Killarney, and soon after passing Cosaun Lough—the lowest of the little lakes referred to—the stream is crossed as it issues from the Black Lough; it is here that St. Patrick is said to have banished the last Irish snake. We keep to the left of Cushvalley Lough and Auger Lough, and reach Pike Rock (11 miles), at which point the cars are left, and the tourist proceeds on horseback or on foot to Lord Brandon's cottage (4 miles), where the boat is taken.

As we leave the Gap we see, on the right, the Black Valley, so called from the sombre aspect it presents; this dark colour is caused by the great height of the hills which bound it, and the large quantity of peaty matter dissolved in the water of its lakes or pools. The largest of these lakes is called the "Lake of the Char, or Red Trout." The valley has a tragic and imposing aspect, and is regarded by many as more striking than the Gap itself.

LORD BRANDON'S COTTAGE (15 miles), from which point one may easily ascend the Purple Mountain, from which views are obtained of the Upper and Middle Lakes, the Reeks, the Black Valley, and, farther off, of Bantry Bay, the mouth of the Shannon, and the open sea.

The LAKES OF KILLARNEY are three in number, called the Upper Lake, Torc, or the Middle Lake, and the Lower Lake, called also Lough Leane.

The length of the Upper Lake is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; it contains twelve small islands, the principal ones being McCarthy's and Arbutus, the latter so called from the great quan-

and, inclining to the right, and passing under the arches of the Old Weir Bridge, "we enter the waters of the beautiful Torc or Middle Lake." It covers an area of 680 acres, and contains four islands, the largest being Dinish and Brickeen, which separate this lake from the Lower Lake. There is a cottage on Dinish, to which,



THE EAGLE'S NEST.

tity of the arbutus plants which cover it. The Upper Lake is generally regarded as the finest of the three, on account of the variety as well as beauty of its scenery. Passing through the lake we enter a river about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, called the Long Range, which connects the waters of the Upper and Middle Lakes.

Passing the Eagle's Nest, a precipice 700 ft. high, on the summit of which the eagle still builds its nest, there is a remarkable echo from this and surrounding rocks.

A little way beyond we gain the "Meeting of the Waters;"

if an arrangement is made before starting, the landlord of the hotel will send lunch to await the arrival of the tourist.

Our route now lies across the Lake to one of the three passages from it to the Lower Lake. Before leaving it, the tourist will have time to admire its charming scenery, which is thought by many to surpass even that of the Upper Lake. The passage usually taken is that between Dinish and Brickeen Islands.

The Lower Lake is 5 miles long by 3 miles in width. It contains more than thirty islands, the



largest being Rabbit and Innisfallen. The names of the other islands are derived from their fancied resemblance to various objects, or from animals which resort to them: as Lamb Island, Elephant Island, Otter Island, Stag Island, &c. The chief beauty of the lake is in its placid surface and the mountains which border it. There are numerous inlets and bays of surpassing beauty in every

sin, is a grotto, with a seat rudely cut in the rock. From this little grotto the view of the cascade is peculiarly beautiful and interesting. It appears a continued flight of three unequally elevated foamy stages. The recess is encompassed by rocks, and overshadowed by an arch of foliage so thick as to interrupt the admission of light."

Midway between the east and west shores is Innisfallen Island,



THE OLD WEIR BRIDGE.

part of it. Glena Bay, the part of the lake first entered, is one of its chief ornaments. On the shore is a picturesque cottage, known as "Lady Kenmare's."

About 2 miles of coasting will enable the tourist to see O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE, a waterfall consisting of three distinct falls. "The uppermost, passing over a ridge of rock, falls about twenty feet perpendicularly into a natural basin beneath; then making its way between two hanging rocks, the torrent hastens down a second precipice into a similar receptacle, from which second depository, concealed from the view, it rolls over into the lowest chamber of the fall. Beneath a projecting rock, overhanging the lowest ba-

the most beautiful of all the islands of Killarney, to which an additional charm has been added by the poetry of Thomas Moore. The poet was a visitor at Lord Kenmare's when the lines referred to were written:

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well;  
May calm and sunshine long be  
thine;  
How fair thou art let others tell,  
While but to feel how fair be mine.  
"Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell  
In memory's dream that sunny smile  
Which o'er thee on that evening fell.  
When first I saw thy fairy isle."

Near the landing-place are the ruins of an abbey, founded by St. Finhian in the sixth century.

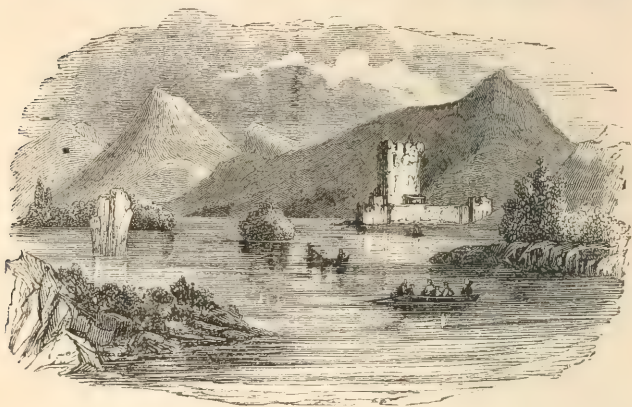
ROSS ISLAND, more properly a peninsula, on the eastern shore of



the lake, is worthy a visit; and Ross Castle, an ivy-crowned and picturesque ruin, may be visited by paying a small fee to the people in the adjacent cottage. Persons having more time to spend will find it a pleasant excursion by land from Killarney to Ross Island and Castle.

**MUCKROSS ABBEY:** TORC CASCADE. The tourist may visit these

ture are still well preserved. The church contains many tombs, some new, others ancient, among them that of O'Donoghue More. In the kitchen is shown the corner where, about the year 1760, John Drake, a hermit, made his abode for eleven years. His good humour and piety made him a favourite with the people of the vicinity, among whom many anecdotes of him,



ROSS CASTLE.

by rowing from Innisfallen to a point on the lake near Muckross; but it will be more convenient to return to the hotel and visit them by car.

**MUCKROSS ABBEY** is on the estate of H. A. Herbert, M.P. It is a beautiful ruin, and its situation does honour to the good taste of the monks by whom it was erected, and who in this case, as in almost every other, chose for their abbeys the most charming and picturesque situations. The edifice contains both church and convent. The kitchen, infirmary, cellars, and other portions of the struc-

ture handed down by tradition, are still related. The mansion near by is modern, and the residence of Captain Herbert, before mentioned.

**Torc Cascade** is 60 ft. in height. It falls over a broken wall of rocks. On each side are steep rocks with a luxuriant growth of trees and ferns. The walks are well kept, and one of them leads to a point from which a fine view is to be had of the Middle and Lower Lakes—a higher point may be reached from which the view of the cascade and the surrounding country is really magnificent.

Those who are sufficiently fond of magnificent scenery to risk the necessary fatigue, may ascend Mangerton, a mountain 2,756 ft. in height, the road to which leaves

The chief magnificence of the view is in the sea coast, which extends from the Shannon to Cape Clear. A fine view is also had of Curraghmore Lough.



MUCKROSS ABBEY.

the main road near the hotel at Muckross. It may be ascended with ponies. The view from the summit embraces on the east all the country between Millstreet, Mal-low, and Tipperary; north and east, Tralee and the Slievemish Mountains; west, Torc Mountain, Purple Mountain, and the Reeks; and south, the long ranges of high hills towards Kenmare, with the bays of Bantry and Kenmare, and farther, the Atlantic Ocean.

Another excursion of the same kind is that to the summit of Carrantuohill, the distance to which from Killarney is 15 miles. A guide should be taken who will select the best route for the ascent and descent. It is the highest point in Ireland, being 3,414 ft., and it overshadows the limpid waters of the lake. It is flanked by many other mountains almost as high.

#### ROUTE 4.

##### CORK TO DUBLIN.

164 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; first class, 30s.; second, 22s. 6d.; third, 13s. 8d.

(From Cork to Mallow Junction, see Route 3.)

**B**UTTEVANT (27 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), once a town of some importance, as its numerous ruins indicate. The abbey was founded in the reign of Edward I. by David de Barry, and there still remains a square tower, the clock tower of the church, upon a Gothic arch. Near the village on the east is Buttevant Castle, the residence of J. C. Anderson, Bart. CHARLEVILLE, (35 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles). The direct railway from Cork to Limerick branches off here. KILMALLOCK, (40 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a decayed town, with

the ruins of a Dominican convent, founded in 1291, and dismantled by Cromwell. The older houses of the town are ornamented with battlements. It was once the residence of the great families of Limerick, and was celebrated for its beauty. LIMERICK JUNCTION ( $57\frac{3}{4}$  miles), where the main line from Cork to Dublin is intersected by the railway from Waterford to Limerick. GOULD CROSS ( $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles.) Eight miles distant from this station is Cashel, the ancient residence of the kings of Munster. HOLY CROSS ABBEY ( $75\frac{3}{4}$  miles), founded by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1182; so called from the possession of a piece of the pretended true cross. THURLES (78 miles), an important market town for grain. (Pop. 5,500.) It is the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cashel. St Patrick's College is one of the several educational establishments here. TEMPLEMORE ( $85\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a neat village, said to owe its origin to the Templars. There are large infantry barracks in the town. MARYBOROUGH (114 miles), a market town of no importance. On its heath, in the sixth century, was fought a memorable battle between the people of Leinster and Munster. PORTARLINGTON ( $123\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town given by Charles II. to Lord Arlington, who sold it afterwards to Sir P. Coote, in whose hands it was afterwards confiscated. Its first inhabitants were Protestants driven from France and Germany by religious persecutions. It possesses a beautiful Protestant church and a Roman Catholic chapel. KILDARE ( $134\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a town visible from the station. The ruins of its cathedral, consisting of the chapel, called St. Bridget's, bespeak the former splendour of the place. At

NEWBRIDGE, ( $139\frac{1}{4}$  miles), the railway crosses the Liffey. After passing five small stations without meeting any objects of interest to the tourist, we reach

DUBLIN ( $163\frac{3}{4}$  miles), Kingsbridge Terminus. (*Hotels: SHELburne,\* Gresham, Biton, Morrison's, Macken's, Imperial, Reynolds's.*)

The capital and metropolis of Ireland, with a population estimated officially in 1868 at 362,000, is on the shore of Dublin Bay, and is divided by the River Liffey into two equal parts. It may well be called a beautiful city, great improvements having been made within a few years. No city has a finer neighbourhood, the scenery in the immediate vicinity of the town being exceedingly fine. All that is of especial interest in the city, including the Phoenix-park, may be seen in one day, with the aid of a hackney coach or car. The fare from any one point to another within the borough is, for a car with one horse, carrying two persons, 6d. The drivers are generally intelligent and civil. The chief objects of interest may be visited in the following order:—

Commencing at Sackville-street, where, or near which, are situated the principal hotels and shops, we remark the General Post Office, a building of considerable beauty, with a portico supported by six Ionic columns.

Nelson's Monument, a column of granite, 121 feet in height—fine view from the platform; fee for admission, 6d. Carlisle Bridge, a fine structure, from which a beautiful view is obtainable. In front extends Sackville-street, with its fine rows of buildings, the Nelson Monument, and the Rotunda; on the other side the view extends up Westmoreland and D'Olier-streets.













In the latter are Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland.

Up the river, on the right, are the Four Courts, and, in the distance, the Wellington Obelisk, in Phoenix-park. Down the river are seen the Custom House and the shipping. In College-green is the Bank of Ireland, the ancient Parliament House, in which sat the Irish Parliament before the Union in 1800, and in front of the Bank are the buildings of Trinity College. The principal edifice is of Portland stone, and the façade is 300 ft. in length. The museum, dining-hall, and library are all worthy a visit. The latter contains above 200,000 volumes. Berkeley, Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, O'Connell, and Moore were students of Trinity.

William Howitt, in his admirable "Homes and Haunts of the British Poets," thus speaks of Goldsmith's college life—"Trinity College, Dublin, is a noble structure; and with its spacious courts and extensive gardens, more fittingly deserving the name of parks, one would think a place where the years of studentship might—especially in the heart of such a city—be very agreeably spent. But Goldsmith entered there under circumstances that were irksome to him, and, to add to the matter, he met with a brute in his tutor, who sometimes proceeded to actual corporal castigation. With Oliver's natural tendency to poetry, rather than to dry mathematical studies, like many other poets, including Scott and Byron, he cut no great figure at college, and like the latter detested it. Amongst his contemporaries at the college was Edmund Burke, but they appear to have known little of each other." It is farther stated that "being on one occasion subjected to personal chastisement by his tutor, in pre-

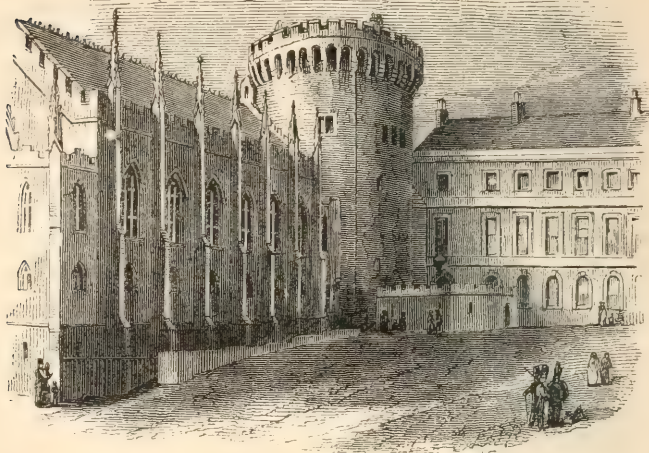
sence of a party of comrades, he quitted college, selling his books, and setting off to Cork to embark to some foreign country. But, his money failing, he was compelled to sell his clothes, and finally reached his brother's house in a state of utter destitution. He was brought back to college by his brother, but, his father soon after dying, he was reduced to the deepest distress, and was compelled to pawn his books, and he also wrote street ballads which he sold at five shillings a copy at a shop known as the Reindeer in Mountrath-street. He eventually obtained his degree of B.A. and quitted the University."

In Dame-street is the City Hall, or Exchange, the interior of which is elegantly decorated. The hall contains a statue of Grattan, and in front is Hogan's statue of O'Connell. Turning into Castle-street, we soon reach DUBLIN CASTLE, the viceregal residence. Architecturally, there is little here worthy admiration. We enter by the principal gateway the upper quadrangle, containing the viceroy's apartments and offices of the Secretary and other functionaries.

The apartments of the Lord Lieutenant, or Viceroy, consist of the presence chamber; St. Patrick's Hall, or ball-room, beautifully decorated with allegorical and historical paintings, one in the centre of George III., supported by Justice and Liberty; the others representing St. Patrick preaching to the ancient inhabitants of Ireland; and the submission of the Celtic chiefs to Henry II.; and the Council Chamber, with portraits of all the viceroys, beginning with Marquis Cornwallis in 1800. The chapel, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, is worthy a visit, and is ornamented with elaborate oak

carvings. The gallery is surrounded by the arms of the various viceroys from 1173 to 1814. The altar window represents the Passion, and above are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. In Christ Church Place, is Christ Church, sometimes called also

heda in 1467. There are other monuments worthy attention. Passing through Nicholas-street to Patrick-street, we come to *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, the finest of the churches of Dublin. It was commenced in 1190, and occupies the site of a place of worship



DUBLIN CASTLE.

the Church of the Holy Trinity, the oldest of the cathedral churches of Dublin, some portions of it dating from the twelfth century. The liturgy in the English language was first read in Ireland in this church. Among the tombs in the church is one which is said to be that of Earl Strongbow, representing the great warrior in a coat of mail, recumbent, with Eva his wife by his side. It is claimed by some authorities that this tomb is that of Earl Desmond, who was beheaded at Drog-

ered by St. Patrick. It is built in the form of a cross, with nave, transepts, choir, and Lady chapel.

It contains a few monuments of interest. Dean Swift is buried here, beneath a marble slab; and near by is the slab which covers the remains of Mrs. Johnston, or "Stella." The cathedral having become greatly dilapidated in late years, a well-known and public-spirited brewer of Dublin, Mr. Guinness, commenced, about ten years ago, its complete restoration

at his own cost. The amount expended upon the work was upwards of £150,000.

In the rear of the Cathedral, and not far off, is Aungier-street, in which, at No. 12, Thomas Moore was born on the 28th of May, 1780. His father kept a shop in Aungier-street and was a respectable grocer and spirit dealer. The shop continues exactly as it was to the present day, is employed for the same trade, and over it is the little drawing-room in which Mr. Moore himself tells us that he used to compose his songs, and with his sister and some young friends acted a masque of his own composing. Moore was not ashamed of his humble birth-place. "Be sure," he said to me, "when you go to Dublin to visit the old shop in Aungier-street."—*w. n.*

Near by is St. Stephen's-green, one of the finest squares in the city. On the west side is the Royal College of Surgeons, the Museum of which, readily accessible, contains some objects of interest. In the centre of the Green is Van Nort's statue of George II. On the east side is the Irish Industrial Museum, containing a collection of Irish building-stones, and of various articles used in manufacturing pottery, colours, textile fabrics, &c.

Leaving the Green, and turning into Earlsfort-terrace, we soon reach the Exhibition Palace, in which, in 1865, the International Exhibition was held. The buildings and grounds remain as a permanent institution of Dublin. They consist of an exhibition hall, concert rooms, winter garden and promenade, and ornamental pleasure grounds: open daily, admission, 1s. Returning along the east side of St. Stephen's-green, we enter at the corner of the Green, Merriam-row, passing along which to the right we enter Merriam-

street, at No. 24 in which the Duke of Wellington was born in 1769. Close by, at No. 30, Merriam-square, Daniel O'Connell formerly resided. On the N. side of Leinster Lawn is the National Gallery; and opposite is the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society. A little



STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.

farther on is Westland-row, in which is St. Andrew's Chapel, a Doric edifice, finished in 1834. In the interior, over the tabernacle, is a group by Hogan, representing the Transfiguration. The station of the railway to Kingstown is in this row. Turning to the right along Great Brunswick-street, and following Clarence-street, we reach the river Liffey at Sir John Rogerson's

Quay, the view from which is fine. Those who desire may cross here by ferry-boat, and visit the Docks and also the Custom House, which is in view on the opposite side.

Having made this promenade, which includes most of the objects of interest in the city, the tourist, starting again from Sackville-street, for Phoenix-park, will pass on his way the few objects which remain unvisited. Turning out of Sackville street, and following the river, we pass Wellington, Essex, and Richmond bridges, and, on King's Inn Quay, reach the Four Courts, an imposing pile, in which the courts of justice are held. The river façade is 450 feet in length. The Park contains 1,750 acres, of which 1,300 are open to the public. Not far from the entrance is the Wellington Testimonial, erected in 1817 by the citizens of Dublin. It is a quadrangular obelisk of granite. On each side of the pedestal are sunken panels with representations in metal, in relief, one representing Wellington crowned with laurel, the others representing scenes in the military life of the great commander. The obelisk is 205 feet high, and cost £20,000. The Zoological Garden in the north-east part of the park contains a small collection only. The residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, called "The Lodge," is in the park; and on the south side is a military school, at which 400 boys, sons of soldiers, are educated.

## ROUTE 5.

### CORK TO LIMERICK.\*

63 miles; first class, 11s.; second, 8s. 2d.; third, 4s. 9d.

**T**HE route is the same as that to Killarney (Route 3) as far as Mallow Junction. At CHARLEVILLE (Route 4) the tourist quits the Cork and Dublin line, taking the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway, and proceeding direct to Limerick by Bruree (which possesses the ruins of a strong fortress enclosed by a rampart wall), Croom and Patrick's Well. There is little of interest on the route until we reach LIMERICK (*Hotel: Cruise's*).

Population in 1861, 44,476. It is situated on the River Shannon, and comprises the old and new town. The older portion is divided into the Irish Town and the English Town, and the new town is called Newton Pery. The latter has been built chiefly within the present century, and possesses many fine buildings, streets, and squares. The streets of the old town are for the most part narrow, and the houses have a decayed and dilapidated appearance, and present a striking contrast with those of Newton Pery.

Limerick is associated with many events of historic interest. It was taken by the Danes in the 9th century. At the end of the 10th century it was conquered by Brian Boromhe, and became tributary to the King of Munster. In 1210 King John visited Lime-

\* Passengers proceeding from Dublin to Limerick leave the main line at Limerick Junction (see Route 4).



rick, and caused Thomond Bridge to be built. Edward Bruce besieged it in 1314, and burned the suburbs. At the end of that war the city was strongly fortified.

The most interesting objects at Limerick are the *cathedral* and the *castle*, both in the English Town,

ruined state, with its seven towers and massive walls, is a noble structure, and one of the best examples remaining of a Norman stronghold. Its appearance is much injured by the modern barracks which have been constructed within the walls.



CASTLE AT LIMERICK.

and near together. The cathedral was commenced as far back as the last of the 12th century, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; but little of the original structure remains. It is now in process of restoration. One of the chapels contains the tombs of the Earls of Limerick, and in the chancel is an elaborate monument of many-coloured marbles of the Earl of Thomond. The church possesses a fine chime of bells. The view from the tower is very fine.

The *castle* was built in the reign of King John, and even in its

At one end of Thomond Bridge is the famous "Treaty Stone," on which was signed, on the 3rd of November, 1691, the treaty between the commander of the Irish force, which occupied the town, and General Ginkell, or de Ginkel, the English commander, by which it was provided that the Roman Catholics should enjoy the same religious privileges they had enjoyed in the reign of Charles II., and that William and Mary would endeavour to secure them immunity from disturbance on account of their religion. This article was



never carried into effect; Limerick is known therefore as "the city of the violated treaty." The city depends largely upon the manufacture of flax. It is celebrated for the production of fish-hooks of excellent quality, and for the manufacture of leather gloves, the material of which is so thin that a pair may easily be placed in the shell of a walnut. It has a considerable trade in butter and other provisions. Vessels of 600 tons can lie at the quays. The commerce of the city is increasing.

Near the village is Malahide Court, the princely residence of Lord Talbot de Malahide, a square building flanked by round towers. The roof of the grand hall is of richly-carved oak, and one of the chambers, called the "oak chamber," has a large quantity of elaborate and curious oak carving. The collection of pictures is interesting and valuable, among them being a small altar piece by Albert Durer, and several portraits by Van Dyke. SKERRIES (17 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), the ancient name of which was Halm Patrick.



MALAHIDE COURT.

## ROUTE 6.

## DUBLIN TO BELFAST.

112 miles; first class, 20s.; second, 15s.; third, 9s. 4d.

**L**EAVING the Amiens-street station, we pass, 9 miles, MALAHIDE (*Hotel: Royal*), a town much resorted to for sea-bathing.

According to tradition it was here that St. Patrick sought refuge when persecuted by the Druids. BALBRIGGAN (21 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), noted for the manufacture of stockings, whence we reach DROGHEDA (32 miles, pronounced Droyda). (*Hotel: Imperial*.) Population, 18,763. The town is situated on the River Boyne. It was once surrounded by a wall, of which considerable frag-

ments remain. Cromwell took the place by assault, leading it in person, in 1649. Clarendon, speaking of the assault, says, "Except some few who during the time of the assault escaped at the other end of the town, there was not an officer, soldier, or religious person belonging to that garrison left alive." About one mile from the town, on

Arthur's.) Population, 10,428, situated on the magnificent bay of the same name, possesses little of interest. Edward Bruce was here crowned King of Ireland, and, after residing here for two years, was killed in a battle with the English, on Foighard (or Faughart) Hill, near by, in 1318. The town has considerable trade in



THE BOYNE.

the bank of the river, the famous battle of the Boyne was fought on the 1st day of July, 1690, between the forces of the Prince of Orange and James II., his father-in-law. An obelisk marks the spot where the battle began. Drogheda has a considerable trade in linen, and large quantities of provisions are annually exported. Its commerce has increased considerably for a few years past, and it promises to become a place of considerable importance.

DUNDALK (51 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.) (*Hotel* :

grain, and some important manufactures. Beyond this there is nothing remarkable upon our route until we reach LISBURN (105 miles.) (*Hotel* : *Hertford Arms*.) Population, 8,000, a prosperous town, having a large trade in linens, chiefly damasks. The church contains monuments to Jeremy Taylor and to Lieutenant Dobbs, who was killed in an engagement with Paul Jones, the pirate, near the Irish coast.

BELFAST (112 miles.) (*Hotels* : *IMPERIAL*, \* *Royal*, *Queen's*, *Albion*.)

Population in 1861, 120,544. Is the metropolis of the North of Ireland, and next to Dublin the most important city in Ireland. It is situated on the River Lagan, a short distance above its junction with Belfast Lough. It is a modern city, its origin scarcely dating beyond the 17th century. Its growth is remarkable. In 1821 it had but 37,000 inhabitants; in 1851, 100,000; in 1861, 120,000; and in 1870 it probably has more than 140,000. The growth of its trade and manufactures is commensurate with its increase in population. Its tall chimneys, immense factories and spinning-mills remind the traveller of the great manufacturing towns of England, though Belfast is almost wholly free from the smoke which disfigures Manchester and other purely manufacturing towns. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, well kept, and well lighted, and the public edifices of the city are remarkable not only for their number but their elegance. Among these we note, as worthy of particular notice, the new City Hall, the Commercial Buildings, with an Ionic façade; the Custom House; the Ulster Bank; and the Linen Hall. Of the churches, the only two which will attract attention are the parish church (St. Ann's) and Christ Church, the former with a lofty tower and cupola; the latter with an octagonal spire. Queen's College is a building in the Tudor style, with a front of 600 feet. It was opened in 1849. The Museum on the north side of College-square contains a valuable collection of Irish antiquities, ornithological specimens, and a small geological collection. The Botanic Garden, near Queen's College, was established in 1830. It has a beautiful conservatory constructed of iron. Admission, 6d. Belfast is cele-

brated for its schools and benevolent institutions.

Tourists interested in manufacturing operations will find a visit to the flax mill of the Messrs. Mulholland, the largest in the city, especially interesting. This firm, one of the first to commence the manufacture of linen yarn in Belfast, employs nearly 25,000 persons.

The harbour is accessible to vessels drawing 16 ft., and in spring tides to those drawing 20 ft. The recent improvements are very extensive, and cost over £500,000. The quays extend on each side of the river—on the western side 5,000 ft., on the eastern 3,500 ft. There are two docks, the Prince's and Clarendon, where foreign vessels have every facility. The offices of the Harbour Commissioners is a fine Italian building of cut stone, the principal front of which faces Clarendon Dock.

If the tourist desires a bird's-eye view of Belfast and its environs, he would do well to make a visit to Cave Hill, 2½ miles from the town, so called from three caves in its face. It rises 1,140 ft. above the level of the sea. The view over the city, Belfast Lough, and the County Down is very fine. In clear weather the coast of Scotland is included in the view.

## ROUTE 7.

### BELFAST TO PORT RUSH AND THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

68 miles; first class, 12s.; second, 8s. 6d.; third, 5s. 5d.



HE excursion from Belfast to the Giant's Causeway and back, *via* Port Rush, may be accomplished in one day by taking the

early morning train to Port Rush, where cars may be taken for the Causeway direct, taking Dunluce Castle in the route, and returning to Port Rush in time for the evening train to Belfast. Return tickets, good for one day, are issued at a fare and a half. If the tourist has two days at his disposal, he may, by passing the first night either at Port Rush or at the Causeway, go on the second day to Ballycastle, where a public car may be taken to Larne on the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, by which he will reach Belfast early in the evening. He will, if he chooses the longer excursion, have passed over about 145 miles of the most interesting scenery in Ireland.

The railway, on leaving Belfast, skirts for 7 miles the shore of Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus Junction ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles), ANTRIM ( $21\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotel: Massareene Arms.*) Population, 2,800. A pretty town, situated on the Six Mile Water, near its junction with Loch Neagh. Near the town is Antrim Castle, the grounds of which are handsomely laid out, and through which visitors may walk to the shore of Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom. BALLYMENA (33 miles), a town with a very considerable linen trade. COLERAINE ( $61\frac{1}{2}$  miles). (*Hotel: Bridge End.*) Population, 6,000. An old town, renowned for the excellence of its linen fabrics, called "Coleraines," and its salmon fisheries. PORT RUSH, 68 miles, (*Hotel: Antrim Arms*). A small seaport, considered as the port of Coleraine, is situated on a peninsula of basalt, opposite the picturesque rocks called the "Skerries." It is much frequented for sea-bathing. Cars are taken here for the Causeway, distant 7 miles. On the route be-

tween Port Rush and Dunluce are the WHITE ROCKS. In a distance of 2 miles there are 27 caverns or gullies worn out by the action of the waves on the limestone rock. The most interesting is called the "Priest's Hole." DUNLUCE CASTLE (3 miles), one of the finest ruins to be seen anywhere. "It stands about 100 ft. above the sea on a perpendicular and insulated rock, the entire surface of which is so completely occupied by the edifice that the external walls are in continuation with the perpendicular sides of the rock." The rock is united to the mainland by a wall only 18 inches in width. The origin of this castle is unknown; it is attributed to De Courcey, Earl of Ulster. BUSHMILLS (2 miles), (*Hotel: Imperial*) so called from the river Bush, on which it is situated. THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY (2 miles); (*Causeway Hotel*). At the hotel may be had a tariff of prices for guides, boats, &c. The landlord at the *Antrim Arms* at Port Rush will recommend a good guide, and it would be well to follow his advice. There is no lack of intelligent guides. The best course to pursue in seeing the wonders of this remarkable region is, if the day be not stormy, to visit the caves and then to land upon and see the Causeway. The first of these caves is PORTCOON, into which the boat may be rowed for a considerable distance. Its length is 350 ft., its height, 45 ft. It may be entered also by land, but the effect is not so good. Dunkerry cave can only be entered by water. Its entrance resembles a Gothic arch. It is 660 ft. long, and its height is 60 ft. above high-water mark. After leaving the caves the visitor is rowed directly to and landed upon the Causeway.

It is a vast collection of ba-



saltic pillars. The grand causeway consists of a most regular arrangement of about 40,000 columns of a black kind of rock, very hard; almost all of them of a pentagonal figure, but so closely and compactly situated at their sides, though perfectly distinct from top to bottom, that scarcely

visible at low water; how far beyond is uncertain; from its declining appearance, however, at low water, it is probable it does not extend under water to anything like the distance seen above. The breadth of the principal causeway, which runs on in one continued range of columns, is



PORTCOON CAVE.

anything can be introduced between them. The columns are of unequal height and breadth, some of the highest being about 20 ft.; they do not exceed this height—at least, none in the principal arrangement. How deep they are fixed in the earth has never been discovered. This grand arrangement extends nearly 200 yards,

from 20 to 30 ft.; at one or two places it may be 40 ft. for a few yards. In this account are excluded the broken and scattered pieces, as they do not appear ever to have been contiguous to the principal arrangement, though they have been frequently taken into the width. The figure of the columns is almost unexcep-

tionably pentagonal; some few there are of three, four, and six sides, but the generality are five-sided. What is peculiarly curious to the non-scientific observer, is that there are not two columns in ten thousand to be found that have their sides equal among themselves, or whose figures are alike. They are not of one solid stone in an upright position, but composed of several short lengths curiously joined, not with flat

jointed in all respects like those of the grand causeway.

The causeway is divided into three parts, or platforms—the Little, Middle, and Grand Causeways. The objects best worthy the attention of the visitor are the following:—

The GIANT'S GATEWAY, a gap bounded on each side by columns. The GIANT'S ORGAN, consisting of a number of large pillars declining on either side to shorter



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

surfaces, but articulated into each other like ball and socket. The length of these particular stones from joint to joint is various; generally, they are from 12 to 24 inches long, and near the bottom they are longer than toward the top. Their size and diameter differ also; in general they are from 15 to 20 inches in diameter. The cliffs, at a great distance from the causeway, especially in the bay to the eastward, exhibit at many places the same kind of columns, figured and

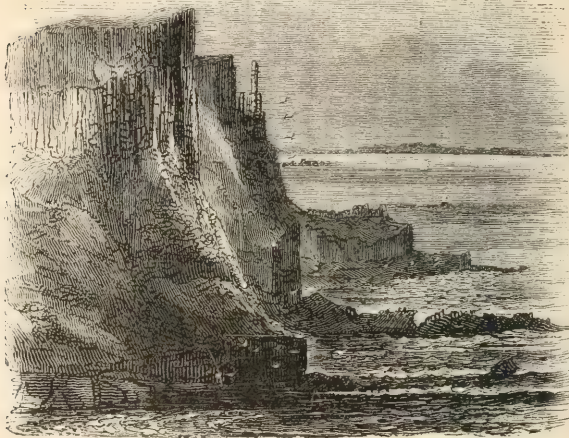
and shorter ones, like the strings of a harp. The GIANT'S AMPHITHEATRE, "the most beautiful work of the kind, that in Rome not excepted." The GIANT'S CHIMNEY TOWERS, three isolated pillars standing upon a promontory, the tallest about 45 ft. in height. The Priest and his Flock, The Nursing child, The King and his Nobles, will all be pointed out by the guides. Pleashin Head, "the finest of all promontories," rises to a height of 370 ft. Beyond are the Giant's Pulpit, a pre-



capitous rock, an irregular pillar called the Giant's Granny, and near it four isolated columns called the Four Sisters.

The tourist who chooses the coast route for his return to BELFAST, will find much to interest him on the way. Between the Causeway and BALLYCASTLE is one of the most interesting na-

ous weather, and the eternal screaming of the sea-fowl that hover overhead, or sweep rapidly around the island, present a picture of remoteness from the busy haunts of man, of a melancholy meaning. Here, too, are not wanting horrors to enhance the effect of sublimity, for between the island and the shore is a dark, deep gulf, where



THE CHIMNEY TOPS.

tural curiosities in this extensive basaltic region, the little pyramidal islet of "Carrick-a-Rede," "the rock in the road." The epithet is derived from the interruption which this mass of basalt occasions to the salmon ranging along the coast in quest of their original haunt. Elevated upwards of 300 ft., the level also of the nearest mainland, sterility keeps uncontrolled possession of the surface; while the majestic swell of the ocean, the almost uninterrupted prevalence of boister-

the surges beat and the billows roar, and the spray is in eternal suspense. Across this gulf of frightful depth the proprietor of the valuable salmon-fishery has thrown a rope suspension-bridge, for the accommodation of his fishermen during the season. Like the geological structure of the rock itself, there was a time when the bridge excited curiosity, and when its transit was performed, and remembered as a performance evincing the most manly courage; but the repute of both has

faded, science has dissipated that astonishment which the scrupulous and accurate formation of columnar basalt once excited, and suspension-bridges have become universally adopted.

The swinging bridge from the Antrim coast to the rocky islet, consists of two parallel ropes secured to rings let into the rock on each side of the yawning chasm, with crossing cords, on which, as on the rounds of a ladder, planks are loosely laid. There is undoubtedly little attention here paid to security; the whole structure swings with every breeze, the planks are not even tied to the cross cords, and a rail or hand-guide would rather increase the danger to a passenger, from the peril of reaction. Those who are employed in the conduct of the fishery pass rapidly and safely over, much aided in the accomplishment by the stability which a basket-load of salmon on the back contributes. When the season closes, the clerk retires from his island hut, having previously removed his temporary bridge, and from this period the rock is inaccessible, save—at even a greater risk than before—an approach to its dangerous coast by water. BALLYCASTLE (*Hotel: Antrim Arms*), a dull town of about 2000 inhabitants. Near it are the ruins of *Bonamargy Abbey*, erected in the fourteenth century. Near CUSHENDUN, a pretty village with neat residences, the road crosses the Glendun river by a lofty and handsome viaduct supported by three arches. GLENARM, a village of about 1000 inhabitants. The castle is the seat of the Earls of Antrim. It is opposite the town, and is surrounded by a fine park. A somewhat enthusiastic writer says of the castle and its vicinity, “Near the village and castle all traces of

wilderness vanish entirely, and a charming park and pretty flower garden confer additional beauties on the scene. The castle itself is built in a fine old Gothic style, and furnished with modern taste and elegance. Four hundred deer graze around it, and six hundred old ancestral trees overshadow its grounds with their spreading boughs; and all this smiling and peaceful beauty sheltered between the wild rocks which form the little glen, with a view opening on old Ocean rolling its stormy white-crested waves beyond, forms perhaps the most wonderful site in all the world for a stately baronial mansion.” Twelve miles from Glenarm, by an excellent road, is LARNE (*Hotel: King’s Arms*), a beautifully situated town, now the terminus of the railway from Carrickfergus and Belfast. There are four trains daily from Larne to Belfast. 14½ miles from Larne we reach

CARRICKFERGUS (*Hotel: Victoria*), a town of about 4000 inhabitants, with very few attractions. The chief objects of interest are the castle and the church; the former, built by the De Courceys, is still habitable. The church contains some fine monuments of the Chichesters. King William III. landed here in 1689, before the battle of the Boyne.

## ROUTE 8.

### DUBLIN TO KILKENNY.

81 miles; first class, 15s.; second, 11s. 4d.; third, 6s. 8d.



THE route from Dublin is the same as that to Cork as far as Kildare (see Route 4). At Kildare (30 miles from Dublin) we take

the Irish South-Eastern Railway to Kilkenny, passing CARLOW (55 miles), (*Hotel: Club House*). It is situated upon the river Barrow. Its castle, erected in the twelfth century by Hugh De Lacy, is celebrated in the military annals of Ireland. It contains a handsome Catholic church and college, and a fine English church. Nothing remains of the castle except two towers about sixty feet in height and the ruins of the wall which connected them. KILKENNY (81 miles), (*Hotels: Club House, Imperial*). Pop. 13,235. Situated on the river Nore. It was once a place of considerable importance, as its castle, the ruins of its massive walls and churches testify. It formerly had a considerable trade in woollens, but this has fallen off, and the chief business of the town is its retail trade and the sale of the agricultural products of the surrounding district. The most conspicuous object is the baronial castle of the Marquis of Ormond, which is full of historical associations. It was originally built by Strongbow, but has been repeatedly enlarged, and has been greatly improved by the present marquis. The grounds are not extensive, but are well laid out. The cathedral of St. Canice, built in 1202, is not excelled by any of the ancient ecclesiastical buildings of Ireland, except St. Patrick's and Christ Church in Dublin. The church of St. John, which belonged to an ancient abbey, has been called the "Lantern of Ireland," on account of the great number of its windows. Near the city is a marble quarry of considerable importance. Thirty-one miles from Kilkenny is WATERFORD, a sea-port, with a population of 23,000, but with nothing of interest to the tourist.

## ROUTE 9.

### DUBLIN TO GALWAY.

126 miles; first class, 22s.; second, 17s. 6d.; third, 11s. 8d.



THE first place of interest on the route is MAYNOOTH (15 miles), chiefly celebrated for its Roman Catholic College, which has given rise to political controversies which have made it famous. The college has been endowed by various Acts of Parliament since 1795. During the present reign it has been permanently endowed for the education of 500 students and 20 senior scholars, and 30,000*l.* has been appropriated for the erection of buildings. All students admitted must be designed for the priesthood in Ireland.

At one end of the single street of Maynooth is an entrance to Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster; at the other are the ruins of the once-powerful castle formerly belonging to his family, the Fitzgeralds.

MULLINGAR (50 miles), where are held important fairs and markets for horses, cattle, and farm produce, and containing barracks for 1000 soldiers. Ballinasloe (92 miles), chiefly remarkable for its fairs and markets. GALWAY (126 miles). (*Hotels: Railway, Black's.*) Pop. 16,446. The city, situated upon the magnificent bay of the same name, is of considerable antiquity, and the older part consists of streets and lanes huddled together without regard to comfort or convenience. It partakes of the appearance of a Spanish town, the result of its early intercourse with Spain.

Many of the houses bear traces of an architecture similar to that seen in Spanish towns, and many writers trace the bright colours worn by many of the women of Galway to the same source. Lynch Castle, at the corner of Shop and Abbeygate Streets, is the best specimen extant of the Spanish-Irish edifices. The town has been much improved of late years by the erection of modern buildings. Queen's College and the County Court-House are the principal public buildings.

The Claddagh is a suburb of the city near the port, inhabited exclusively by fishermen and their families, to the number of nearly 5000. They have their own laws, and elect a mayor called "King of Claddagh," who exercises supreme authority over his people. They do not intermarry with the other inhabitants of the town, whom they regard as inferior, and to whom they apply the name of "Transplanters."

Dublin to London (330 miles) is performed in twelve hours. Excellent meals are supplied on board the steamers, and there are a few state-rooms. Persons desiring them, should telegraph from Dublin to the purser. As the steamer approaches the Welsh coast, the view of Holyhead and the adjacent line of coast is very fine. The cars are brought to the landing of the steamers at Holyhead, and very little delay is occasioned by the change from steamer to train. (For a description of the remainder of the route to London by Bangor and Chester, see Route 32.)

(Passengers desiring to go directly from Belfast to London, or any part of England, may leave Belfast on any week-day at 7½ p.m. for Fleetwood (120 miles), from which place there is railway connection with all parts of England. Fare to Fleetwood, first-class, 12s. 6d., steerage, 5s.; to London, first-class, 45s., second class, 35s., third class, 20s.)

## ROUTE 10.

### DUBLIN TO HOLYHEAD.

(Route to London.)

**P**ASSENGERS for England leave Dublin from the Western Row Station, and go by railway to KINGSTOWN (*Hotels: Royal, Anglesey Arms*), 6 miles distant, where they take one of the splendid mail steamers for Holyhead. The train carries passengers to the wharf. The steamers Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, are the finest steamers employed upon any European mail route, and the passage to Holyhead (66 miles), is often made in less than four hours. The whole distance from

## ROUTE 11.

### BELFAST TO GLASGOW.

*Time, 8 hours. First class, 12s. 6d.; second class, 3s.*

**N**E of the steamers of the royal-mail line leaves Belfast every week-day at 8 o'clock p.m. The steamer reaches Greenock in time for the early morning train for Glasgow, and passengers desiring to hasten their arrival at Glasgow, may take the train from Greenock to Glasgow (20 miles). For description of the Clyde from Glasgow to Greenock, see Route 12.



# SCOTLAND.

## ROUTES.

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**S**COTLAND, one of the component parts of Great Britain, occupies the northern, the smaller, and less fertile portion of that island. It is washed on the west and north by the Atlantic, and on the east by the German Ocean; and on the south, is bounded by England, the Solway Firth, and part of the Irish Sea. Its coast-line presents the most fantastic irregularities: here jutting into the ocean in high narrow peninsulas, there receding far inland in lake-like gulfs, and again suddenly starting seaward, and breaking into a number of bold rocky headlands. Its greatest length, from the Mull of Galloway on the south, to Dunnet Head on the north, is about 280 miles; its breadth is variable, being about 146 miles between Buchan Ness, in Aberdeenshire, and the extreme point of Ross-shire on the west. It contains about 29,500 square miles of land, and its fresh water covers an area of nearly 560 square miles.

The population of Scotland, by the census of 1861, was 3,062,294. The increase from 1851 to 1861 was six per cent.

The *surface of the country* is varied and unequal. In that portion of it usually termed the *Lowlands*, the hills are of moderate height; in the *Highlands*, or that division which is separated by the Grampians from the southerly parts, every variety of mountain scenery is to be found, much of which is inaccessible. The Grampian mountains extend from sea to sea, with a breadth of from 40 to 60 miles, and among them is the highest land in Great Britain. Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, is 4095 feet above the level of the sea. In the Lowland division, Heartfell, in Dumfriesshire, and Lowthers, in Lanarkshire, rise more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea. An elevation of 600 feet is considered in Scotland the limit of profitable tillage.

The *chief rivers of Scotland* are the Forth, the Tweed, the Clyde, the Tay, and the Spey. The Tay

is the largest of these rivers, and the Clyde, which is navigable for large ships as far up as Glasgow, is the next in size.

The chief *lakes* of Scotland are Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, Loch Katrine, Loch Earn, Loch Ness, and Loch Leven; the latter celebrated for its trout, and on account of the castle on one of its islands having been once the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.


The *climate* is later than that of England. The mean temperature is from 45 to 47; the average annual rainfall is about 31 inches. Westerly winds prevail for about two-thirds of the year; and easterly gales, chiefly in spring and early summer, for about one-third.

The part of Scotland chiefly cultivated, lies along the banks of the rivers and the sea-shore. Little more than one-fourth of the area of Scotland, or 5,000,000 acres, is cultivated regularly or occasionally, the remainder, say, 14,000,000 acres, is adapted only to the pasturage of sheep.

Scotland manufactures cotton and linen very largely, and her manufactures of iron are very extensive. More than two-thirds of the iron ships constructed in Great Britain, are from the great iron-works upon the Clyde.

## ROUTE 12.

### GLASGOW AND THE CLYDE TO GREENOCK.

LASGOW, population, with suburbs, 507,000, (*Hotels*: MACLEAN'S,\* Queen's, Royal, The George, Bedford), is the most populous city in Scotland; and, in population, wealth, and commercial importance, is the third in the United Kingdom. It

occupies an advantageous situation on the Clyde, a few miles from the place where it expands into an estuary. Its external appearance is elegant and impressive; the streets are regular in arrangement and are substantially built. The public buildings are handsome, and in most instances disposed in such a manner as to be seen to advantage. The older part of the city extends along the line of the High-street, between the cathedral and the river; the more modern and elegant part extends towards the north-west. The city possesses many advantages for commerce and manufactures. It is in the vicinity of extensive coal-fields, and has ready access by the Clyde and the canal to the Atlantic and German oceans. The harbour called the Broomielaw is a basin of about fifty acres, with fine quays; the depth of water is sufficient for the largest vessels.

The *cathedral* is the most distinguished of the public buildings. It is situated in the northern part of the city, near the upper extremity of the High-street. The bulk of the present building was constructed at the close of the twelfth century, in place of another which was destroyed by fire. It consists of a long nave and choir, a chapter-house projecting from the north-east angle, a tower and spire in the centre, and a crypt extending beneath the choir or eastern portion of the building. The building has been judiciously repaired, and a great number of stained glass windows have been put in. They were mostly made at Munich, though a few are the work of British artists. They are described in a catalogue sold at the door for twopence.

The high ground near the east end of the cathedral has been converted into an ornamental burying



ground, and is called the *Necropolis*. The grounds, which rise to a height of more than 200 feet, are laid out in walks and shrubberies, and are connected with the opposite slope by means of a bridge, called "The Bridge of Sighs." The grounds contain the monuments of many distinguished persons, the most conspicuous being that of John Knox.

The COLLEGE buildings are situated on the east side of High-street, and have a dignified and venerable appearance. At the back of the interior court is a modern Grecian building, which contains the Hunterian Museum, a collection of singular natural objects, coins, medals, rare manuscripts, paintings and relics of antiquity, formed by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, and by him bequeathed to the university. Admission 1s.

The most attractive building in Glasgow is the ROYAL EXCHANGE in Queen-street, a superb structure, erected in 1829. The front consists of a magnificent portico, surmounted by a cupola, and the other sides are also of decorative architecture. The principal room is a large hall, supported by a double row of columns. In front of the Exchange is the equestrian statue in bronze of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti, erected by subscription at a cost of £10,000.

One of the largest squares in the city is *George Square*, which encloses several monuments, one to Sir Walter Scott, in the form of a Doric column, 80 feet high, with a statue of Sir Walter on the top. In the south-west angle of the square is a bronze statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, and in the north-west angle, a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel. The square also contains bronze statues to Sir

John Moore and Lord Clyde, both of whom were born in Glasgow. Argyle and Buchanan-streets are the finest in the city, the former is nearly three miles long. The residence of the wealthy citizens are chiefly in Woodside-crescent, Claremont, Woodlands, Park, Buckingham, and Grosvenor-ter-races. A fine park, called "*West End Park*," has been laid out on the east bank of the Kelvin, from designs of Sir Joseph Paxton, and forms an attractive feature of that part of the city. A fine park of over 100 acres, called "*Queen's Park*," has been laid out on the south side.

Glasgow is chiefly supplied with water from Loch Katrine, 40 miles distant. The daily supply from this source is 23,000,000 gallons per day, which is more per head than is supplied to the population of any other city in the world.

Steamers leave the Broomielaw many times a day for GREENOCK (20 miles distant) and other points on the coast. The route by the river gives the tourist an opportunity of seeing many of the iron ship-building establishments. At Tovan, about 2 miles below the city, is the immense establishment of Robert Napier and Sons, and a short distance below is that of Tod and McGregor, and in the vicinity are several fine country seats. Near Renfrew ferry a view may be had of the town of RENFREW. The barony gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. About half-way to Greenock is Bowling, at which point the Grand Junction Canal enters the Clyde. An obelisk has been erected here to the memory of Henry Bell, who was the first to introduce navigation by steam-vessels on the Clyde. Soon after passing Bowling, the enormous rock of *Dumbarton* is seen rising out of

the water at the junction of the Clyde and Leven, to the height of 560 feet. The castle is a very imposing object, and its situation is singularly picturesque. The fortress is entered by a gate at the bottom. It has a battery and barracks for a few troops. Wallace was imprisoned here before he was taken to London, and his two-handed sword,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, is to be seen in the armoury. Two miles below is seen the old castle of Newark, soon after passing which Port Glasgow is reached. This was formerly intended to be the port of Glasgow, but since the deepening of the Clyde to permit large vessels to reach the city, it has declined. The iron ship-building works of Reid and Son are here. Three miles below we reach the thriving town of

GREENOCK. Population, 42,000. (*Hotels: White Hart, Royal, Tontine.*) It is one of the finest seaports in Scotland, and has a considerable business in iron ship-building and sugar refining. It was the birth-place of James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, to whose memory a statue by Chantrey has been erected by the inhabitants of Greenock. The range of hills behind the town affords magnificent views. Mary Campbell (Burns's "Highland Mary") is buried in the burying-ground of the old church.

### EXCURSION

FROM GLASGOW TO THE FALLS OF  
THE CLYDE, HAMILTON PALACE,  
AND BOTHWELL CASTLE.



MAKING the morning train at the Buchanan Street Station to LANARK (*Hotels: Clydesdale, Caledonian Arms*), in the vic-

nity of the Falls, one may visit them, drive to Hamilton, and return to Glasgow by Bothwell in one day. There are several trains a day directly from Glasgow to Hamilton, time 30 minutes, and omnibuses four times a day from Glasgow to Bothwell, which put down passengers at the gateway of the castle.

The grandest of the FALLS is CORA LINN, where the river in three leaps falls 84 feet. An excellent view is obtained from the little mirrored pavilion at the top of the cliffs. The old castle of Cora looks down on the fall. It is said to have been a stronghold of Wallace. STONEBYRES is the largest fall, and is remarkably grand and picturesque. BONNINGTON LINN is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Lanark. Here the Clyde falls 30 feet. In Bonnington House are preserved two relics of Wallace—a portrait and a chair in which he is said to have sat.

*Hamilton Palace* is the princely seat of the Duke of Hamilton, surrounded by magnificent grounds, and contains many valuable works of art.

*Bothwell Castle* is a picturesque ruin on the bank of the Clyde. It is Norman in architecture, and consists of a large quadrangle flanked by two enormous towers. Some parts of the walls are 14 feet in thickness and 60 feet high. Edward III. resided here for some time when invading Scotland. The battle of Bothwell Brig, in which the Covenanters suffered defeat, is described in Scott's "Old Mortality." William Wallace resided here during the time of his governorship. Visitors are admitted at the principal gateway, on Tuesdays and Fridays *only*, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## ROUTE 13.

## GLASGOW TO CARLISLE

(By Caledonian Railway.)

104 miles; *first class*, 17s. 6d.; *second*, 13s. 3d.; *third*, 8s. 8½d.



LEAVING Glasgow by the Buchanan-street Station, we pass GARNKIRK (6 miles), celebrated for its potteries, and reach GARTSHERRIE JUNCTION (8 miles), where a line branches off to Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, and Aberdeen; soon afterwards we arrive at MOTHERWELL (15 miles), where the Clydesdale branch from Glasgow by Cambuslang joins the main line. We see, a little beyond Motherwell, Wishaw Castle, and a beautiful spot called Cambusnethan, and proceeding through a remarkably picturesque expanse of country, reach CARLUKE (22 miles), just before reaching which, we see at a distance, Maudslie Castle and an ancient hermitage called the Chapel of St. Oswald, also Milton, a beautiful building in the Tudor style, on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the river Clyde.

CLEGHORN (28 miles), near to which are the remains of an ancient chapel and a Roman encampment. Here a line branches off to LANARK (4 miles), CARSTAIRS JUNCTION (30½ miles), where the Edinburgh branch of the Caledonian Railway joins that from Glasgow. Crossing the Clyde, we pass THANKERTON (35½ miles), near which are the ruins of Covington Castle. This village was a favourite retreat of the Covenanters during their times of persecution. Near SYMINGTON (37½ miles) we

see the ruins of Fatlips Castle, and Tinto Hill, about 500 ft. high, called also the "Hill of Fire." Shortly before reaching Lamington we notice some Druidical remains, and the signs of a Roman encampment, and farther on the old tower of Lamington. Proceeding on our route we see beyond ELVANFOOT (51 miles) the Lowther Hills, on the right, rising upwards of 3000 ft., and on the left the sources of the Tweed, the Annan, and the Clyde. We now pass BEATTOCK, the nearest station to Moffat, NETHERCLEUGH (75 miles), and LOCKERBIE (78 miles), near which is a house called Brick Hall, where in 1801 died a very aged man, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Old Mortality. Shortly after passing Lockerbie we cross the Water of Milk, the scenery in the neighbourhood of which presents many charming features; at a distance may be seen the heights of Skiddaw, one of the principal mountains in the Lake district of England. The next station is ECCLEFECHAN (84 miles), where we see a large tower or keep, called Hoddam House, in olden times a stronghold of considerable importance. Opposite Hoddam House, on a small hillock, stands the "Tower of Repentance," built by one of the ancestors of Lord Herries, and deriving its name from the circumstance of its having been erected as a mark of penitence for some crime. There is an anecdote related of Sir Richard Steele, the essayist, in connection with this tower. While riding past he saw a poor peasant boy who was engaged in reading the Bible; and, asking him what he learnt from that book, the boy replied, "The way to Heaven." Steele asked him if he could point out the road,

and the boy directed his attention to the "Tower of Repentance."

Leaving Ecclefechan we pass KIRTLE BRIDGE (87 miles), and cross the River Kirtle, over a viaduct of nine arches, near which, on the north side, we notice Robert Gill's Tower. Gill was a noted marauder, who, with a band of confederates, used to lay waste the country round about, and drive off the cattle and sheep from the farmsteads of their defenceless owners. A short distance beyond KILPATRICK (91 miles), we leave, on the right, the branch line to Glasgow by Dumfries and Kilmarnock, and proceeding on our way we can see the Solway Frith, and the mountains of Westmoreland in the far distance. We soon reach GREYNA JUNCTION (95½ miles), near which is the village of Gretna Green, which has attained celebrity as the place where clandestine marriages were entered into between runaway couples from beyond the border. It was the nearest convenient halting place for matrimonial adventurers of that description; the officiating minister was the village blacksmith, and the ceremony consisted merely in inscribing the names in a register, attested by the blacksmith. Such marriages were declared illegal by Act of Parliament in 1856.

Passing FLORISTON (98 miles), on the way to ROCKCLIFFE (100 miles), the tourist proceeds along an embankment called Guard's Embankment, crossing a marsh called Solway Moss, on which six million tons of earth had to be banked up before a sufficiently solid and safe foundation could be secured for the railway.

On the right we observe the Solway Frith, and, on the left the hills of Langholm, and, nearer, a monument erected in honour of

Sir John Malcolm. We cross the river Esk over a viaduct of seven arches, and passing Rockcliffe arrive at CARLISLE (104 miles.)

(For description of Carlisle, see Route 29.)

## ROUTE 14.

### GLASGOW TO CARLISLE BY DUMFRIES.

125 miles; fares, first class, 17s. 6d., second, 13s. 3d., third, 8s. 8d.

**F**ROM Glasgow (7 miles, Southside Station), is the thriving town of PAISLEY (*Hotels: Saracen's Head, George*), with a population numbering about 50,000. It was originally the seat of a monastery which was founded in or about 1160 by Walter Stuart, an ancestor of the kings of Scotland; but it was not till 1760 that it began to grow into importance through the manufacture of silk gauze. Its trade embraces the manufacture of cotton goods, crapes, shawls, &c., and is greatly assisted by the numerous ironworks in the district. Apart from its industrial resources, it contains no object of interest except its ancient church, partially comprising the remains of the abbey. In the Gothic chapel adjoining the tourist will see the tomb of Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, the mother of Robert II., King of Scotland. The river White Cart divides Paisley into the new and the old town, which communicate with each other by three substantially-built stone bridges. This town has access to Glasgow, and also to the sea-coast by the Ardrossan canal.

Shortly before reaching Paisley, we notice, on an eminence above



the White Cart, the ruins of Cruikstone Castle, formerly in the possession of the Stuarts. Here Darnley and Mary Stuart spent the first few weeks of their married life. Passing JOHNSTONE, a manufacturing town of about 6000 inhabitants, we see, near BEITH (16 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), the remains of Giffen Castle, once belonging to the Earls of Eglinton. The next station is KILBIRNIE (18 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), near which is a loch of the same name, upwards of two miles long; and the next DALRY JUNCTION (22 miles), where there is a branch line to Ayr. At Dalry commenced the agitation against episcopal government in Scotland, which led to great persecutions, and finally resulted in the establishment of Presbyterianism. We next pass STEWARTON, and reach KILMARNOCK (32 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*George Hotel*), population about 22,000, near which we observe the ruins of Dean Castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock. This town has a considerable trade in woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, &c. It communicates by rail with Troon and Ayr. Passing HURLFORD (34 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), we reach MAUCHLINE, (42 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) celebrated as the spot where Burns has placed the scene of several of his poems. Shortly after the death of William Burns, the poet's father, his widow and family removed to Mossiel, a farm about one mile north of Mauchline. Here he fell in love with Jean Armour, the daughter of a stonemason at Mauchline, who, after many troubles and much opposition on the part of his family, became his wife. Here he wrote the greater part of his poems and his finer ones; and here he broke forth upon the world like a new-risen sun; his poems which were first published at Kilmarnock, attracting such extraordinary attention,

that he was called to Edinburgh, and a new and complete edition there published, while he himself was introduced as a sort of miracle to the highest circles of aristocracy and literature.

The scene of his "Holy Fair" is laid in the cemetery of Mauchline, and just opposite the gate is the cottage of "Auld Nanse Tinnock," where the "Jolly Beggars" are described as assembling; and in a cottage close by is shown the room in which the poet's marriage was celebrated, and in which he is said to have composed the satire entitled "The Calf." On a pane in the window of the Whiteford Arms Inn he inscribed the humorous "Epitaph on John Dow," the landlord.

"The Braes of Ballochmyle" are two miles from Mauchline. They extend along the north bank of the Ayr. The scenery is varied and beautiful; the banks of the river are broken by picturesque glens and glades, and clothed with rich patches of woodland. When Burns first came to Mossiel, the owner of Ballochmyle was Sir John Whiteford, and it was as a mark of sympathy with a member of the family, his daughter Maria, on having to quit the scenes of her youth, when the property passed into other hands owing to her father's embarrassments, that the poet composed the affecting lines:

"The Catrine woods were yellow seen,  
The flowers decay'd on Catrine lea,  
Nae lav'rock sang on hillock green,  
But nature sicken'd on the e'e.  
Thro' faded groves Maria sang,  
Hersel' in beauty's bloom the while,  
And ay the wild-wood echoes rang,  
Fareweel the braes o' Ballochmyle!

Low in your wintry beds, ye flowers,  
Again ye'll flourish fresh and fair;  
Ye birdie dumb in with'ring bowers,  
Again ye'll charm the vocal air.  
But here, alas! for me nae mair  
Shall birdie charm, or floweret smile;

Fareweel the bonny banks of Ayr,  
Fareweel, fareweel! sweet Balloch-  
myle!"

Sir John Whitefoord's successor was a Mr. Alexander, and, in honour of his daughter, Burns composed the song "The Lass of Ballochmyle." The spot where the poet first met the subject of his song is marked by a rustic grotto, with an inscription consisting of a few lines from the

miles), and CLOSEBURN (79½ miles), near which, on the left, is Wallace Hall Academy, one of the principal schools in Scotland.

HOLYWOOD (87½ miles). At DALSWINTON, a few miles distant, is a small lake on which experiments in steam navigation were first made by Watt. Mr. Patrick Miller, the owner of the property at that time, let his farm of Ellisland, in the immediate neighbour-



ELLISLAND.

song in question in fac-simile of the author's handwriting. Leaving Mauchline, we reach AUCHINLECK (46¾ miles), the ancient seat of the Boswells, of which family came James Boswell, Dr. Samuel Johnson's biographer; and passing by several places of no interest, we arrive at CARRON BRIDGE (73½ miles), near which, at Ellilock, is the birthplace of James Crichton, styled "The Admirable Crichton," from the versatility of his genius and the extent of his accomplishments. Proceeding on our route, we pass THORNHILL (76¾

hood, to Burns, and here the poet composed two of his most famous poems, "Tam o'Shanter," and the pathetic ode "To Mary in Heaven." Near the bridge the tourist will see the romantic grounds of Friars' Carse, which the poet frequently visited during his residence at Dumfries and Ellisland. The most convenient access to these places is from

DUMFRIES, (91¼ miles). (*Hotels: King's Arms, Commercial*), population, about 13,000, situated on the left bank of the river Nith, and the principal town in the



south of Scotland. One of its bridges is said to be the first erected in the country, with the exception of those constructed by the Romans. In the market-place is a column to the memory of the last Duke of Queensberry. In the ancient church of the Minorites, no traces of which are now extant, Robert Bruce slew his brother-in-law Comyn, his rival in the impending struggle for the crown of Scotland. Besides several churches, this town contains a famous academy, a hospital, and a town-hall, with a belfry erected from a design by Inigo Jones. The old church of St. Michael, built in the thirteenth century, is called the "Westminster Abbey of Scotland," from the great number of monuments it contains. In the adjacent cemetery is a handsome mausoleum, erected by public subscription to the memory of Robert Burns. It contains an allegorical piece of sculpture by Turnerelli, representing the genius of Scotland bestowing the poetic mantle on Burns, who is attired in his ordinary rustic dress, and engaged at the plough. The poet resided five years in Dumfries, chiefly employed in his duties as excise-man. The visitor is shewn the humble abode in Burns Street where he breathed his last.

Amongst other public buildings is the theatre, where Edmund Kean is reported to have made his first appearance on the stage.

The ruins of Lincluden Abbey and Lincluden College, which can be seen from the railway just before arriving at Dumfries, stand on a gentle eminence near the confluence of the rivers Nith and Cluden. Originally here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV., but shortly afterwards the nuns were

driven out by the Earl of Douglas, and a collegiate establishment formed, consisting of a provost and twelve headmen. In the church is the tomb, in the form of a handsome shrine, of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. and wife of the Earl of Douglas, whose armorial bearings are over the door of the vestry. Allusion is made to these ruins in Burns's poem "The Vision."

RUTHWELL (99½ miles), passing, on the right, Comlangan Castle, surrounded by a well-wooded park, and, crossing a huge morass called Lochar Moss, through which the Lochar flows in a winding course. Near Cumertrees, 103 miles, we see Hoddam Castle, built by Lord Herries, and shortly afterwards we arrive at

ANNAN (106½ miles), (*Hotel: Queensberry Arms*), population, about 4600, one of the most ancient towns in Scotland. It is situated on the river from which it takes its name, and which falls into the Solway Frith here. The river is spanned by a handsome bridge of three arches. Annan contains three schools and two churches, the most ancient of which has a fine belfry. Here are also ship-building yards, and a good trade is carried on in the manufacture of gingham, &c. About 10 miles farther is Gretna Green Junction. (For remainder of this route, see Route 13.)

## ROUTE 15.

GLASGOW TO AYR AND  
THE LAND OF BURNS.

40 miles; first class, 6s. 8d.; second,  
5s.; third, 3s. 3d.

**W**E proceed to DALRY,  
(22 miles) as by Route  
14, and thence to KIL-  
WINNING, about 4 miles  
distant (*Hotel: Eglinton Arms*), a  
village which derives its name  
from a saint called Winning, who  
in the eighth century dwelt here  
in a cell, called in the Gaelic  
tongue Kil. In 1107 an abbey  
was founded in honour of this  
saint by Hugh de Moreville, the  
ruins of which are still to be seen.  
It was built by a company of Free-  
masons from the continent, and  
they established here the first  
Masonic Lodge in Scotland. About  
a mile distant is EGLINTON CASTLE,  
the seat of the Earls of Eglinton,  
where, in 1839, a tournament was  
held after the fashion of the days  
of chivalry. The present Em-  
peror of the French took part in  
it as one of the knights.

(There is a railway from Kil-  
winning to Ardrossan, on the sea  
coast, a town which owes its pros-  
perity to the coal-mines and iron-  
works in the neighbourhood.)

In clear weather we can see, on  
the right hand, after leaving Kil-  
winning, the lofty mountains in  
the Isle of Arran at a distance of  
about 25 miles.

IRVINE (29½ miles). (*Hotels:*  
*King's Arms, Wheatshaf.*) Here  
Burns resided for a short time,  
carrying on the business of a flax-  
dresser. Here were born the poet  
Montgomery and Galt the novelist.

TROON (34 miles) (*Hotels: Port-  
land, Commercial*) is a small town

much frequented in the bathing  
season. Three miles on the right  
is Dundonald Castle, a ruin where  
Robert II. of Scotland resided be-  
fore he came to the throne; a few  
miles farther on the left is Fullar-  
ton Castle, the seat of the Duke of  
Portland. Passing Monkton (36  
miles), and Prestwick, near which  
are the ruins of Kingswell, a mo-  
nastery endowed by Robert Bruce,  
we reach

AYR (40 miles). (*Hotels: King's  
Arms, Ayr Arms, Commercial.*)  
This ancient town, bearing so  
many associations with the me-  
mory of Burns, lies on a sandy  
plain close to the sea. On leaving  
the railway station, the tourist sees  
before him the memorable "Twa  
Brigs." The New Brig, greatly  
widened since Burns's time, is that  
by which we pass direct into the  
town. The Auld Brig is about  
100 yards higher up, and is only  
used as a foot-path. The following  
description is given of it by the  
poet:—

"Auld Brig appeared o' ancient Pict-  
ish race  
The very wrinkles Gothic in his face;  
He seemed as he wi' Time had warstled  
lang,  
Yet, toughly doure, he baide an unco  
bang."

And he gives an account of his  
visit to it:

"A simple bard,  
Unknown and poor, simplicity's reward,  
At night, within the ancient burgh of  
Ayr,  
By whim inspired, or haply pressed wi'  
care,  
He left his bed, and took his wayward  
route,  
And down by Simpson's wheeled the  
left about:  
The drowsy dungeon clock had num-  
bered two,  
And Wallace tower had sworn the fact  
was true:  
The tide-swollen Firth, wi' sullen  
sounding roar,  
Through the still night dashed hoarse  
along the shore.

All else was hushed as Nature's closed  
e'e;  
The silent moon shone high o'er tower  
and tree;  
The chilly frost, beneath the silver  
beam,  
Crept, gently crusting, o'er the glitter-  
ing stream."

The "Dungeon clock" is removed, but "Simpson's" is still to be seen: it is a public-house at the end of the bridge furthest from the town. Wallace tower has been entirely rebuilt since the date of the poem which alludes to it. The fort, situated between the town and the sea, was built by Oliver Cromwell.

KIRK ALLOWAY, the poet's birth-place, is about 3 miles south of Ayr. The cottage stands on the right-hand side of the road, a quarter of a mile before reaching ALLOWAY-KIRK and the Brig o' Doon. It contains only two rooms, and is thatched and white-washed like a cabin of the humblest order. Over the door is a portrait of Burns, beneath which is the following inscription: "Robert Burns, the Ayrshire Poet, was born under this roof, the 25 Jan. A.D. 1759. Died A.D. 1796, aged 37½ years." The poet was born in what is now the kitchen, in a recess which is still shown to tourists.

The Cottage stands on a pleasant plain, and about a quarter of a mile beyond on the left is the Monument erected to the poet's memory—a dome surmounted with a lyre and significant wine-cup—and supported on Corinthian pillars. On the opposite side of the road is the old Kirk of Alloway; beyond, far to the right, is heard the sea, while the airy range of the Carrick hills stretches across, closing the landscape. At their feet a mass of trees masks the course of the Doon; but before

you reach any of these objects you pass on the left the large open field in which was held the Burns' festival on the 6th of August, 1844, the number of persons present at which was 80,000.

Alloway Kirk is roofless and is "just such a plain simple ruin as one sees in a hundred places in Ireland. One of the first objects that arrests the attention is the bell in the little belfry, with a rope hung outside. There are plenty of open windows where Tam O'Shanter could take a full view of the unsonsie dancing party; and 'the winnock bunker in the east,' a small window 'where sat auld Nick in shape of beast,' as fiddler, is conspicuous enough. The interior of the little kirk is divided by a wall. The western division is the burial-place of the Cathcarts. The other end, where the witch-dance met Tam's astonished eyes, is full of briars and nettles." Among the tombs in the kirk-yard is that of the poet's father, just before you enter by the stile, with this inscription:

"O ye whose cheek the tear of pity  
stains,  
Draw near with pious reverence, and  
attend!  
Here lie the loving husband's dear re-  
mains,  
The tender father, and the generous  
friend.  
The pitying heart that felt for human  
woe;  
The dauntless heart that felt no human  
pride;  
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe;  
'For ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's  
side.'"

The last line is copied from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

There is no statue to Burns in the monument. The interior of the basement affords a circular chamber upwards of 18 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high, lighted

by a cupola of stained glass. This apartment contains a copy of Nasmith's picture of the poet, and on a table in the centre are the Bible and Testament given by Burns to his Mary at their last parting near Montgomerie Castle. "The two volumes are displayed at the beginning of each, where Burns has placed a masonic sign, and written his name, now nearly obliterated, adding the two texts, Leviticus xix. 12, Matthew v. 33, which are 'Ye shall not swear by my name falsely; I am the Lord;' and 'Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths.' These precious volumes were known to be in the possession of the sister of Burns' 'Mary' in America; and a society of young men, ardent admirers of Burns, resolved to regain them if possible. This, after considerable trouble and expense, they finally effected, and here they are, objects certainly of the deepest interest."—*Howitt*. In a separate building in the same garden stands the celebrated group by Thom, of Tam and Souter Johnny. The group was exhibited some years ago in London and the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

A short distance from the monument, and a little distance above the new bridge, is the Brig o' Doon, where Tam O'Shanter's mare, pursued by the witches whose orgies Tam had so rashly interrupted in Alloway Kirk,

"Brought off her master haill,  
But left behind her ain grey tail."

The present road from Ayr to Alloway Kirk is not the one which Tam is represented to have followed after he left the ale-house at Ayr. Since the poem was written the road has been straightened, and some of the localities are now at a little distance to the right of the present route.

"Kirk Alloway was drawing nigh,  
Where ghaists and houlets nightly  
cry—  
By this time he was cross the ford,  
Where in the snaw the chupman  
smoor'd;  
And past the birks and meikle stane  
Where drunken Charlie brak's neck-  
bane.  
And through the whins, and by the  
cairn,  
Where hunters found the murdered  
bairn;  
And near the thorn aboon the well  
Where Mungo's mither hanged her-  
sel."

Four miles from Alloway is Mount Oliphant, a farm where Burns resided with his father between his sixth and twelfth years. From hence he removed to Lochlea, near Tarbolton, a few miles to the south-east. Here he remained to the age of twenty-four, and it was during this interval that he composed several of his poems; "John Barleycorn;" "Cornrigs are bonnie;" "Winter, a dirge;" "The Death of poor Mailie;" "Now Whistling Winds," &c.

Close to Tarbolton lies Montgomerie Castle, where the poet used to visit "Highland Mary." Here, too, as he mentions in the poem that bears her name, he saw her for the last time; she went to visit her friends in the Western Highlands, and died on her journey back. Writing of this last parting the poet tells us

"How sweetly bloom'd the gay green  
birk,  
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,  
As, underneath their fragrant shade,  
I clasp'd her to my bosom!"

The thorn tree, called "Highland Mary's Thorn," under which the meeting took place is living still.

Four miles from Tarbolton is the farm of Mossgiel—(Route 14.)

Throughout this route the stupendous rock called Ailsa Craig is seen on the right, towering out of the ocean, at a distance of 10 miles from the shore.

## ROUTE 16.

GLASGOW TO EDINBURGH  
BY DIRECT RAILWAY.

48 miles; fare, first class, 5s. 6d.;  
second, 4s; third, 2s. 6d.



HE Glasgow terminus is close by George Square. Near the city a tunnel 1100 yards in length leads to Cowlairs. Passing Bishop Briggs, Croy, and Castlecary, we

lace's Stone," marks the spot occupied by his forces. The scene of the battle is about midway between the town and the River Carron. The battle is supposed to have raged near the village of Mungall by Mungalbog, behind which the Scots were posted, and adjoining which, upon a piece of ground called "Graham's Muir," Sir John Graham, Wallace's brave companion in arms, was killed. Over his grave is a tombstone erected by one of his descendants,



LINLITHGOW PALACE.

reach FALKIRK (23½ miles) (*Hotel: Red Lion*)—famous for its vestiges of antiquity and the battles which have been fought in the neighbourhood. The *Hill of Falkirk*, behind the town, is remarkable for the extensive views it commands over the surrounding country. This hill was the position to which William Wallace, with his division of the Scotch army, retired on the eve of the battle of Falkirk, fought between the English and Scots in 1298. A stone upon Wallace's Ridge, called "Wal-

bearing the following inscription:

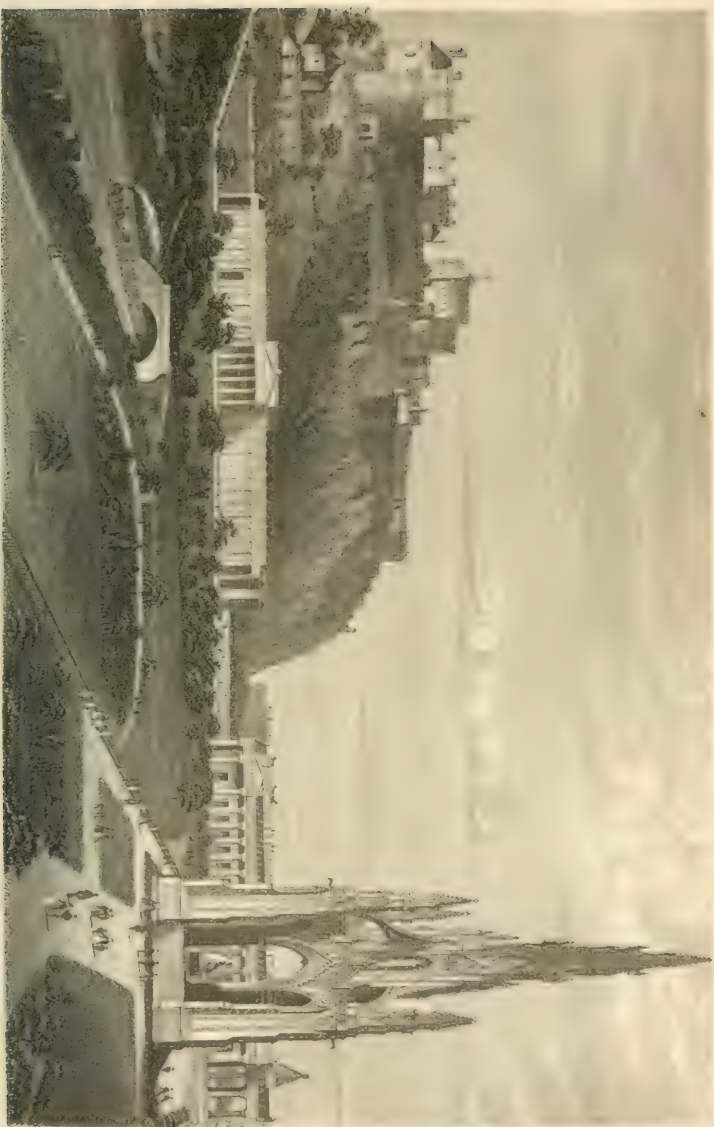
"Mente manaque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,  
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

xxii Julii anno 1298.

Here lies Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wis  
Ane of the chiefs who rescuit Scotland thrice:  
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,  
Nor was good Grame of truth and hardiment."

The Carron Iron Works, among the most extensive in Europe,



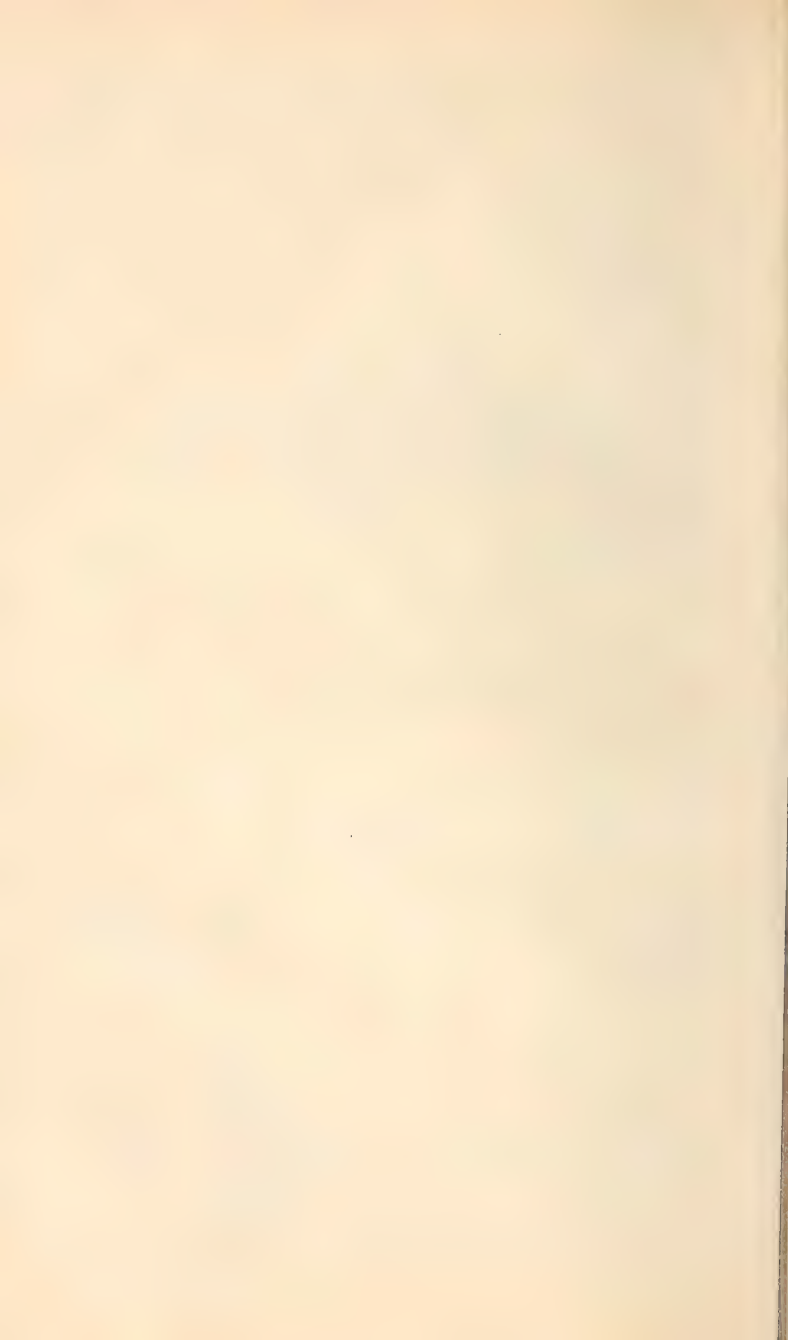


EDINBURGH.









are two miles north-west of the town, and are well worth a visit. LINLITHGOW (31½ miles) (*Hotel: Star and Garter*), the county town, a royal burgh, and a place venerable for its antiquities. It is supposed to have been the *Lindum* of Ptolemy. In the reign of David I. it was made the first burgh of the kingdom. It once possessed a considerable trade, with great wealth and splendour. The most remarkable of its buildings is the royal *palace*, a

the eastern side of which is a large room having a gallery at one end. This was called Parliament Hall. In this palace Mary Queen of Scots was born. The chapel occupies one side of the square; it was built by James V. The views from many parts of the palace are very fine. About four miles beyond are the ruins of Niddry Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots found refuge the night after her escape from Lochleven Castle. Passing Winchburgh, Ratho, and Corstor-



EDINBURGH.

quadrangular building covering nearly an acre of ground, now in ruins, but still retaining an air of grandeur. Its base is washed by the waters of a beautiful lake, in which lake is the island connected with the singular tradition "that in remote times a black dog was found there chained to a tree, though there were no visible means of conveying it there." From this mysterious circumstance the burgh of Linlithgow assumed as its armorial bearings a dog chained to a tree. Within the palace is a handsome square, on

phine stations, without meeting with anything of especial interest. we pass the precipitous rock and battlements of the castle and reach the Edinburgh terminus.

EDINBURGH. (*Hotels: THE ROYAL,\* Edinburgh, Balmoral, Bedford, Waterloo.*) Population in 1870, 178,970.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, called the "Modern Athens," is the capital of Edinburghshire, and is situated in its northern part, about a mile and a half from the Firth of Forth. It stands on high and uneven ground,

being built on three ridges, running from east to west. The central ridge on which the city was originally built is terminated abruptly on the west by a precipitous rock, crowned by the *Castle*, while, to the east, it gradually inclines to a valley, whence, on the one side, rise the lofty elevations of *Arthur's Seat* and *Salisbury Crags*, and, on the other, *Calton Hill*. The valley to the north of this ridge, which was formerly filled with water, is now converted into gardens, and is on the east side crossed by the North Bridge, and in its centre by the Earthen Mound. On the rising ground to the north is the new town. Both sides of the central ridge, occupied by the principal street of the old town, extending from the Castle to Holyrood House, are covered with buildings closely crowded together, and descending from the main street chiefly in long and narrow lanes. In the bottom of the valley on the south side of the High Street, and parallel with it, runs a narrow street called the Cowgate. This street communicates, by streets and narrow lanes, with the southern part of the town, containing several old-fashioned squares, and leading to the handsome suburbs called Newington and Morningside. There are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded by trees and walks; and, adjoining them, Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common. The new town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges. The ground which it occupies was added to the Royalty in 1767; and since that period numerous streets and squares have been constructed on it,—in beauty and regularity unsurpassed by those of any other city in the world. Edinburgh is connected with the Calton Hill by an elegant bridge, of

one large arch, and with Leith, its sea-port, by a broad and very fine road, called Leith Walk. The scenery around the city, owing to the abrupt and craggy heights of Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat, which suddenly rises 800 feet high from the surrounding plain, and presents the rocky heights of Salisbury Crags towards the city, is very fine; and all that art can do has been done to display its natural advantages. Around Calton Hill walks have been made at different elevations, from which the surrounding town and country are seen to great perfection. A road also winds round the still higher elevation of Salisbury Crags, from which the view is at once grand and imposing.

Of the public buildings in Edinburgh, the *Castle* is the most remarkable. With its works, it occupies an area of 7 acres, and is separated from the town by an open space nearly 300 ft. wide. It can accommodate 2,000 soldiers, and has space for 30,000 stands of arms. Here is the celebrated gun called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and supposed to have been forged in Flanders in 1486. In one of the apartments, called the Crown-room, are shown the Regalia of Scotland. They were found in 1818, when the chest in which they were placed was broken open by a royal warrant. In one of the rooms of the castle, James VI., afterwards King of England, was born; and on the esplanade, which leads to the castle, is now placed a bronze statue of the late Duke of York. There is a tradition which says, that this Castle was the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings previous to their marriage; hence it is sometimes called the "Camp of the Maidens." At the opposite extremity of the Old



Town, is the *Palace of Holyrood*, for several centuries the residence of the kings of Scotland. The Abbey, now in ruins, was founded by David I., and several of his successors are buried here. Queen Mary and Lord Darnley were married in the chapel of this Abbey. The Palace is a large

In Parliament Square, not far from the Castle, is a large irregular pile of buildings, intended for the reception of the Scottish Parliament, now used for the Law Courts. The Advocates' Library in this edifice, is the richest collection in Scotland, consisting of more than 150,000 volumes. Nearly



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

quadrangular building of stone, with a court, surrounded by piazzas.

Several relics of the unfortunate Mary, and other relics, are pointed out to visitors. In one of its apartments the secretary of Queen Mary, David Rizzio, was murdered in 1566. The Palace is not of great antiquity, the towers on the north-west having been built by James V., and the remainder of the building during the reign of Charles II.

opposite Parliament Square, is the *Royal Exchange*, formerly the Custom-House. *St. Giles*, the Metropolitan Church, forms one side of Parliament Square. It is built in the form of a cross, and is remarkable for its square tower, from which ascend four arches, forming an imperial crown, and surmounted by a spire. It was erected into a Collegiate Church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly six hundred years before that. The Regent Murray,



and the Marquis of Montrose are buried within its precincts. The other principal churches are the Tron Church, on the south side of High Street, Trinity College Church, the Old and New Greyfriars, the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, and St. George's.

The *University* has long since

most remarkable being the unfinished National Monument, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. A column to the memory of Lord Nelson crowns the western summit. A short distance to the north, is a monument to Professor Playfair, and near it is the Observatory. Westward, on the brow of the hill, is a monument



HOLYROOD PALACE.

attained great celebrity. Its foundation dates back to 1582. The edifice stands in a line with the west side of the South Bridge, forming a square, and possessing much architectural beauty. At the north end of the North Bridge is the *Register House*, a handsome building, where the public records are kept. Nearly opposite is the Theatre. Near by is the Regent Bridge, leading to CALTON HILL, by Waterloo Place. On Calton Hill are several monuments; the

to Dugald Stewart; and, opposite the High School, is the monument to Robert Burns, placed in the spot where he is said to have written his address, "Edina! Scotia's darling seat!"

In Princes Street Garden, opposite the Royal Hotel, is the elegant monument to Sir Walter Scott, erected in 1844. It is 200 feet in height. There is a stairway to the top, from which there is a fine view of the city and environs (admission, 2d.). In the

niches are placed statues of prominent characters in Scott's works. Beneath the main arches of the monument is the statue of Sir Walter and his dog, by *Steele*. The inscription is by Lord Jeffrey. In Princes Street Gardens is a statue of Allan Ramsay, by *Steele*, and in Frederick Street, a statue of William Pitt, by Chantrey.

The charitable establishments of Edinburgh are numerous, and some of them are well worth a visit. Heriot's Hospital, endowed by Geo. Heriot, a goldsmith of the city, for the education of the sons of burgesses of Edinburgh, and Watson's Hospital, founded by a merchant for the maintenance of boys of the city, a structure of more humble pretensions, are in the same quarter. Tickets of permission to visit the former, on any day except Saturday and Sunday, may be had gratis, at 11, Royal Exchange, High Street.

The *Royal Institution* is situated at about the centre of Princes Street. It contains a considerable collection of antiquities, among them the original pulpit in which John Knox preached in St. Giles' Church. The *National Gallery*, immediately above the last-named edifice, is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 5, and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9, free; on Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 4, admission, 4d. It contains Flaxman's statue of Burns, and some excellent pictures; among which are works of Titian, Guido, Rembrandt, Tintorello, Paul Veronese, Van Dyke, and Valesquez.

In High Street, near the Tron Church (Old Town), is the house once occupied by John Knox, admission, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6d. On the outside is the following inscription: *LIFE GOD ABOVE ALL THINGS, AND YE NEIGH-*

*BOR AS YOURSELF.* At the corner is a rude figure of the great Reformer in the attitude of preaching to the people. He died in this house in 1572, having resided here 13 years. Near this, and a little farther toward Holyrood, commences Canongate, which once contained the houses of the Scottish nobility. In this street is the Canongate Tolbooth, a good specimen of the original architecture of the Old Town. In the Canongate Churchyard, next the Tolbooth, rest the remains of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and the poet Ferguson. The stone which covers the latter, was placed there by Burns, who caused to be inscribed upon it the well-known lines:—

“No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay  
No storied urn, nor animated bust;  
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way  
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's  
“dust.”

Near the foot of Canongate, in White Horse Close, is the White Horse Inn, where Dr. Johnson lodged in 1773. It is now a poor tenement house.

*SALISBURY CRAGS* and *ARTHUR'S SEAT* are prominent objects to the south of Holyrood. On the northern slope of the latter are the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel. This locality is the favourite resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. A fine carriage-road, “The Queen's Drive,” surrounds Arthur's Seat. The views from the top and from the drive are very fine, and should not be omitted. This neighbourhood, full of associations with Scott's “Heart of Mid-Lothian.” In ascending the hill, may be seen the spot where Jeanie Deans is represented as having met Robertson.

Sir Walter Scott resided from

1800 to 1826, at No. 39, Castle Street.

Robert Burns, during his first visit to Edinburgh, had lodgings in "Baxter's Close, Lawn Market;" but he afterwards occupied less humble lodgings "at the entrance to St. James' Square, on the left hand. As you go up East Register Street, at the end of Register House, you see the end of a house at the left hand side of the top of the street. There is a perpendicular row of four windows; the top window belongs to the room Burns occupied."—W. H.

### EXCURSION

FROM EDINBURGH TO HAWTHORNDEN AND ROSLIN.



HE distance from Edinburgh to Hawthornden is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The most convenient method of making the trip, is by the North British Railway, Waverley Station. Time, 30 minutes. Fare, first-class, 1s.

Leaving Edinburgh, and passing Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, the first objects of interest on the route are the ruins of Craig-miller Castle, near Millerhill ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles). This castle was the prison-house of James V., and the favourite residence of Queen Mary. She was also a prisoner here after the battle of Carberry. Two miles beyond Millerhill, is the Junction for Dalkeith, which is a mile distant. The Palace is the principal residence of the Dukes of Buccleuch. It contains a good collection of paintings. Admission on Wednesday and Saturday.

HAWTHORNDEN, once the residence of the poet Drummond, is a short walk from the station. Admission daily, charge, 1s. The

house is romantically situated on the edge of a cliff overhanging the North Esk. The face of the rock beneath the house is pierced by many curious caves, which are said to have been the dwelling places of the ancient inhabitants of the country, and in which, in later years, have been concealed many patriots and refugees; among them Bruce, whose cavern is pointed out by the attendant.

The path to ROSLIN is through the grounds of Hawthornden, along the river. The scenery is very beautiful. *Roslin Chapel* is open to visitors every day, but on Sunday for divine service only. Admission, 1s. It was founded in 1446, by William St. Clair, Earl of Roslin, and has long been the subject of general admiration to those qualified to judge of its merits as a relic of ecclesiastical architecture. Its dimensions are 69 feet in length by 34 in breadth, and 40 feet in height, with an arched roof supported by two rows of pillars, elaborately carved. The design, according to tradition, was by a Roman architect. During the progress of the building, it is said, some doubts having arisen in the mind of the architect as to the execution of some parts of the design, he went to Rome for advice, leaving his apprentice in charge of the work. The latter carried on the work with so much success as to overcome the difficulty which had staggered his master; and a fine fluted column, called "*The Apprentice's Pillar*," richly ornamented with wreaths of flowers and foliage, delicately carved, and in prominent relief, is still shown as the pillar on which the genius of the apprentice was too fatally developed; for, on his return from Rome, says the legend, the jealousy of the architect was so kindled at the sight of this master-piece, that

he slew the apprentice with a blow of his hammer. Upon the architrave which joins this pillar to the smaller one on the south wall, is the following inscription in Gothic characters: FORTE EST VINUM: FORTIOR EST REX: FORTIORESSUNT MULIERES: SUPER OMNIA VINCET VERITAS.

ROSLIN CASTLE looks down from an isolated height over the river Esk. Its origin is involved in mystery, but it is assigned to the eleventh century. There remain

the *Island* and *Castle*, charge, 6s. This loch has long been celebrated for its trout, but since its reduction by drainage, they have not been so plentiful. *Lochleven Castle* is on one of the islands in the loch, the one nearest the town. Here the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, after her separation from Bothwell at Carberry Hill, suffered the rigors of a close confinement for eleven months. Here "she exerted the potent witchery of her charms upon the heart of Douglas,



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

two tiers of arched rooms or vaults. It is chiefly remarkable for its picturesque situation.

### EXCURSION

FROM EDINBURGH TO KINROSS AND  
LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (38½ miles).

**H**IS excursion may be made in one day, by leaving Edinburgh (Waverley Station) in an early train, crossing the ferry to Burntisland, and thence again by railway *via* Thornton Junction.

KINROSS (*Hotel: Kirkland's*) is on the shore of Loch Leven. Boats may be obtained for visiting

who, intoxicated with a romantic passion and ambitious hopes, sacrificed his duty." The queen, with the assistance of her lover, escaped from the castle on the 2nd of May, 1568, while the inmates were at prayers. She landed at a spot on the south shore, called "Mary's Knowe" (Knoll), accompanied by Douglas, and one female attendant, where she was received by Sir James Hamilton and Lord Seaton, and conveyed to Niddry Castle. She found herself in a few days at the head of an army of 6,000 men. Ten days after her escape, her army was defeated, and she threw herself on the protection of Queen Elizabeth, only to find herself a prisoner for life.



## ROUTE 17.

## GLASGOW TO OBAN.

129 miles. Fare 13s. Time 12 hours.

**B**Y steamer to Ardrishaig, thence by Crinan Canal to Crinan, thence by steamer to OBAN. Daily during the season, leaving GLASGOW at 7 a.m. and Greenock at 9 a.m.

That portion of the route between Glasgow and Greenock is described in Route 12 above.

After embarking at Greenock the passengers who have preferred to come by railway to join the steamer there, the steamer touches at *Dunoon*, a favourite bathing-place. (*Hotels: Argyll, Crown, Royal*). (Coaches leave Dunoon on the arrival of the steamer, for Inverary, following the shores of the Frith of Clyde, Loch Eck, and the valley of the Cur, a beautiful route. At Strachur, passengers embark on board a little steamer, which conveys them across Loch Fyne to *Inverary*). Overlooking the landing we see the ruins of *Dunoon Castle*, some miles farther on we round *Toward Point*, with its lighthouse, and ruined castle, and enter the bay of Rothesay. On the east side of the Isle of Bute we see, at a distance, *Mount Stuart*, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, surrounded by a fine park; beyond, when the day is clear, we can make out *Ailsa Craig*, and the mountains of Arran. The next place of interest is *Rothesay (Bute Arms Hotel)*, a watering-place of 4000 inhabitants. Its agreeable situation and fine climate commend it as a favourite place of resort to numerous visitors. Its castle is

one of the most beautiful ruins in Scotland, and was once a residence of the Kings of that country.

Leaving Rothesay we direct our course toward the Kyles of Bute, a channel passing around the northern extremity of the Isle of Bute, forming a passage from the Clyde to the mouth of Loch Tyne. The finest scenery is near Loch Ridden, the mouth of which is passed, where are four small islands, on one of which called Eilan-Gerig, are the ruins of a fort once held by the Earl of Argyll, while conspiring with Monmouth in 1685.

Passing Tignabruich and rounding Ardlamont Point, we enter Loch Fyne—one of the largest of the Scotch lochs. At *Tarbert*, where the steamer touches, passengers disembark who wish to visit Knapdale or Cantyre or to take at West Tarbert on the other side of the isthmus, the steamer to the island of Islay. Pursuing our course up Loch Fyne we soon reach *Ardrishaig (Hotel: Royal)*, the entrance to the Crinan Canal. (Coaches run from this place to Oban and Loch Awe). Here passengers are transferred to a canal barge, in which the passage of the canal is made. The canal is cut nine miles across the neck of the Mull of Cantyre. But for it, steamers would be compelled to double the Mull, a journey of more than sixty miles.

At Crinan, the terminus of the canal, a steamer awaits the arrival of the passengers for Oban. It is less spacious and comfortable than the boat at the Glasgow end of the route, and our course being more open, passengers are likely to be made uncomfortable by the swell. About 2½ hours are occupied in reaching Oban.

Entering Loch Crinan, we see, on the north side, *Duntroon Castle*,

and pass, on the right, *Loch Craignish*, with its many islands crowned with woods, and, on the left, are seen the islands of *Jura* and *Scarba* with their lofty peaks. Between *Jura* and *Scarba* is the famous whirlpool of *Corryvreckan*, in which many a vessel has been engulfed, and the sound of whose tumultuous waters can be heard at a considerable distance. Its name is derived from that of a Norwegian prince, *Vrekan*, who was lost in it many ages ago. The steamer now passes on the right the islands of *Shuna* and *Luing*, or through the strait between them.

Beyond the promontory of *Ardincaple*, *Ben cruachan* is seen on the north-east, and sometimes in clear weather, *Ben More* in the *Isle of Mull* is visible. We now enter the strait between *Kerrara* and the main land, and see, on the left, the ruins of *Gaylen* or *Gulen Castle*; and soon afterwards we arrive at *OBAN* (129 miles.) (*Hotels: Great Western, Craig-ard, Caledonian, King's Arms*), a familiar place of resort to tourists from the facility which it affords of visiting all parts of the Highlands, and also for its excellent sea-bathing. It is, moreover, considered remarkably healthy, and is greatly frequented by invalids seeking benefit from change of air and scene.

On the summit of a steep rock half a mile from the town, are the ruins of *Dunolly Castle*. Farther northward, and three miles from *Oban*, those of *Dunstaffnage Castle*, the residence, in ancient times, of the chieftains of the *Picts*. Here, for a long time, was preserved the stone on which the kings of Scotland sat at their coronation. It was afterwards removed to *Scone*, where it remained until, in the thirteenth century, *Edward I.* carried it with him to

England, and deposited it in *Westminster Abbey*, where it still forms part of the coronation chair on which the English sovereigns are seated at the time of their coronation.

## ROUTE 18.

### OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA.

(By steamer four times a week—fare 1*l.*, which includes the landing charges.



HIS trip should only be undertaken in fine weather. When the sea is rough the landing at *Staffa* cannot be made. The usual route is from *Oban* directly across the mouth of *Loch Linnhe*, passing to the left of the island of *Lismore*. Before reaching the mouth of *Loch Aline* are seen the ruins of *Ardtornish Castle*, on a chain of rocks overlooking the sea. It was once a principal stronghold of the "Lords of the Isles." We pass in succession *Salen*, near which we see *Aros Castle*, and, on the right, *Killundine Castle*, on the *Morven* coast, and reach *TORBERMORY*, (*Hotel: Mull*), the principal village of *Mull*. Quitting this, we pass the mouth of *Loch Stuart*, and on the right, before reaching *Ardnamurchan Point*, see *Mingarry Castle*, a considerable ruin nearly surrounded by water. Passing the point named, the steamer enters the *Atlantic*. Passing on the left the *Island of Gometra*,

"And *Ulva* dark and *Colonsay*  
And all the group of islets gay  
That guard famed *Staffa* round,"

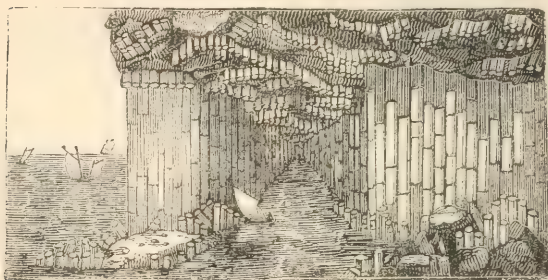
we approach *STAFFA*. The island is nearly two miles in circumfer-



ence, and is uninhabited. It presents an uneven table-land, terminating nearly all round in cliffs of variable height. It owes its reputation to its caves, of which the most celebrated is FINGAL'S CAVE, which fronts to the south-west. Unless the weather is bad, boats convey passengers to this cave. The entrance, which is about sixty feet high and forty-two feet wide, resembles a Gothic arch. The columns which bound the interior sides are perpendicu-

from the birds of that kind that frequent it in great numbers. The Boat Cave is so called because it can be entered only by boat. Neither of the other caves possess the magnificence of the great cave, and further description of them is deemed unnecessary.

The island of Staffa lies in the same longitude with the celebrated Giant's Causeway, and was probably produced by the same violent effort of nature. The island, though one of the great curiosi-



FINGAL'S CAVE.

lar, and being frequently broken and grouped in a variety of ways, produce a picturesque effect. The roof in some places is formed of rock, in others of the ends of broken pillars from the interstices of which stalactites have exuded. The length of the cave is 227 feet, its breadth at the mouth 53 feet. The other caves are "*Scollop-shell Cave*," "*The Cormorants*," or "*McKinnon's*," and "*the Boat Cave*." The first-named is so called from its supposed resemblance to a shell of that description. The inside is 30 feet high, its breadth 18 feet, and its depth 130 feet. The Cormorants' Cave is named

ties of nature, was, until within the present century, nearly unnoticed.

Leaving Staffa and proceeding southward, we soon see, in the distance, IONA, or Icolmkill, "*the Island of Columba's Cell*." Writers usually call it by the more euphonious name of Iona, the "*Island of Waves*."

It is nine miles from Staffa. As we approach the island, the tower of the cathedral is a conspicuous object. This small island was once, as Dr. Johnson states, "*the luminary of Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of*

knowledge, and the blessings of religion." In 565 the famous St. Columba came here from Ireland, to preach Christianity to the Picts, who gave him a grant of the island. He died here, but the religious establishments founded by him flourished for 200 years. In 807 the Danes invaded the island, slew some of the monks, and compelled the others to flee. After the retreat of the Danes, the monastery was in possession of the monks of the order of Cluny until the dissolution of monastic institutions, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyll. Of the dates of the remains of antiquity on the island nothing is known. The *Cathedral of St. Mary*, the most prominent of these remains, is in the form of a cross, and is 160 ft. long, 24 ft. broad, and the length of the transept is 70 ft. Over the centre is a handsome square tower, 70 ft. high, divided in three stories, and supported by four arches. The architecture is of various styles. Contiguous to the cathedral are remains of cloisters. On the south is the small chapel "*St. Oran's*," unroofed, but still very entire, supposed to be of higher antiquity than the other edifices. Within it are many tombs of various dates. Iona was the cemetery of the Scottish Kings. So great was its repute as a burial-place, that, besides forty-eight kings of Scotland, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one of France, repose here. This distinction it acquired partly from its peculiar sanctity, and partly from a belief in an ancient Gaelic prophecy, thus rendered into English:

"Seven years before that awful day,  
When time shall be no more,  
A dreadful deluge shall o'ersweep  
Hibernia's mossy shore;


The green-clad Isla, too, shall sink,  
While, with the great and good,  
Columba's happier isle shall rear  
Her towers above the flood."

The chapel of the nunnery is in a tolerable state of preservation. Among other interesting objects on the island is a beautiful cross called "*Maclean's Cross*," one of a great number which were standing at the time of the Reformation, but which were then ordered to be demolished. There were formerly three hundred of these crosses.

Iona is three miles long and one mile broad. Its surface is unequal, but on the east side it is level, and here is the village of Threld, containing about 400 inhabitants. It has fine pasturage, and parts of it are well cultivated.

## ROUTE 19.

### OBAN TO GLENCOE.

URING the summer a steamer leaves OBAN on every week day for *Ballachulish* (26 miles), where conveyances are in waiting to carry passengers to GLENCOE and back in time to return by the steamer the same evening to Oban. This method of visiting Glencoe is preferable, as the excursion from Oban and back occupies less than 12 hours. There is a coach from Ballachulish to Loch Lomond, and passengers, by securing places at Oban may see Glencoe on the route, but the trip beyond Glencoe is comparatively uninteresting.

On leaving Oban the steamer passes between the island of Kerrara and Dunolly Castle, and takes the passage between the island of Lismore and the coast, the route being through part of Loch Linnhe, north of Lismore, thence into Loch Leven, in which we land at *Balla-*

*chulish (Ballachulish Hotel).* A short drive brings us to the entrance to *Glencoe*. Its scenery is proverbial for the wild sublimity of its features. The rocks seem to hide their summits in the clouds, and such is the air of desolation which pervades it that one finds it difficult to believe that the glen was ever the habitation of civilized

Cona, appears to have been his birth-place. "Sleeps the sweet voice of Cona in the midst of his rustling hall? Sleeps Ossian in his hall and his friends without their fame?" "The chiefs gathered from all their hills, and heard the lovely sound. They praised the voice of Cona, first among a thousand bards."



GLENCOE.

beings. It exhibits nearly the same features throughout; the same aspect of mingled grandeur and sterility, the same chaos of rocks and frowning precipices. About the middle of the glen, the whole length of which is about eight miles, is the lake Treachtan, from which a streamlet, the "Cona" of Ossian, issues. To the reader of Ossian this is classic ground. From the evidence afforded by several passages in his poems, Glencoe, or the vale of the

But with the poetical associations of Glencoe one of a truly painful nature is ever present to the imagination, the massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, in 1692. In August preceding the massacre, many of the Highlanders having been in arms in favour of the abdicated James II. a proclamation had been issued offering an indemnity to such of the insurgents as should take the oath of allegiance to William III. before the last day of

December, and the chiefs of the clans availed themselves of it, and took the required oath. Macdonald of Glencoe was prevented by accident from tendering his submission within the specified time. "In the end of December he went to Colonel Hill, Governor of Fort William, and tendered his allegiance. This the colonel had no power to receive. Sympathising, however, with the distress of the old chieftain he gave him a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of Argyllshire, requesting him to receive Macdonald's submission and administer the oath to him that he might have the benefit of the indemnity. Macdonald hastened to Inverary, but his way lying through almost impassable mountains, and the country being covered with snow, the ill-fated chieftain did not reach Inverary till after the prescribed time had elapsed. The sheriff, however, yielding to the entreaties, and even tears of Macdonald, administered the oath and sent off an express to the Privy Council, certifying the fact, and explaining the delay. But Macdonald had rendered himself obnoxious to Sir John Dalrymple (afterwards Earl of Stair), and to the powerful Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered, and he was now to feel the weight of their vengeance. The letter of the sheriff was suppressed, and the certificate that the oath had been taken blotted out from the records of the council. A warrant against the clan was procured from the King, and orders were given for its rigorous execution. The chief instrument for this purpose was one Campbell, a captain in Argyll's regiment. He was ordered to repair to the glen, on February 1st, with 120 men. They were well received, and were treated by the

inhabitants with great kindness and hospitality. They continued to live familiarly with the people of the glen for 12 days. On the 13th of February an officer of the force called at the house of the chief with a party of soldiers, and was at once admitted. Macdonald, while in the act of dressing and giving orders for refreshment, was shot dead, as was his aged wife. The slaughter now became general, and neither age nor sex were spared. Thirty-eight persons were massacred, and several who fled to the mountains perished from cold and hunger. An officer sent to guard the passes of the glen arrived too late to prevent the escape of a few, but he entered the glen on the following day, burned the houses and carried away the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers."

## ROUTE 20.

### OBAN TO INVERNESS.

BY THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

93 miles. Steamers every day during the season.

**S**TARTING from OBAN, and passing in succession Dunolly and Dunstaffnage Castles, and Duart Castle on the coast of Mull, we see the hills of Appin on the east, and the mountains of Morven on the west; and, on the west side of Lismore, the ruins of *Auchindown Palace*, the seat of the early bishops of Argyll. Opposite the northern extremity of this island is *Loch Crevan*, on the north coast of which we observe *Airds*. We proceed on our way past the ruins of *Stalker Castle*, the island of *Shuna* and *Appin House*, beyond



which is *Ardgour*, at the outlet of Loch Leven, and at a distance of some miles to the westward we see the mountains of Glencoe. Here, too, we obtain the first glimpse of Ben Nevis. *Connel Ferry* separates Loch Linnhe from Loch Eil, up which our route lies. At the angle formed by Loch Eil, in changing its direction to the west, we see *Fort William* (48 miles) (*Hotel: Caledonian*), originally constructed under the directions of General Monk, and subsequently rebuilt on a greatly superior scale in the reign of William III., containing a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks to accommodate 100 men. The village of *Maryburgh*, close to Fort William, contains a monument to the memory of Mac-lachan of Aberdeen, the celebrated Gaelic scholar.

(The tourist must disembark at Fort William if he wishes to make the ascent of Ben Nevis. This mountain, 4406 ft. above the level of the sea, is the highest in Scotland. The ascent is most readily effected on the north side. The tourist should, by all means, take a guide, whose charge is 7s. or 8s. At the elevation of about 1500 ft. is a small lake, above which vegetation ceases. In fine, clear weather, the view from the summit is extensive and magnificent, extending over a range of 120 miles. On the south and east we see Ben Cruachan, Ben Lomond, Ben More, Ben Lawers, and many other mountains. On the other sides the views comprise the whole expanse of country between the hills of Caithness and the most distant mountains in the Hebrides, including innumerable glens and lochs. On the north-east side of the mountain is a precipice of nearly 1200 ft.)

About 1 mile from Fort William, near the River *Lochy*, is the ruined

castle of *Inverlochy*, belonging to Lord Abinger, near which, in 1645, Montrose defeated the Covenanters under the command of the Duke of Argyll. It is said to have been occupied by the Pictish sovereigns, when on their hunting expeditions among the wilds of Glen Roy. (From Fort William a coach starts daily for the pass of Glencoe and Loch Lomond.) Proceeding on our route, we reach the Caledonian Canal at Corpach, and take omnibuses to *Bannavie*, where travellers pass the night. (*Hotel: Lochiel Arms.*)

It is conjectured, with great show of reason, that the whole of the valley now traversed by the Caledonian Canal, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic, in conjunction with the three intervening inland lochs, has once been a strait between them. This canal was commenced early in the present century, and completed in October, 1822. It is 60 miles in length, of which 22 are artificially constructed, the rest being taken up by the lochs above mentioned. Its average depth is 15 feet, and its greatest elevation is at Loch Oich, which is nearly 100 feet above Inverness and Fort William. The differences of level are compensated by 28 locks, of which many are contiguous, each measuring about 160 feet long by 36 broad. These remarkable works, entrusted to the celebrated engineer Telford at the outset, cost, between 1803 and 1827, the sum of £973,271. On the death of Telford, a Mr. Walker was employed to complete them, but difficulties were in the way at that time, and it was only in 1843 that Government could be induced to sanction a contract for £5,000,000, to secure the completion of the scheme within three years. The canal was re-opened in April,



1847, and, setting apart the injuries temporarily caused by the great flood of 1849, has steadily prospered since.

From Loch Eil to Loch Lochy is a distance of 8 miles. On the way we ascend, independently of the three locks of Corpach, eight others called *Neptune's Staircase*, leaving, on the right, the village of Corpach, and, afterwards, on the left, the church of Kilmaillie; near which we see an obelisk in memory of Colonel John Cameron. Sir Walter Scott composed the inscription. Three miles further we remark, on the right, the ruins of *Tor Castle*, the ancient residence of the chief of the clan Chattan; and, on the left, the lands of *West* and *East Mou*, opposite the confluence of the Spean and the Lochy.

*Loch Lochy* is 10 miles in length by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in width; but at the point where it receives the waters of *Loch Arkaig* its width is nearly doubled. Here, on the left, we see *Auchnacarry*, the seat of Cameron of Lochiel, chief of the clan that bears his name, embowered in woods. On the opposite shore we notice *Glenfintaig House*.

Two miles distant from *Loch Lochy* is *Loch Oich*, the little village of *Laggan* lying between them. *Loch Oich* is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. Its breadth varies from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to one-sixth of a mile. It contains two or three small wooded islands. On its north-west bank it receives the *Garry*, near the mouth of which we see the ruins of *Invergarry Castle*, the residence of the chief of the Macdonnells, burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745. Above it rises *Craig-na-Phithick*, or "The Raven's Rock," which was the ancient war-cry of the family.

From *Loch Oich* we descend to *Loch Ness*, by seven locks, a distance of 2 miles, occupying one hour

and a half. At the west extremity of *Loch Ness* is *Fort Augustus*, between the *Oich* and the *Tarff*, built after the insurrection of 1715. *Loch Ness* is about 24 miles long. Its breadth varies from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile; it is very deep, and has never been known to freeze. Its banks are clothed with more varied and picturesque scenery than is to be found about the other two lochs.

Nine miles from the entrance to *Loch Ness* is the *Foyers Pier*. Here the steamer waits to allow the passengers the opportunity of visiting the far-famed *FALLS OF FOYERS*, which are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile from the *Foyers Hotel*. There are two falls: the lower, by far the most beautiful, is about 55 feet high; the higher, which is divided into two, only about 28 feet. A bridge of a single arch connects the two banks of the river. These falls can be seen to most advantage from below the bridge. From the rocks which tower above the lower fall, a good view can be obtained of *Loch Ness*, over which rises, to a height of more than 3000 feet, the peak of *Mealfourvornie*.

Two miles beyond the mouth of the *Foyers*, on the same bank, we pass *Inverfarigaig*, overhung by the *Black Rock*, which presents the form of a lion, and is crowned by the fort of *Duniardd*. Two miles further we observe *Castle Urquhart*, which has the reputation of being the last of the fortresses in Scotland to surrender to Edward I. At the rear of this castle appears *Glen Urquhart*, containing a rich extent of territory in good cultivation. (Here is a good hotel, called *Drumnadrochet*.) Approaching the north-east of *Loch Ness*, we see *Aldourie House*, the birthplace of Sir James Mackintosh.


Eight and a half miles from Drumnadrochet a strait of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile in length unites Loch Ness with *Loch Dochfour*, on the banks of which latter we notice *Dochfour House*. Passing through this small lake, the canal runs parallel with the River Ness, which waters the fertile valley of its name, and leaves successively, on the right, *Ness Castle*, and *Ness Side*, and farther on, on the left, *Craig Phadrick*, beyond which stretches *Loch Beaully*. Finally, passing between the heights of *Torvain* and *Tomnahurich*, the steamer stops 1 mile from Inverness, in the *Muirtown Lochs* ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Loch Ness), near which are stationed public conveyances to convey the tourists to the town of Inverness. (*Hotels: Railway, Caledonian, Union.*) (See Route 23).

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“Among the heathy hills and ragged  
woods  
The roaring FEVERS pours his mossy  
floods,  
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,  
Where, through a shapeless breach,  
his stream resounds.  
As high in air the bursting torrents  
flow,  
As deep recoiling surges foam below,  
Prone down the rock the whitening  
sheet descends,  
And viewless echo's ear, astonished,  
rends.  
Dim-seen, through rising mists and  
ceaseless show'rs,  
The hoary cavern, wide-surrounding  
low'rs;  
Still through the gap the struggling  
river toils,  
And still below the horrid caldron  
boils.”—BURNS.

## ROUTE 21.

EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW  
BY STIRLING,  
THE TROSSACHS, AND LOCHS KATRINE AND LOMOND.

 HIS excursion may be made in one day, but in that case no stop can be made at Stirling or any other point on the way. Tickets for the excursion are sold at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Leaving Edinburgh by the Waverley Station, and passing through the tunnel, we see on the left the *Pentland Hills*, and on the right *Donaldson Hospital*; afterwards, crossing the River Leith, we leave, on the right, *Corstorphine Hill*; and pass in succession *Corstorphine* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), *Gogar* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and *Ratho* ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles). Here is a branch line to *Bathgate*. On the right is *Kirkliston*, the church of which belonged formerly to the Knights Templars. We now cross *Almond Water*, which separates Mid-Lothian from Linlithgowshire. An agreeable and extensive view is here afforded us, comprising the shores of the Firth of Forth. On the right is *Newliston Park*, formerly the residence of the Earl of Stair, who was deeply implicated in the tragical massacre of Glencoe. A short distance farther we pass, on the right, the ruins of *Niddry Castle*. Leaving *Winchburgh* (12 miles), where Edward II. made his first halt after the Battle of Bannockburn, we reach *Linlithgow* (17 miles) (see Route 16), *Polmont* ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and arrive at *Larbert* (28 miles), the burial-place of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. Here is a junction with the line from Glasgow. We then

pass *Bannockburn* (32½ miles), where, in 1314, the great battle to which the village owes its fame was fought between Edward II. and Robert Bruce. The scene of this memorable conflict is at a short distance on the left of the station. In a south-westerly direction from the village of *St. Ninian's*, is a hill called *Brock's*

*ling* (36 miles), a town of about 13,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Forth. (*Hotels: Royal, Golden Lion.*) This town is one of the four which, according to the provisions of the Act of Union, were stipulated always to remain fortified and garrisoned. The castle stands on the edge of a steep rock, over-



STIRLING.

*Brae*, on which the tourist will find the "Bore Stone," said to mark the spot where the standard of Bruce was planted during the battle. To the westward is *Gillies Hill*, where were stationed the camp-followers who eventually decided the fortunes of the day. When the contest had been carried on for some hours with varying success, they unexpectedly made a move to the front: the English, taking them for a fresh army, were seized with a panic and fled, leaving the victory to the Scotch. This spot can be conveniently visited from *STIR-*

ling the Forth and the plain called *The Carse of Stirling*. It was once a stronghold of great importance; Edward I. besieged it in 1304, and, having taken it with the greatest difficulty, it remained for ten years in the possession of the English, until their defeat at *Bannockburn*. In the time of the Stuarts it became a royal residence, and was the birth-place of James II. and James V. In the part called the Palace, on the south-east side of the castle, is shown the *Douglas Room*, where James II. killed the Earl

of Douglas for entering into a covenant with the Earls of Ross and Crawford, which he feared would prove prejudicial to his own authority. On the west side is the ancient Chapel Royal, now used as an armoury.

From the castle walls we have a wide and attractive prospect, especially from a point near the governor's house called "The Lady's Look-out." On the west is the vale of *Menteith* and the heights of *Ben Lomond*, *Benvenue*, *Ben-A'an*, *Ben Ledi*, *Ben Voirlich*, and others of lesser note. On the north and east we observe the *Ochill Hills*, and, on the south, the *Campsie Hills*, while immediately beneath us appear the ruins of *Cambuskenneth Abbey*, *Abbey Craig*, surmounted by the Wallace Monument, and the *Bridge of Allan*. To the north is the "Heading Hill," where executions used to take place, and to the south the cemetery containing the statues of John Knox and others conspicuous for their exertions in the Presbyterian cause. We notice also the King's Garden, and, farther on, the King's Park.

Stirling contains several public buildings, amongst which are *Cowan's Hospital*, with its quaintly designed garden in the Dutch style; *Greyfriars Church*, in which James VI. was crowned in 1567, John Knox preaching the sermon on that occasion; *Argyll's Lodging*, formerly the property of Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling), the founder of the colony of Nova Scotia, and subsequently in the possession of the Earls of Argyll; and *Mar's Work*, said to have been partially built by the Earl of Mar from the ruins of *Cambuskenneth Abbey*. This last is situated near *Abbey Craig*, and consists only of a tower and gateway. It contains the tomb of

James III., restored in 1865 by command of the Queen, and bearing an inscription to that effect.

Leaving Stirling, the railway crosses the Forth, passing on the left the castle hill, and on the right *Abbey Craig* and the *Ochill Hills*. A short distance beyond *Airthrey*, famed for its mineral springs, we reach the *Bridge of Allan* (39 miles) (*Hotels: Royal, Queen's*), a charming village, attracting many visitors during the season to take the waters and baths of *Airthrey*.

Farther on we pass on the right *Keir*, and on the left *Kippenross*. Skirting the pleasantly wooded banks of Allan Water, we reach *DUNBLANE* (41 miles) (*Hotel: Dewar's*). Here are the ruins of a cathedral situated on an eminence, the base of which is washed by the river. Leaving *Dunblane*, the first station is *Doune* (45 miles). The castle is one of the most imposing ruins of its kind in Scotland, standing on a mound at the confluence of the *Teith* and the *Ardoch*. Tradition alleges it to have been built by the Regent *Murdoch*, Duke of Albany, who was afterwards beheaded on the *Castle Hill* of Stirling. It is square-built, with walls 80 feet high and 10 feet thick. There are several dungeons on the ground floor, and many of the apartments are spacious and in good preservation.

The *Bridge of Doune*, across the *Teith*, was built, as we are informed by an inscription on one of its parapets, by Robert Spittal, Tailor to Margaret, wife of James IV., and the founder of *Spittal's Hospital* at Stirling.

Leaving *Doune*, we pass on the right the *Braes of Doune*, and see *Doune Lodge*, or *Cambuswallace*, the residence of the Earl of Moray; farther on, to the left, are the ruins of *Kilmaldock Church*; and,

still farther, *Cambusmore*, where Sir Walter Scott, in his youth, was a frequent guest. We now cross the *Keltie*, and, passing on the left the remains of a Roman camp, reach *Callendar* (52 miles), (*Hotels: Dreadnought, McGregor's*), situated on the banks of the *Teith*. Here the route by railway ends. The country around *Callander* is highly attractive. A short distance below it is the *Camp*, a villa surrounded by grounds beautifully laid out. It derives its name from the remains of entrenchments, believed to be Roman, in its vicinity. To the north, above the village, is *Callander Craig*, precipitous and partially covered with wood. Towards the north-west we see the junction of the rivers *Vennachar* and *Lubnaig*, the woods of *Gartchonzie*, and the beautiful *Pass of Leny*;—*Benledi* towers before us to the height of 3009 feet. On its summit, it is said, heathen rites were in ancient times celebrated in honour of the sun.

From *Callander* we proceed to *Loch Katrine*, by coach, through scenes described in Scott's poem, "*The Lady of the Lake*." Leaving the valley of *Bocastle*, with the house and grounds of *Leny*, we advance towards the waterfalls of *Gartchonzie*, where the *Vennachar*, issuing from the lake of its name, dashes over a succession of rocks and rushes down to *Coilantogle Ford*. It was to this spot the poet represents *Rhoderick Dhu* to have pledged his faith to convey *Fitz James*

"As far as *Coilantogle's Ford*"

and reaching which he challenged him to combat.

"See, here all vantageless I stand,  
Armed like thyself with single hand;  
For this is *Coilantogle Ford*,  
And thou must keep thee with thy sword."

We now come in sight of *Loch Vennachar* (5 miles); it is 5 miles in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth, and on it we observe a small island covered with wood. The lake lies on our left, and *Benledi* rises aloft on our right.

(In a note to the "*Lady of the Lake*," Sir Walter Scott says, "I took uncommon pains to verify the accuracy of the local circumstances of this story. I recollect, in particular, that to ascertain whether I was telling a probable tale, I went into Perthshire to see whether *Fitz James* could actually have ridden from the banks of *Loch Vennachar* to *Stirling castle* within the time supposed in the poem, and had the pleasure to satisfy myself that it was quite practicable.")

The tourist next passes through *Gartchonzie Wood*, "the wood of lamentations," so called from a legend to the effect that a demon, or "water kelpie," appeared there to a number of children, and dragged them with it underneath the waters. Near the west end of the lake, where

"Stern and steep  
The hill sinks down upon the deep;  
Here *Vennachar* in silver flows,"

on the left, on a level headland, is the spot where the forces of *Clan Alpine* assembled, and a little below, the place where the clan lay in ambuscade till roused by *Rhoderick Dhu's* whistle.

"Instant, through copse and heath,  
arose  
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;  
On right, on left, above, below,  
Sprung up at once the lurking foe;  
From shingles grey their lances start,  
The bracken bush sends forth the dart,  
The rushes and the willow wand  
Are bristling into axe and brand,  
And every tuft of broom gives life  
To plaided warrior armed for strife."



About a mile beyond Loch Ven-nachar we see the river *Achray* flowing out of its parent loch, and the loch itself lying between wooded mountains. Shortly afterwards

“Duncraggan’s huts appear at last  
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half-  
seen,  
Half-hidden in the copse so green.”

Leaving on the right an ancient burial-ground, the tourist then reaches the *Bridge of Turk* ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles), leaving which we proceed along the north shore of *Loch Achray*. To the left we see *Benvenue*, and, on the right, *Ben A’an*, and between them stretches the *Pass of the Trossachs*, “Bristled Territory.” We soon reach the *Trossachs Hotel* ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles), from which the route is through a wild glen, abounding with crags and ravines, some rugged and bare, others covered with brushwood and trees of various kinds, altogether presenting a scene of most picturesque confusion.

“But not a setting beam could glow  
Within the dark ravine below,  
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,  
Round many a rocky pyramid,  
Shooting abruptly from the dell.”

As we near *Loch Katrine* we pass, in a ravine, the spot where Fitz James’ “gallant grey” fell exhausted. On the left is a range of rocks giving a wonderfully distinct echo. This ravine is called *Bealan Duine*, and here a fight took place between the natives and a detachment of Cromwell’s army. We next arrive at *Loch Katrine Pier*, where a steamer awaits the arrival of the coach. Embarking, we pass *Ellen’s Isle*, the scene of the interview between Fitz James and the heroine of the poem. From this point there is a famous echo, and here we have the best view of *Benvenue*.

The scene before us is thus described in “The Lady of the Lake.”

“Where gleaming ’neath the setting  
sun,

One burnish’d sheet of living gold,  
*Loch Katrine* lay beneath him roll’d;  
In all her length far winding lay  
In promontory, creek and bay,  
And islands that empurpled bright  
Floated among the livelier light,  
And mountains that like giants stand  
To sentinel enchanted land.  
High on the south huge *Benvenue*  
Down to the lake in masses threw  
Crags, knolls, and mounds, confus’dly  
hurl’d,

The fragments of an earlier world;  
A wildering forest feather’d o’er  
His ruin’d sides and summit hoar,  
While on the north through middle air  
*Ben-An* heaved high his forehead  
bare.”

Opposite *Ellen’s Isle*, at the base of *Benvenue*, is the entrance of the narrow gorge leading to *Coirnan-Uriskan*, or *The Goblin’s Cave*. This is a vast hollow in the mountain side, shut in by huge masses of fallen rocks and the trees and brushwood that have grown up amongst them. Here it was that *Ellen* raised her “angel hymn,” while concealed by her father, after he had borne her off from *Rhoderick Dhu*. The scenery around is considered even more charming than that of the *Trossachs*, though entirely differing from it in its general features.

“No murmur waked the solemn still,  
Save tinkling of the fountain rill;  
But when the wind chafed with the  
lake,

A sullen sound would upward break.”

Above the *Goblin’s Cave* is *Bealach-nam-Bo*, or *The Pass of Cattle*, which may be reached through a chasm in the cave. This pass is shut in by huge crags, covered with aged birch-trees and copsewood of various kinds. Through it the cattle stolen by moss-troopers were conducted to—

wards the Trossachs. The summit of the mountain can be easily reached by an active climber from this point.

At the western extremity of the loch we see the aqueduct by which water is carried to Glasgow, a distance of 34 miles. *Ben Lomond* is seen on the left. We now arrive at *Stronachlachar Pier*. A coach leaves here at once for *Inversnaid*, on *Loch Lomond*, a distance of 5 miles.

Leaving *Stronachlachar*, we pass on the left, *Loch Arklet* (2 miles), and soon afterwards, descending a steep hill by the side of *Arklet* water, we reach

**LOCH LOMOND** at *Inversnaid* pier. (*Hotel: Blair's.*) *Loch Lomond*, "the Queen of the Scottish Lakes," is 24 miles long, and 7 miles wide at its southern extremity, while only about a mile in breadth at the northern part; its area is 45 square miles. It varies in depth from about 60 to 600 feet, and its surface is 22 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters are swelled by contributions from several streams, the chief of which is *Endrick*, from the south-east; the surplus waters are carried off by the *Leven*, which flows into the *Clyde*. The lower portion of the Loch is surrounded by a hilly, but well cultivated, and finely wooded country; and the character of the scenery is in the highest degree rich and beautiful. Around the northern portion of the Loch are piled high, wide, and picturesque masses of mountains; *Ben Lomond* on the east, and the *Arrochar Hills* on the west. The surface is dotted over with numerous islands, which are finely diversified in their general appearance, and contribute greatly to the exquisite beauty of the scene.

At *Inversnaid*, close to the pier,

is a waterfall, the scene of Wordsworth's "Highland Girl."

In front, on the Loch, we observe *Inveruglas Isle*, with the ruins of a castle, once held by the chief of the *Macfarlanes*, and several lofty mountains; amongst which we remark *Ben Vane*, 3004



INVERNSAID.

feet, and *Ben Voirlach*, 3092 feet high.

(Steamers ply from *Balloch* pier, at the southern extremity, to the head of the loch (6 miles). Tourists who remain over at *Inversnaid*, may take this steamer and see the upper part of the loch. About one mile from *Inversnaid*, on the same side, is "Rob Roy's Cave," once the re-


treat of that outlaw, an extensive cavern with a narrow opening. About 2 miles farther, is the wooded island of Eilan Vow, with the remains of a stronghold of the Macfarlanes; and 3 miles beyond, is the Loch Head Pier, where conveyances are in waiting to convey passengers to *Inverarnan Hotel*, which is beautifully situated).

Leaving Inversnaid for Balloch Pier, the steamer touches at *TARBET* (*Tarbet Hotel*), a favourite stopping-place for tourists. It is the landing-place for passengers destined to *Inverary* via *Glencoe*, and to *Oban* by *Glenorchy*. The last-named route is adopted by many tourists going to Oban instead of the route by steamer (Route 17). From Tarbet we have the finest view of *Ben Lomond* (3192 ft.), which is nearly opposite across the loch. The ascent may be made conveniently from this place. The distance to the summit is about 4 miles, and the ascent can be made with ponies. The steamer now recrosses the loch, and stops at *ROWARDENAN PIER*, where there is an excellent hotel, and from which point tourists may conveniently make the ascent of Ben Lomond. Again crossing the loch, the steamer stops at *Luss*, where there is a good hotel. From this point to *Balmaha Pier*, we pass on the right *Inchtavanach*, *Inchconnachan*, *Inchfad*, and *Inchcailloch*; and on the left, *Inchlonaig*. From Balmaha to Balloch Pier, we pass on the right *Inchmurrin*, the largest island in the loch, now preserved by the Duke of Montrose as a deer-park; and on the left, *Boturich Castle*, and about a mile from the pier, *Balloch Castle*. At Balloch Pier, we take the railway for *Dumbarton* and *Glasgow*. (See Route 12).

## ROUTE 22.

### EDINBURGH TO PERTH (BY STIRLING).

75 miles; fares, first-class, 10s.; second, 7s. 6d.; third, 5s. 6d.

 HIS route is the same as Route 21, as far as *DUNBLANE*. (*Hotel: Dewar's*.) After passing this station, we pass on the right *Sheriffmuir*, a moorland tract, where, in 1715, the Duke of Argyll, who commanded the Royalist army, fought a battle with the rebels under the Earl of Mar. Each general retired from the contest, believing himself beaten, and each subsequently claimed the victory. This incident forms the subject of a humorous song from the pen of Robert Burns.

We next reach *Greenloaming* (45 miles), where passengers change for *Comrie*, *Lochearnhead*, *Oban*, and *Fortwilliam*, by way of *Crieff*. Just after passing *Greenloaming*, we leave, on the left, *Ardoch House*. The park attached to the mansion contains the celebrated Roman Camp of Ardoch; the remains of which are clearly defined, and occupy an extent of more than 300 square yards. As we approach *Perth*, the *Grampian Hills* increase in height, and become more and more distinct to the north and west, while the horizon on our right is bounded by the *Ochill Hills*. Near *Blackford* (51 miles), we remark, on the right, *Kincardine Castle*. Passing *Auchterarder* (55½ miles), celebrated as the place where the proceedings were held which led to the establishment of the *Free Church of Scotland*, we reach *Forteviot* (62 miles), near the con-

fluence of the *May Water* and the *Earn*, and observe, on the left, *Dupplin Castle*, the residence of the Earl of Kinnoull. Beyond *Forgandenny* (65 miles), we enter a tunnel  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, cut through the *Hill of Moncrieffe*, and, on emerging, have a beautiful view of the approach to *PERTH* (69 miles), (*Hotels: Royal George, Salutation, Star*), situated on the right bank of the river *Tay*, with a population of about 27,000. On the north and south of the plain surrounding the town, are two tracts of meadow land of considerable extent, called respectively the *North and South Inch*, connected by the old bridge of ten arches, which crosses the *Tay* between them. *Perth* was considered the capital of Scotland until the reign of *James I.*, who was assassinated here. It is supposed to have been originally built by the Romans under *Agricola*. The principal buildings and public monuments are:—the *County Hall*, built on the site of *Gowrie House*, where the conspirators who devised the “*Gowrie Plot*” assembled; the building erected in 1823, in honour of *Mr. Marshall*, the then *Provost* of *Perth*, and containing, on the ground floor, the *Public Library*, and above it, the *Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society*; the *Academy*; the *Free-Masons’ Hall*, &c. The *Queen* inaugurated, in 1864, the statue erected in memory of the late *Prince Consort*. The suburbs of *Perth* afford many agreeable excursions. The views from *Moncrieffe Hill*, on the right bank of the *Tay*, and *Kinnoull Hill*, on the left bank, are particularly fine. Visits may be conveniently made to *Dupplin Castle*, the *Bridge of Earn*, *Piteathly Wells*, and the *Palace of Scone*, the seat of *Lord Mansfield* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), built on the site of the ancient

palace of the *Kings of Scotland*, and where are preserved, amongst other curiosities, the bed of *James VI.* (*James I.* of *England*), another bed, covered with red velvet, reputed to have been embroidered by *Mary, Queen of Scots*, while confined in *Loch Leven Castle*, the *Beauvais tapestry*, and several valuable pictures, &c. The great gallery, about 150 ft. long, occupies the site of the hall where the sovereigns were crowned, seated on the stone brought from *Dunstaffnage*, and now in *Westminster Abbey*.

### ROUTE 23.

#### PERTH TO INVERNESS.

114 miles. *Fares, 1st class, 21s.; 2nd class, 18s.; 3rd class, 12s.*



AT a distance of 2 miles, near the confluence of the *Almond* and the *Tay*, we leave, on the left, the palace of *Scone*, and, crossing the road that leads to *Dunkeld*, see on the opposite side of the river *Oliver Castle*. Passing *Stanley Junction* ( $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles) we reach *DUNKELD* ( $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Athol, Birnam*), a town of about 1500 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the *Tay*, in the midst of a valley completely surrounded by mountains of considerable height, the sides of which are clothed from base to summit with woods. Conspicuous amongst them we notice, on the west, *Craigievenan*, and, on the north, *Craigiebarns*. *Dunkeld* contains the ruins of a Gothic cathedral, whose choir, having been restored by the liberality of the late *Duke of Atholl*, is now converted into a parish church. In the chancel is a stone figure of a knight in armour, supposed to be the effigy of the no-



torious Earl of Buchan, natural son of Robert II., surnamed the "wolf of Badenoch," who burnt the cathedral of Elgin.

A short distance off, on the same bank of the Tay, is the ancient palace of the Dukes of Atholl. A modern structure was commenced by a former duke, but since his death, in 1830, no further progress has been made towards its completion. The spacious grounds surrounding the palace abound in rural attractions of every description. Guides are in attendance to escort visitors to the various scenes of interest, at a charge of 2s. 6d. for each person, or 1s. each when the party exceeds two persons.

About 1 mile from Dunkeld is the *Hermitage*, called also *Ossian's Hall*, overlooking the river Braan, and commanding a beautiful view of the cascade formed by the river at this point. The walls and ceiling of this grotto are covered with mirrors, which reflect the fall many hundred times over. Farther up the stream we come to *Ossian's Cave*, and above it another cascade of about 50 ft. high, where the Braan, rushing beneath *Rumbling Bridge*, precipitates itself in several distinct falls.

At *Pitlochry* (28 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) we see *Faskally House* near the confluence of the Tummel and the Garry, and reach *Killiecrankie* (32 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in whose famous *Pass*, in 1689, Graham of Claverhouse was shot by a concealed assassin, after gaining a victory over the royalists. We presently arrive at *Blair Atholl* (35 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), at a distance of 3 miles from which are the *Falls of Bruar*, mentioned by Burns in a poem addressed to the Duke of Atholl, petitioning for the improvement of the scene by plantations, which have since been made in accordance with the poet's request. About 1 mile from Dal-

whinnie (58 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is *Loch Erich*, 20 miles in length, and 1 mile wide, to the north of which we observe a mountain named *Benalder*. In one of its caves Prince Charles Edward concealed himself for some time after the disastrous battle of Culloden. We next reach *Kingussie* (71 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and see, on the opposite bank of the Spey, the ruins of *Ruthven Barracks*, destroyed by the Highlanders in 1746. Two miles distant is *Belville House*, and near it an obelisk in memory of Macpherson, the translator of Ossian. At *Aviemore* (83 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) passengers descend who desire to visit *Cairngorm*, or go by the mountains to *Braemar*. We find nothing worthy of mention until our arrival at *Forres* (119 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town of 4000 inhabitants, containing several public buildings, and the remains of a castle once the residence of the Earls of Moray. NAIRN (128 miles) is called the Brighton of the north. It has a good port and extensive baths. One mile west is *Balblair Castle*, near which the English army encamped after the battle of Culloden. Continuing on we reach CULLODEN (140 miles), near which place on *Culloden Moor*, was fought in 1745, the battle which put an end to the hopes of the Stuarts. Soon afterwards we reach INVERNESS (144 miles), (*Hotels: Caledonian, Railway, Union*), the capital of the county, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, and situated on both banks of the Ness, close to *Moray* and *Beaulie Firths* and the *Great Glen of Scotland*. Inverness is a well-built town, and is generally considered the capital of the Highlands. It contains several public buildings, amongst which are the Court House, the County Rooms, and the New Jail, which are built on the site of the ancient castle. Near the Town Hall the tourist



will remark an antique cross, at the foot of which is the *Clach-na-Cudden*, or "tub stone," on which women used to stand for the purpose of filling their pails in the river, by which it was placed. At the mouth of the Ness are the remains of a fort built by Oliver Cromwell, and dismantled after the Restoration. From Castle Hill we see, on the south west, the dome of *Mealfourvie* towering above the rest of the mountains which surround Loch Ness; on the west the hills of *Strathconan*

and *Strathglass*; on the north, the huge form of *Ben Wyvis* in Ross-shire; on the east the *Firth of Moray* is seen losing itself in the sea, and on a clear day we can see the hills in the counties of Sutherland, Caithness, and Banff.

Several interesting excursions can be made in the neighbourhood.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west are the basin and entrance of the Caledonian Canal, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south west are the *Falls of Foyers*. (See Route 20.)



INVERNESS.

## ROUTE 24.

### PERTH TO ABERDEEN.

90 miles; fares by ordinary trains, 1st class, 15s.; 2d, 11s. 3d.; 3d, 8s.



At a distance of 2 miles from Perth, near the confluence of the Tay and the Almond, we leave, on the right, the ancient palace of *Scone*, where, in early times the kings of Scotland were crowned, and passing *Luncarty* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), we arrive at *Stanley Junction* ( $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles), where a branch line leads to *Dunkeld*. Near Stanley the tourist will see,

on the right, a fall of the river Tay, called *Campsie Linn*. Proceeding on our way we observe, near *Cargill* ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles), the ruins of *Kinclaven Castle*, captured by Wallace, and shortly afterwards reach *Coupar Angus* ( $15\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Strathmore Arms Hotel*), where we find the ruins of a monastery of Malcolm IV. Here, a few years ago, an almanack was discovered in Arabic figures, and dated 1482. (From Coupar Angus there is a branch line of 5 miles to *Blairgowrie*). Passing *Meigle* ( $21\frac{1}{4}$  miles) where, in the churchyard, are some curious carved stones in memory of *Vanora*, the wife of King Arthur, we reach *Glamis* ( $26\frac{3}{4}$

miles). Here is a venerable castle, in which Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034. Its walls are in some parts 15 feet thick, and a staircase of 143 steps leads to the summit of a lofty tower, from which an extensive view can be obtained. Several relics are here to be seen, comprising numerous pictures and portraits, and, amongst other treasures, the sword and coat of mail of Macbeth, thane of Glamis. In 1537 the young and lovely Countess of Glamis was publicly burnt at Edinburgh on a charge of sorcery.

We next arrive at *Forfar* ( $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles), the capital of the county of *Angus*, a manufacturing town; population, 9300; situated near a small lake in the vale of *Strathmore*. Passing *Auldbar Road* ( $57\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the left of which is the hill of *Guthrie*, where are the remains of a Roman encampment, we cross *Lunan Water*, and enter a deep cutting, on emerging from which we see, on the left, *Guthrie Castle*, and reach *Guthrie Junction* ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and passing *Farnell Road* ( $44\frac{3}{4}$  miles), near which, on the left, is *Kimaird Castle*, we reach the *Bridge of Dun* (48 miles). At *Dubton* ( $50\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is a line to *Montrose* (3 miles), a seaport town; population, 14,560. Joseph Hume was born here, and a monument is erected to his memory in High-street. Passing *Drumlithie* ( $66\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and *Stonehaven* ( $73\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where are the ruins of *Dunottar Castle*, on the summit of an isolated crag, called *Fowlsheugh*, or “*Bird’s Rock*,” from the number of sea-gulls which build their nests in its cavities, and *Cove* (85 miles), we round the eastern extremity of the *Grampian Hills*, and crossing, the *Dee*, reach

ABERDEEN. (*Hotels: Douglas, Royal, Queen’s*); population esti-

mated in 1870 at 82,000. Aberdeen is the northern capital of Scotland, and is called “the granite city.” It is on the left bank of the *Dee*. It has become a considerable seaport, and sends out a magnificent fleet of ships, called “*Aberdeen clippers*.” It has extensive cotton, woollen, and linen factories, a spacious harbour, and excellent docks, nearly a million pounds sterling having been expended upon them. The principal street is *Union-street*, which is more than a mile in length, and is one of the finest in Scotland. *Broad-street*, in which *Marischal College*, founded in 1593, is situated, contains a house said to have been the residence of Lord Byron for some years during his boyhood. The *Town House*, in *Castle-street*, adjoining *Union-street*, is a remarkably handsome building. In the same street the tourist will see *The Cross*, built in 1686, and ornamented with medallion portraits of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VII. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Aberdeen lies *Old Aberdeen*, containing nothing of interest except King’s College, founded in 1494, and the ancient cathedral of *St. Malachar*. About a mile from *Old Aberdeen* is the old Brig of *Balgownie*, said to have been constructed in the reign of Robert I., and consisting of a single arch. It is mentioned in Lord Byron’s “*Don Juan*.”

“As ‘*Auld Lang Syne*’ brings Scotland, one and all,  
Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills and clear streams,  
The *Dee*, the *Don*, *Balgownie’s* brig’s black wall,  
All my boy-feelings, all my gentler dreams  
Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,  
Like *Banquo’s* offspring; floating past me seems

My childhood in this childishness of  
mine;  
I care not—'tis a glimpse of 'Auld  
Lung Syne.'"

## EXCURSION

FROM ABERDEEN TO BALMORAL  
BY BALLATER.



LEAVING Aberdeen by railway we pass, for the greater part of the way to Ballater, close by the Dee. At *Banchory* (17 miles), the *Battle of Corrichie* was fought in 1562, in the presence of Queen Mary. Near *Lumphanan* (27 miles) Macbeth is said to have been buried beneath one of the numerous cairns to be found in the vicinity. After leaving *Aboyne* (32½ miles) we see *Loch Kinnord*, on one of the islands in which is a ruined castle, supposed to have belonged to Malcolm Canmore. We now reach *Ballater* (43½ miles), (*Hotel: Invercauld Arms*), the terminus of the railway, a place much resorted to by visitors for its mineral waters and the purity of its air. At the farmhouse of *Ballatrish*, on the opposite bank of the Dee, Byron lived in his early youth. "Here was the place where Byron's mother used to retire in the summer months from Aberdeen with her boy. The valley is divided by a wild brook hidden among green alders, and its slopes are hung with the native birch and a few oaks. At the upper end is a farm-house, but it is new; and the farmer, to show me the house in which Byron lived, took me to his farm-yard. The house Mrs. Byron inhabited is now a barn or sort of hay-loft, in his yard; but the bed in which Byron used to lie is still there. It is one of the deal cupboard sort of beds, common in highland huts.

The farmer said many people came to see the place, and several had tried to buy the bed from him, but that he should think it quite a shame to sell it."—*Howitt*.

*Lochnagar*, the summit of which is 12 miles from Ballater, is frequently ascended by tourists. Byron thus speaks of the scenery of the neighbourhood:—

"Years have rolled on, Loch-na-gar,  
since I left you,  
Years must elapse ere I tread you  
again;  
Nature of verdure and flowers has be-  
reft you,  
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's  
plain.  
England! thy beauties are tame and  
domestic  
To one who has roved o'er the moun-  
tains afar;  
Oh for the crags that are wild and ma-  
jestic!  
The steep frowning glories of dark  
Loch-na-gar."

From Ballater we proceed to BALMORAL CASTLE (9 miles) by coach. The route is through the "Pass of Ballater," and for a greater part of the distance is through a charming tract of country. *Abergeldie Castle*, a residence of the Prince of Wales, formerly inhabited by the Duchess of Kent, is 7 miles from Ballater. Soon after passing the castle we see the spire of *Craithie Free Kirk*, and an obelisk to the memory of the late Prince Consort. Near the road, on the right, is the Parish Church of Craithie, where the Queen and her family frequently attend church during their residence at Balmoral. A private bridge crosses the Dee to BALMORAL CASTLE, which is situated below the hill of *Craig-na-Gowan*. The property was purchased by Prince Albert from the Earl of Fife. It is a castellated mansion, closely resembling the ancient baronial castles of Scotland. It is built of a

light coloured granite, and is said to have been planned by the Prince Consort. It is furnished in a style of simple comfort rather than magnificence. In the entrance hall is a statue of Prince Albert. The estate contains 10,000 acres, and cost £31,500. Admission to view the interior may be easily obtained, in the absence of the Royal Family.

## ROUTE 25.

### PERTH TO DUNDEE.

21½ miles ; fares, 1st class, 3s. 6d. ;  
2nd, 2s. 6d. ; 3rd, 1s. 8d.



LEAVING Perth from the Princes Street Station, we cross the river Tay, and passing Kinnoull Hill, keep along the left bank of the Firth of Tay until we reach *Kinfauns* (3 miles). On the left we see the Castle with its beautiful grounds, and on the other side of the river the ruins of *Elcho Castle*. We next pass *Glencarse* (7 miles), and *Errol* (11 miles), situated in the midst of the fertile tract of country known as the *Carse of Gowrie*. About 10 miles on the left are *Megginch Castle* and *Fingask Castle*, and we see on the same side *Dunsinane Hill*, on which once stood the castle immortalized in "Macbeth." At a little distance to the north of *Inchture* (13½ miles) is *Rossie Priory*, the seat of Lord Kinnaird. Here may be seen a fine collection of pictures. In the background the view is bounded by the *Sidlaw Hills*. Near *Lougjorgan* (15½ miles) we observe on the left *Castle Huntley*, situated on a lofty eminence, and on the right the remains of *Dron Chapel*. Shortly afterwards we pass *Invergowrie*

(17½ miles), and see the ruins of *Invergowrie Church*, and, at some distance on the left, *Gray House*, *Camperdown House*, and the ruins of *Naughton Castle*. A short distance from *Gray House* is a curious church called *Fowlis Easter Church*.

**DUNDEE** (21½ miles). (*Hotels: Royal, British.*) Population estimated in 1870 at 117,000. This town is considered the third in Scotland in respect of population, and second in regard to its manufacturing industry, and the extensive import and export trade carried on with all parts of the world. Its linen trade is the largest in the United Kingdom. Independently of its tidal harbours, its wet docks cover an area of upwards of 33 acres. In addition to these are spacious dry docks, wharves, and ship-building yards, besides numerous large factories and iron-works. At the north end of the harbour stands the *Royal Arch*, erected as a memorial of the visit paid by the Queen in 1844. Amongst the public buildings are the *Royal Exchange*, the *Town Hall*, the *Court House*, the *Albert Institute*, and the *Gymnasium*. In the *Nethergate* the tourist will find *St. Mary's Church* with its venerable tower rising to a height of 156 ft. The monastery of which this tower formed a part is said to have been erected by the *Earl of Huntington*, brother of *William I. of Scotland*, surnamed "The Lion," as a thank-offering for his providential escape from shipwreck when on his way home from the *Crusades*. *Dudhope Castle*, in which the constables of the borough formerly resided, is now converted into a barrack: near it is a handsome building called the *Royal Infirmary*. Both are situated on the slope of *Dundee Law*, a hill rising upwards of 530

feet from the summit of which we see, towards the north and west, the Sidlaw Mountains, and, at a greater distance, the heights of the Grampians; while on the south and east we look over the mouth of the Tay, the town of St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, and the shores of the German Ocean. In the neighbourhood we see, on the north-east, *Baxter Park*, contain-

surrounding the town. Here it is said that Wishart the reformer used to preach during the continuance of the plague which fell upon Dundee in 1544.

Dundee acquired the title of the "Second Geneva," from its zeal in the cause of the Protestant faith. It was the first of all the towns of Scotland to renounce the Roman Catholic religion.



ABBOTSFORD.

ing about 38 acres, thrown open to the inhabitants as a promenade and place of amusement through the liberality of Sir David Baxter, whose statue is erected in the centre; and, about a mile beyond, the cemetery, in which we observe several tasteful monuments. Near Baxter Park stands *Morgan's Hospital*, a free school for poor boys who are natives of Forfarshire, resembling in its scheme Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh.

*Cowgate Port* is the solitary remnant of the ancient walls once

### ROUTE 26.

#### EDINBURGH TO MELROSE, ABBOTSFORD, AND DRYBURGH.



HIS excursion may be made comfortably in one day, leaving Edinburgh by an early train, and taking a carriage at Melrose to Abbotsford (3 miles west), and Dryburgh (4 miles east). Abbotsford House is open on week days



from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or dusk when it occurs earlier than 6 p.m. It is closed on Sundays, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

A carriage from Melrose to Abbotsford and back costs 5s. with one horse, a two-horse carriage, 7s. 6d.—driver, about 6d. permile.

Leaving Edinburgh and passing Portobello (3 miles), we see the

nian Railway *via* Peebles. We now cross the Tweed at Bridgend, so called from an ancient bridge erected by David I. At a ford immediately below, "The White Lady of Avenel" is represented in "The Monastery" to have appeared to Father Philip. From the bridge the woods of Abbotsford may be seen on the right.



MELROSE ABBEY.

grounds of *Dalhousie Castle* and the *Pentland Hills* to the right. About two miles beyond Gorebridge Station (12 miles) are the ruins of *Borthwick Castle* on the right, and of *Crichton Castle* on the left. In the former Queen Mary resided three weeks after her marriage with Bothwell, and from this castle she fled in the guise of a page. Crichton Castle was the residence of the celebrated Chancellor Crichton, who was once guardian of James II. Passing several unimportant stations, we reach *GALASHIELS* (33½ miles). Here a branch line connects the North British with the Caledo-

We now reach MELROSE (37¼ miles) (*Hotels: George, King's Arms, Abbey*), pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, at the foot of the Eildon Hills. It takes its name from the celebrated abbey which is in the town.

From the symmetry of its parts, the purity of its architecture, and the beauty of its material, Melrose Abbey appears to have been one of the most superb structures ever reared in Scotland. It was founded by David I. in 1136, was munificently endowed, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and conferred upon the monks of the Cistercian Order. The remains of this magnificent

edifice afford, unquestionably, the finest specimens of Gothic architecture and sculpture in Scotland. What is still in existence comprises the chief portions of the conventual church, measuring 251 ft. in length, and some fragments of the cloister, which would seem to have been a square 150 ft. deep. The tracery and carvings, cut in stone, of singular excellence, are scarcely surpassed by any in England. The tower, the highest accessible point of the remaining edifice, is 84 ft. high. The east window has been particularly admired, and is of unparalleled beauty and elegance. The south window lacks the elegance of the eastern. The height of the former is 57 ft., and the breadth 28 ft. The roof of the chancel, part of which remains, was supported by a cluster of pillars, the pedestals and capitals being elegantly ornamented with wreaths of flowers and foliage. Under the east window stood the high altar, beneath which Alexander II. was buried. A large marble slab is pointed out as the monarch's tomb. Here also, according to the best historians, was deposited the heart of the great king, Robert Bruce, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry it to the Holy Land. Many of the great family of Douglas were buried in this church; among them William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, called *The Flower of Chivalry*, and William, the first Earl, and James, the second Earl of Douglas.

The abbey and the lands connected with it are the property of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, who has expended considerable sums of money in preventing it from falling into ruin. Fine views of the abbey may be obtained from the churchyard. ABBOTSFORD, the elegant

mansion of the late Sir Walter Scott, is three miles west of Melrose. The house and grounds were the creation of the immortal proprietor, and thousands of the trees were planted by his own hands. In his diary, Sir Walter says, "My heart clings to the place I have created; there is scarce a tree on it that does not owe its being to me." Before it became, in 1811, the property of Sir Walter, the site of the house and grounds of Abbotsford formed a small farm known as *Curtley Hole*. The new name was the invention of the poet, who loved thus to connect himself with the days when Melrose abbots passed over the fords of the Tweed. On this spot, a sloping bank overhanging the river, with the Selkirk hills behind, he built at first a small villa, now the western wing of the castle. Afterwards, as his fortune increased, he added the remaining portions of the building, on no uniform plan, but with a desire of combining in it some of the features (and even actual remains) of those ancient works of Scottish architecture which he most venerated. The result is that singularly picturesque and irregular pile, which has been aptly characterised as "a romance in stone and lime." The present proprietor is Mr. Hope Scott, who married the granddaughter of Sir Walter. A considerable addition has recently been made to the building. But the interior is far more interesting than the exterior. The porch, copied from that of the old palace at Linlithgow, is finely groined, and stags' horns are nailed up in it. The hall is filled with massive armour of all descriptions, and other memorials of ancient times. Passing through the hall we enter a narrow, arched room, extending quite across the building, filled

with all kinds of small armour. This apartment communicates with the dining-room on one side, and with the drawing-room on the other. The dining-room is very handsome, with a roof of carved oak, containing some pictures, the most curious being that of the head of Queen Mary in a charger, painted by Amias Canrood the day after her execution. The drawing-room is very lofty, and

staircase leading to Sir Walter's bedroom. In a small closet out of the study, under a glass case, are the clothes worn by Sir Walter immediately previous to his decease.

The charge for a carriage with one horse, direct from Melrose to Dryburgh and back, is 6s. The most direct way is by Newtown St. Boswell's and the ferry, the distance being 4 miles. The charge



DRYBURGH ABBEY.

is furnished with ebony, curious cabinets, &c. The library, the largest apartment in the house, has a roof finely carved after models from Melrose and Roslin. It contains 20,000 volumes of rare and valuable books. Beyond the library is the study, or *sanctum sanctorum*, from which emanated those splendid efforts of genius that command the admiration of mankind. It contains a small writing-table, and an armchair covered with leather. A small gallery runs nearly round the room, opening upon a private

for showing the ruins is 1s. for a party not exceeding three; above three, 4d. each.

DRYBURGH ABBEY stands on a richly wooded peninsula, almost surrounded by the Tweed. Nothing remains of it except its walls, which are carefully preserved. It was founded by Hugh de Morville about 1150. It was burned by the English army under Edward II. in 1322, and repaired by Robert Bruce. The abbey is the burial-place of the family of Halyburton of Newmains, the ancient proprietors of Dryburgh, Sir

Walter Scott claimed the right of sepulture here, being their direct descendant. The tomb of Sir Walter is in St. Mary's aisle, in the left transept of the cross, and close to the place where was formerly the high altar. The mansion-house of Dryburgh is in the immediate vicinity of the abbey.

## ROUTE 27.

### EDINBURGH TO BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

57½ miles; 1st class, 11s. 5d.; 2nd class, 8s. 8d.; 3rd class, 6s. 6d.

**L**EAVING EDINBURGH by the Waverley station we catch a glimpse of *Holyrood* on the right, and reach *Portobello* (3 miles), a favourite bathing-place.

(Here a branch line goes off to *Musselburgh*, 6 miles from the junction, also a fashionable bathing-place, possessing an extensive range of sands called *Links*, where horse-races and other sports are carried on. It contains a statue in memory of Dr. Moir, the poet. Here the Covenanters assembled in 1638 to meet the Marquis of Hamilton, who represented Charles I.; and here Cromwell encamped previous to his retreat to Dunbar, where he afterwards gained a decisive victory. Near *Musselburgh* is *Pinkie House*, the residence of Sir Archibald Hope, formerly a seat of the Abbot of Dunfermline.)

We next pass *INVERESK* (6½ miles), near which is the battle-field of *Pinkie*, where the Scots were defeated by the English in 1547; *Carberry Hill*, where Queen Mary gave herself up to the rebels in 1567; and arrive at *PRESTON PANS* (10 miles), or *Prieststown*,

formerly in the possession of the monks of *Newbattle*, and deriving its name from the pans in which the priests used to manufacture salt. Here was fought, in 1745, the famous battle in which Prince Charles Edward defeated Sir John Cope. Near the station, on the right, are the remains of *Bankton House*, once the residence of Colonel Gardiner, who fell in that battle. On the left is *Preston Tower*, an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Home.

(There is a branch line, from *Preston Pans*, leading, on the right, to *Tranent*, a mining village. Here is an educational establishment called *Stiel's Hospital*, conducted on the same principle as *Heriot's Hospital*.)

We now reach *Longniddry* (13½ miles), and see, on the right, *Seaton House*, built on the site of the ancient royal palace, of which the ruins of the chapel are the sole remains, and on the left, near the Firth of Forth, *Gosford House*, the residence of the Earl of Wemyss.

(A branch goes to *Huddington*, 4½ miles distant, once a town of great importance, founded by David I. The parish church is joined to the ruins of an old Franciscan abbey, called on account of its beauty, "The Light of Lothian," in which is the mausoleum of the Earls of Lauderdale. The neighbouring village of *Abbey* contains the remains of an abbey founded in 1178, where the Scottish Parliament assembled to ratify the contract of marriage between Queen Mary and the Dauphin of France. *Gifford*, the birthplace of John Knox is 4 miles distant towards the south-east.)

At *Drem* (17½ miles) there is a branch of 5 miles to *North Berwick*, a pleasant watering-place, near which are the interesting ruins of *Tantallon Castle*.



Passing *East Linton* (23½ miles) we arrive at *DUNBAR* (29 miles). (*Hotels: St. George, Railway.*) Population 3,516. Here a large fishery trade is carried on, especially in the herring season. The ruins of the Grey Friars monastery are seen near the town. In the neighbourhood are many fine country seats. At *Cockburn's Path* (36½ miles), is the ancient castle supposed to be the original of *Ravenwood* of "The Bride of Lammermoor." Proceeding on our way we pass *Grant's House* (41½ miles), *Preston Junction* (46 miles), (where there is a branch to Dunse, Greenlow and St. Boswell's), *AYTOUN* (50 miles), where we see the ruins of the old castle, and passing on the left *Lamberton*, about 3 miles from our destination, famed like *Gretna Green* for its runaway marriages, we arrive at *BERWICK-ON-TWEED*.

(For description of Berwick, see Route 36).

## ROUTE 28.

### EDINBURGH TO CARLISLE.

(By Waverley Route.)

98¼ miles; 1st class, 17s.; 2nd class, 12s. 8d.



**L**EAVING *Edinburgh* from the *Waverley Bridge Station*, we proceed by the *North British Railway* to *Portobello* (3 miles), and there, entering upon the "*Waverley Route*," we pass *MILLERHILL* (6¼ miles), leaving, on the right, the remains of *Craig-miller Castle*, where *James V.* was imprisoned, and where *Queen Mary* frequently resided. Beyond *ESKBANK* (8 miles), a branch

turns off to *Peebles*, and rejoins the main line at *GALASHIELS*. Near *Dalhousie* (9 miles), we cross the *South Esk*, and observe, to the left, *Newbattle Abbey*, and on the right, *Dalhousie Castle*. Passing *Gore, bridge* (12 miles), we see *Crichton Castle* on the left, and a short distance on the right, after leaving *Fushiebridge* (12¾ miles), is *Borthwick Castle*. We then cross *Tyne Water*, near *Tynehead* (16 miles), and pass, on the right, the eastern extremity of the *Moorfoot Hills*. Our way now lies for a considerable distance by the side of the *Gala Water*. We pass *Heriot* (19¼ miles), and *Fountainhall* (22½ miles), and reach *Srow* (36¾ miles). This was once the residence of the Bishops of *St. Andrew*. Some distance on the left is *Thirlestane Castle*. Passing *Bowland* (29¾ miles), we arrive soon afterwards at *GALASHIELS* (33½ miles), where a considerable trade is carried on in woollens. (There is a branch from hence to *Selkirk* (6¼ miles). We are now in close proximity to *ABBOTSFORD*. We next pass *MELROSE*, and observe the ruins of its celebrated Abbey on the left. (See Route 26.) The next station is *St. Boswell's* (40¼ miles), the junction for *Kelso*, *Dunse*, and *Jedburgh*. (The distance to *KELSO* is 11½ miles. Population, 4,500. It is beautifully situated on the *Tweed*, opposite the junction of the *Teviot*. Its chief ornament is the *Abbey*, now in ruins. It was founded by *David I.* in 1128. The architecture is Saxon, with a mixture of Gothic; the central tower is 90 feet high. At *ROXBURGH STATION*, 8½ miles from *St. Boswell's*, on the way to *Kelso*, a branch road extends to *JEDBURGH*, which is 7½ miles from the junction. This town has a population of about 5,500. It was one of the



most noted of the border towns. There are no remains of its castle. THE ABBEY, a large and once magnificent structure, in the form of a cross, was founded by David I. Part of it has been fitted up as a Parish Church. In the lower part of the town is shown a mansion, where Queen Mary was detained by illness for several weeks; her illness having been the consequence of her ride on horseback from Jedburgh to Hermitage Castle 18 miles distant, and back on the same day. She went to visit Bothwell, who was ill.) Leaving Belses ( $45\frac{1}{4}$  miles), we reach Hasedean or Hazeldean ( $48\frac{3}{4}$  miles), renowned by the old song of "Jock o' Hazeldean." On the left is Minto Castle, and the hill called Rubers Law. Shortly after passing Hawick (53 miles), celebrated for its woollen manufactures, we see, on the right, *Brank-*

*some Castle*, mentioned in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

"Nine-and-twenty knights of fame  
Hung their shields in Branksome Hall."

At Stobs ( $50\frac{3}{4}$  miles), we pass, on the left, *Stobs Castle*, and proceed to *Riccarton Junction* (66 miles), where the Border Counties Railway turns off to the left for New-castle. Here we enter Liddesdale, and soon afterwards pass on the right, near *Steele Road* ( $69\frac{1}{4}$  miles), *Hermitage Castle*, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. Queen Mary paid a visit to the Earl of Bothwell when he was owner of this castle. Passing *New Castleton* ( $74\frac{1}{4}$  miles), we enter England at *Kershope Foot* ( $77\frac{1}{4}$  miles). Passing some unimportant stations, we join the Carlisle and Dumfries Railway near *Longtown* ( $88\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles further, arrive at CARLISLE. (See Route 29).

# ENGLAND.

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ENGLAND (including the Principality of Wales), the southern and most considerable division of Great Britain, is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by the German Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea (St. George's Channel). It extends 425 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Land's End, and varies in breadth from 62 to 360 miles, comprising

an area of 58,320 square miles. The principal openings on the east are the Humber, the Wash, and the estuary of the Thames; on the west, the Bristol Channel, Swansea and Carmarthen Bays, Milford Bay, Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, and St. George's Channel, with the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, Morecombe Bay, and the Solway Firth; on the south, Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount's Bay. Capes: Flamborough Head, Spurn Point, the Naze, Foul-

ness, North and South Forelands, Beachy Head, Dungeness, the Needles, Portland Point, Lizard Point, Land's End, Worm's Head, St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head, and St. Bees Head. *Islands*: Holy Island, Lundy, Man, Sheppey, Scilly Isles, Walney, and Wight. It is divided into 52 Counties, of which 40 belong to England proper, viz.: Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The last is divided into the North, East, and West Ridings. The 12 Counties of Wales are Anglesey, Brecknock, Caermarthen, Caernarvon, Denby, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor. *The aspect of the country* is delightful, presenting all that beautiful variety which is to be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. Though possessing dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, bleak barren moors, and wild uncultivated heaths; few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of cultivation. The richest parts, generally speaking, are the midland and southern. Towards the north, it partakes, to a great degree, of the barrenness of the neighbouring portion of Scotland. The east coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rugged and elevated land extends from the borders of Scotland to the heart of England, forming a natural division between

the east and west sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough, hilly tract; and some of the adjacent counties are of a similar character. The *mountains* of England are divided into the Northern, the Cambrian, and the Devonian. The first consists of the Pennine range and the Cumbrian group; the former extending from the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish borders, to the middle of Derbyshire. In this range is Cross Fell, nearly 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, and the Peak, in Derbyshire, 1800 ft. The Cumbrian group lies to the west of the Pennine, being separated from it by the valleys of the Eden and the Lune. In it are, Scaw Fell, the highest mountain in England, being 3,166 ft. high, Helvellyn and Skiddaw, both upwards of 3,000 ft. The Cumbrian range extends throughout nearly the whole of Wales; the principal mountains being Snowdon, 3,571 ft., Cader Idris ("Arthur's Seat") 2,900 ft., and Plinlimmon, 2,500 ft. The Devonian range includes the hills of Devon, Cornwall, and part of Somersetshire; none are of great elevation. Of the *rivers*, the principal are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, Wye, and Conway. In connection with many of these, is a system of canal navigation, by which, together with the network of railways, traffic is carried on from one part of the country to another. The most remarkable *lakes* are Windermere, Ullswater, Derwentwater, with many others, in Cumberland and Westmoreland for the most part. Windermere, the largest, only extends over about 3 square miles; but, like the others, it is distinguished for the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded.

The *climate* of England is humid but healthy. From the insular position of the country, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture.

The *population* of England and Wales was estimated in 1869, at 21,869,607, not including soldiers and sailors on foreign service.

## ROUTE 29.

### CARLISLE TO LIVERPOOL.

(By Preston.)

127 miles; 1st class, 26s. 6d.; 2nd, 18s. 6d.; 3rd, 10s. 6d.



ARLISLE (*Hotels: County, Bush*). Population, 29,417.

CARLISLE is a pleasant old town, placed on rising ground, nearly surrounded by three small rivers—the Caldew, the Petrel, and the Eden, which here mingle their waters. Its history as a border fortress, a place of refuge and protection to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, in the wars between England and Scotland, is similar in character to that of Berwick-on-Tweed; and owing to the same cause, it much declined in importance after the union of the two kingdoms. Mary Queen of Scots stopped here on her flight from Scotland; the place was surrendered to Charles Stuart the Pretender, who was proclaimed king here, and many persons were executed in consequence, on the city being retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. The *Cathedral and Castle* are both ancient, and portions of the latter are in perfect preservation. From their elevated

position, they can be seen from a distance in all directions, and give an aspect to the town which is long remembered even if briefly viewed. Steamboats run between this place and Liverpool, Isle of Man, Dublin, and Belfast. The town gives the title of earl to the descendants of "Belted Will" Howard, of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," a rough border warrior, whose name and exploits are still well remembered in the district. Archdeacon Paley, the author of the "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," the "Evidences of Christianity," and "Natural Theology," was a native of the town, and is buried in the cathedral.

Leaving Carlisle we pass PENRITH (17½ miles), an ancient market town, with the ruins of a castle. (On the left, 6 miles distant, is a Druidical circle, 350 yards in circumference, formed of 67 stones, some of them 10 ft. high, called "Long Meg and her daughters"). On the left, near Clifton Moor (22 miles), we see Brougham Hall, the residence of the late Lord Brougham. In 1745 there was a skirmish at Clifton Moor between the forces under the Duke of Cumberland and those of the Pretender. The incident is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley." Passing on by several unimportant places we reach KENDAL JUNCTION (50 miles), where there is a branch to Kendal and Windermere. The next place of interest is LANCASTER (69 miles), (*Hotels: King's Arms, Royal Oak.*) Population, 14,487. This ancient town is situated on the Lune, from which it derives its name. Although, nominally, the chief town of the county, it is, of course, insignificant in comparison with many others in it. It was a Roman sta-

tion given by Edward III. to his son, John of Gaunt, ancestor of the Lancaster line of the Plantagenets; it formed part of the palatinate into which his duchy was erected, and has ever since conferred a title only on members of the Royal family. The town suffered much in the wars of the Roses. It is built upon an eminence, of which the castle crowns the summit, and gives to it a very picturesque appearance. From the fact of the building, when it ceased to be needed as a place of defence, having been converted into a jail for the county, it has been kept in complete repair, and, with the exception of the large square ancient keep, nearly rebuilt. Beside the keep, there remain King John's Gate, John of Gaunt's Tower, and other towers. The parish church of *St. Mary* has some stained glass windows, ornamental brasses, and some specimens of oak carving, said to have been brought from the abbey of Cockersand, at the dissolution. Owing to the silting up of the River Lune, upon which it is situated, a dock has been constructed, about 5 miles below the town, at Glasson, through which a considerable foreign and coasting trade is done. There are also cotton and silk mills, iron foundries, and other branches of business. Dr. Whewell and Professor Richard Owen, the great comparative anatomist, who is still living, were born here.

The next town of importance on our route is PRESTON (90 miles), (*Hotels: Bull, Victoria*); population, 82,985. Situated in a fertile country and in the midst of good scenery, this place is one of the great seats of the cotton manufacture, as well as of linen, for which, at an earlier period, it was more specially reputed. It is an ancient place, having belonged to

Earl Tostig, the brother of King Harold, before the Conquest, and was probably a Roman station. It was partly burned by the Scots under Robert Bruce in 1323. It was occupied by the partisans of the Pretender, in 1715, and very gallantly, though in vain, defended by them; and again by the retreating forces of the Pretender, in 1745. During the civil war it declared in favour of the king, but was taken by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax. Situated upon the River Ribble, it is a port, but its trade is chiefly coastwise. There are many public buildings and institutions, but all of modern origin, the parish church itself having been recently rebuilt.

Richard Arkwright was born here in 1732, and commenced here some of his great improvements in the cotton manufacture. The express trains stop next at

WIGAN (85 miles), (*Hotels: Clarence, Victoria*); population in 1861, 37,658. One of the great centres of the cotton trade. It has a town-hall, several schools, and other public institutions. The church of *All Saints* was built before the reign of Edward III., but the greater part has undergone restoration. In the northern part of the town there is a pillar erected to the memory of Sir T. Tyldesley, who fell in the battle of *Wigan Lane*, August 25, 1651, between the Royalists and the Parliamentary forces. (There is a branch from Wigan to *Southport*, situated on the estuary of the Ribble, and called from its exquisite climate, the "English Montpelier.")

From Wigan we soon reach NEWTON BRIDGE, where we join the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. (For the journey from this point to Liverpool, see Route 30).



## ROUTE 30.

## LIVERPOOL TO MANCHESTER.

31½ miles; 1st class, 5s. 6d.; 2nd, 4s.; 3rd, 2s. 7d.



HE line from Liverpool to Manchester was opened on the 15th of Sept. 1830, and cost nearly £1,000,000. It is the first railway on which locomotion through the agency of steam was attempted. It required a great effort of engineering skill, and a considerable outlay of capital, to overcome the difficulty presented by the great morass, called *Chat Moss*, through which this railway passes.

We leave Liverpool from the Lime Street Station, and, after passing two stations of no note, reach *Huyton* (5½ miles), a flourishing town, famed for its potteries, and for the manufacture of the movements of watches, and the tools employed in watch-making. The next place worth notice is *St. Helen's Junction* (12 miles), where there is a branch of two miles to *St. HELEN'S*, a town of about 19,000 inhabitants, celebrated for its glass manufactures, the most considerable of which are carried on at the works of the *Union Plate Glass Company*. At *NEWTON* (15¾ miles) are the great printing works of Messrs. *McCorquodale and Co.* In 1648 the Highlanders were routed with great slaughter near *Newton*. (The *Grand Junction Railway* here joins the *Liverpool and Manchester line*). At *Parkside* (15½ miles) a stone tablet marks the spot where *Mr. Huskisson*, a

much respected member of the House of Commons, was killed on the 15th Sept. 1830—the day of the opening of the line. The North Union Railway has here a branch to *Wigan* and *Preston*. At *Bury Lane* (20¾ miles) we begin to traverse *Chat Moss*. We soon afterwards arrive at *PATRICROFT* (26½ miles), where we find *Nasmyth Foundry*, the largest in England. A short distance off is *Worsley Hall*, where there is a good collection of pictures, the most remarkable of which is one by *Landseer*, representing a party of falconers returned from the chase. We then reach *Eccles*, (27½ miles), a pleasant village, situated on the banks of the *Irwell*. Its ancient church belonged to the Abbey of *Whalley*, and has given its name (*Ecclesia*) to the parish. Manufactures of silk and cotton are carried on here. Passing two more stations, we arrive at *MANCHESTER* (31½ miles). (*Hôtels: Queen's, Palatine, Albion.*) Population estimated in 1870 at 374,993. Manchester is the emporium of the cotton trade of Great Britain, and the largest city, supported by its special manufacture, in the world. It is connected with *Salford* by eight bridges over the *River Irwell*, an affluent of the *Mersey*, with which place it forms a parliamentary borough returning two members. In 1773 the entire population was only 22,481. With the exception of *Preston*, there are few places in the kingdom which can show such a rapid increase of population.

Amongst the public buildings, the most important and largest are the *Exchange*, in the centre of the town, the grand hall of which is 185 ft. long, by 92 ft. wide, and of corresponding height; the *Town Hall*, an Ionic structure upon the model of the *Erechtheum* at *Athens*,

with central cupola, after Andronicus's Tower of the Winds; and the *Corn Exchange*, after the Temple of Ceres at Athens. The *Assize Courts* in the Gothic style, were opened in 1864, and cost £80,000.

The *Cathedral* is a fine building, containing chapels which are the burial-places of the Derby and other historic families. The Free Grammar School is very richly endowed. There are three public parks and a Botanical Garden. The majority of the population are dissenters, with numerous places of worship.

Most of the great progressive movements of the age have found their ablest exponents and most energetic supporters—who are known as the Manchester School of politicians—in this place.

### ROUTE 31.

#### LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

201 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 35s.; 2nd class, 26s.; 3rd class, 16s. 9d.

**L**IVERPOOL (*Hotels: \* Washington, Adelphi, Waterloo, Queen's*). Population estimated in 1870 at 507,567. The second city of the United Kingdom in population and commerce, which it has doubled with tolerable uniformity in about every twenty years during the present century. Few cities have better constructed houses, or wider or handsomer streets, which is due to the expenditure of vast sums on the improvement of the place by the corporation. The property of this body

is reputed to be worth £3,000,000 independent of an income of nearly half-a-million derived from the dock estate alone; so that the assertion that £300,000,000 have been spent within the last eighty-five years upon town improvements is not so startling as it, at first sight, appears. Liverpool is a municipal and parliamentary borough returning three members. The trade of the place expanded greatly upon the decay of Chester, through the gradual filling up of the Dee, which made Liverpool the great depot of salt for export. The Dock area is estimated at nearly 300 acres, with quay accommodation about 17 miles in length. *Birkenhead Dock* alone, opened in 1860, covers a space of 120 acres, and cost £3,000,000. The first floating dock in the United Kingdom was opened here in 1718. The principal streets diverge from the point partly occupied by St. John's Church and the railway station. The principal public buildings are the *Town Hall*, of which the chief feature is the grand staircase under the cupola, on the landing of which, stands a colossal statue of George Canning; the *Exchange buildings*, which form three sides of the square in which the Town Hall stands, esteemed one of the best specimens of Greek architecture in England, and one of the finest structures of modern times, devoted exclusively to commercial purposes; the *Custom House*, which is united with the *Excise, Post*, and other public offices in an Ionic pile called *Revenue Buildings*, built upon the site of the old dock, which was filled up for the purpose; *St. George's Hall*, of the Corinthian order, ostensibly built for the Assize Courts, but at other times used for public meetings, concerts, &c. There are also

• A new hotel, on a large scale, connected with the North Western Railway station, is nearly completed.

several valuable literary establishments, such as the *Royal Institution*, *Brown's Museum and Library*; four Theatres, Zoological Gardens, five public Parks, ten Markets, and a great number of charitable and educational institutions. There are more than 50 churches belonging to the Establishment, besides numerous dissenting places of worship. The oldest church is that of *St. Nicholas*, the newest, a church in the Byzantine style, erected by the Greek merchants residing in Liverpool, and consecrated in the beginning of the present year (1870) by the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, who came to England for the purpose. Previous to the establishment of railways the principal inland trade of Liverpool was carried on by canals communicating with various parts of the kingdom, and these are still remunerative undertakings.

Leaving Liverpool from the Lime-street station we pass several stations of no importance, and arrive at WARRINGTON (19½ miles), (*Hotels: Lion, Patten Arms*). Population in 1861, 26,947. It is situated on the Mersey, and, during the spring tides, vessels of 150 tons can reach its quays. It was formerly a Roman station, and many antiquarian relics have been discovered, from time to time, in the neighbourhood. Here, in 1648, after the battle of Preston, the royalist army halted to surrender prisoners of war. The chief sources of industry consist in the manufacture of cotton stuffs, glass, and pins. The first newspaper published in Lancashire was printed at Warrington; and the first post office in the county was established here. In the neighbourhood is the celebrated *Bridgewater Canal*, constructed by the illustrious Brindley at the expense of the then Duke of Bridge-

water. Leaving Warrington we pass *Moore* (22½ miles), crossing the Mersey, and the Mersey and Irwell canal, over a viaduct of 12 arches, *Preston Brook* (26 miles), where there is a junction between the *Bridgewater* and the *Great Trunk Canal*, and *Acton* (28¼ miles). Shortly before reaching the last-named station we cross the river *Weaver* and *Dutton Valley*, on a viaduct upwards of a mile long, consisting of 20 arches. We next pass *Hartford* (33¼ miles), *Winsford* (37½ miles), in the neighbourhood of which are considerable salt mines, *Minshall Vernon* (40 miles), near which we see *Beeston Castle Hill*, the hills of Cheshire, the borders of Wales, and, on a clear day, the hills of Derbyshire, and shortly afterwards arrive at CREWE (42¾ miles). (For the journey between Crewe and London, and description of London, see Route 32).

### ROUTE 32.

#### HOLYHEAD TO LONDON.

(By Chester.)

264½ miles; 1st class, 47s.; 2nd, 35s. 6d.; 3rd, 21s. 11d.



THE express train to London called the Irish Mail, leaves Holyhead at once upon the arrival of the steamer. HOLYHEAD (*Hotels: Royal, Castle*) is a port of refuge on the Island of Anglesey, constructed at an immense expense by the government, which serves, at the same time, as the station for the Dublin mail steamers. The packets employed are some of the most swift and powerful boats yet constructed

for the Mail Service, frequently performing the voyage between Holyhead and Kingston, a distance of 63 miles, in less than four hours, and bringing the Irish capital within 12 hours communication with the metropolis. The breakwater works are upon a stupendous scale, and a mile and a-half in length, affording partial shelter to a roadstead of the area of 350 acres and a completely protected harbour of about 260 acres. With three other towns it returns a member to parliament. The permanent population are principally engaged as sailors, pilots, and fishermen. There is a fine ancient church called St. Gibis. The island of *Anglesey* is celebrated for its Druidical remains, and as having been a chief seat of that religion.

Leaving Holyhead by the express, the next station is BANGOR ( $24\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Penrhyn Arms, Castle*). Population estimated at 6,738. This is a very ancient Welsh city, near the northern entrance of the Menai Straits, returning a member to Parliament, and the seat of a bishopric. Its trade consists principally in the export of slates, which come from the quarries of Llandegai, about 8 miles distant, by a railway made expressly for their conveyance. Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, is the residence of the proprietor of the slate quarries, and has been modernized and extended upon a scale commensurate with the princely income which he derives from them. The Cathedral, which suffered greatly in the wars and rebellions of which the county has been the scene, contains the remains of Owen Gryffyd and other Welsh princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. His tomb is still perfect. *The Menai Suspension Bridge*, which is visible from the

railway, is reached from Bangor by a local line. It is a bridge over the strait which divides the Island of Anglesey from the main land, designed by Telford, and opened in 1818, and has been long considered a marvel of engineering skill. It was built to carry the turnpike road to Holyhead, and so avoid the delay and inconvenience of the ferries, which had to that time been used for communication. The under side of the roadway is at such a height as to allow any vessel navigating the strait to pass under it at high water. The distance between the piers from which the bridge is suspended is about 560 ft. and the number of chains is 16, each 1,715 feet in length. The total weight of the bridge is 644 tons; its length, including the arches on either side, which serve to carry the road to the suspending pillars, about one-third of a mile, and its width 28 ft.

This achievement has been thrown into the shade by the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, by which the Chester and Holyhead Railway is carried across the strait, begun in 1846, and brought to completion by Robert Stephenson in 1850. The total length of the bridge is 1833 ft. including 230 ft. from the land on the Carnarvon side to the first pier, and the same on the Anglesey side. Besides these side piers it is supported by a central tower, rising from a rock in the strait. The two tubes, one of which serves for the up, and the other for the down trains, are each 1,513 ft. long, made up of four separate lengths, composed of riveted wrought-iron plates, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in thickness. The weight of each tube is about 5,000 tons. Their height above the water is 104 ft. a little more than that of the Suspension Bridge. The tubes, when



constructed, were floated on pontoons, and raised to their required positions by powerful hydraulic levers. The Britannia Bridge is said to have cost more than £600,000, and to have absorbed 11,400 tons of iron, 14,000,000 cubic ft. of limestone, and 450,000 cubic ft. of timber.

Leaving Bangor, the train passes through a tunnel, and shortly afterwards through two others at brief intervals. We proceed along the coast, and observe a small island, called *Puffins' Island*, from the numbers of sea-birds of that description which build their nests upon it. On the right is a mountain called *Penmaenmawr*. We then pass through another tunnel, and arrive at CONWAY (39¼ miles) (*Hotels: Castle, Erskine Arms*), beautifully situated on a point where the river that bears its name falls into the sea. The ancient castle was erected in the reign of Edward I., in 1284, and its ruins justify the account formerly given of it as being one of the finest fortresses of which England could boast. It was one of the few which were spared by the Parliament in the civil war, and has been reduced to its present condition by the acts of its owner, the Earl of Conway, to whom it was granted after the Restoration, having despoiled it for the sake of the lead on its roofs, and the timber used in its construction. It was built by Edward I., in 1284, and was last garrisoned by Williams, Archbishop of York, on behalf of Charles the First.

There is an interesting old house in the town, called *Plus Mawr*, or the "Great Hall," belonging to the Mostyn family, in the best style of Elizabethan architecture, exhibiting in an unusual degree its capabilities of profuse decora-

tion externally and internally. In the interior are interesting specimens of carved oak, armorial achievements, niched figures, and scrolls. The church contains an elaborately carved oak screen, and a curious font of the fifteenth century, itself having been built a century earlier.

Leaving Conway, and still keeping near the sea-shore, we pass *Llandudno Junction* (40 miles), near which is the village of Llandudno, one of the most fashionable watering places in the kingdom. We next stop at *Rhyl* (54½ miles), from which there is a branch to Denbigh. Rhyl is situated on the sea, near the entrance of the famous Vale of Clwyd, and is much frequented during the bathing season. We make no further stoppage till we reach CHESTER (84½ miles). (*Hotels: Queen's, Grosvenor, Royal*). Population, 31,110. Chester, from many points of view, is one of the most interesting cities in Great Britain. It probably retains, more nearly than any other, the regular arrangement of its streets, resembling those of a Roman camp (*Castrum*), from which it derives its name, crossing each other at right angles. No other English city has so well preserved its ancient defences, which, although no longer of the slightest use for their intended purpose, form pleasant promenades, and afford views of the surrounding country. Another peculiar feature of the place is the arrangement of the pavements called Rows, upon a level with the first floors of the houses, in which the principal shops are found, the second floor projecting over them and protecting them from rain. The *Cathedral* is ancient, but of no great beauty, the chapter-house, its most ancient part (early English),



being that which is most generally admired.

Chester is no longer of consequence as a port, but is a bishop's see and returns two members to Parliament. It has long been celebrated for its races, the course,

miles from Chester on the Shrewsbury road, the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, head of the Grosvenor family, which has been of note in the county from the time of the Conquest. It is situated in a beautiful well-wooded



CHESTER.

known as the Roodee, lying between the walls and the river, being one of the best in England, and the race for the Chester Cup one of the most exciting to sportsmen of the racing season.

The most splendid seat in the county is *Eaton Hall*, about three

park, contains a collection of exceedingly valuable paintings and other works of art, and is one of the most imposing piles of Gothic architecture in the kingdom.

After Chester, the next stoppage is at *CREWE* (105 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). This is quite a new town which has

sprung up at the point of junction of the Manchester and Chester line with that of the London and North Western Railway Company. The last-named company having established here extensive locomotive and carriage factories which employ regularly about 2000 hands, the insignificant hamlet of three or four houses which stood here but a few years ago became the nucleus of the now thriving and rapidly increasing town. Its population was estimated at 12,000 in 1861, and must be now much larger.

From Crewe we proceed to STAFFORD (133½ miles), (*Hotels: Swan, Vine, Maid's Head*), population (1861) 12,532. This is an ancient Saxon town, with two ancient churches. St. Mary's was formerly collegiate, is principally early English, and has a stained glass monumental window to the late Earl Talbot. St. Chad's is essentially Norman, but its best features had been long obscured by injudicious additions, until recent restorations. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes for the London market and for exportation, the preparation and dressing of leather, &c. Isaak Walton, author of "The Complete Angler," was born here. About 1½ miles from the town are the ruins of its ancient castle. Leaving Stafford we pass LICHFIELD (148 miles), (*Hotels: George, Swan*), population, 6,900, an ancient cathedral city, situated in a valley surrounded by hills of no great height. The principal trades are the carpet manufacture and brewing.

The *Cathedral* is ancient, principally early English, but with traces of the preceding Norman style. It is a very fine building, with a central spire 258 ft. high, and two at the west end 133 ft.

high. It has a fine peal of bells, the largest of which weighs 2,700 lbs., and is of remarkably clear tone. In the library, over the chapter-house, may be seen a Saxon copy of the Gospels, a Koran taken at the siege of Buda, an illuminated Chaucer, and other rare and curious volumes. Amongst the distinguished natives of this place may be mentioned Dr. Sam. Johnson, David Garrick, Addison, and Major André. There is a statue of the first-named in the town, and monuments to him and to Garrick in the Cathedral.

The next place of importance is TAMWORTH (154½ miles), (*Hotels: King's Arms, White Horse.*) Population, in 1861, estimated at 10,192. This place formerly belonged to the Marmions, hereditary champions of the Dukes of Normandy, one of whom Sir Walter Scott has made the hero of the poem which bears his name. Of late years it has been associated more familiarly in the public mind with the family of Peel, whose seat of Drayton Manor is very near the town, and whose members have for a long time represented the Borough in Parliament. The church of St. Editha, originally Norman, with additions in later styles, is a very fine building, containing monuments of the Ferrars, other ancient families, and the Peels. The remains of the Castle are incorporated with the castellated mansion of the Marquis of Townshend, the representative of the Marmions, and lord of the manor. We next arrive at

RUGBY (181½ miles), (*Hotel: Royal*), celebrated for its grammar school, of which the late Dr. Arnold was, for some time, head master. In the neighbourhood, 1½ miles distant, is *Bitton Hall*, once the residence of Addison.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY



ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL











After leaving Rugby, express trains make no stop until their arrival in London.

At Wolverton (212 miles), the line is carried over the Ouse by a viaduct 660 ft. long. The London and North Western Railway Company have chosen this place as one of their factories, for the repair and construction of rolling stock. Its population of 2,370 consists principally of persons employed by the company.

Eleven and a quarter miles before reaching London, we see the church and school of Harrow, beautifully situated on a hill rising from a plain. The celebrated school of Harrow was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is one of the first in the kingdom. Among the many distinguished men who have been educated here are Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and the late Lord Palmerston. In the church is a monument to Dr. Drury, once head-master of the school, in which he is represented with Sir Robert Peel and Lord Byron, two of his pupils. A few minutes afterwards we reach Camden-town, on the outskirts of London. We then proceed to the Euston-square Terminus, and find ourselves in London.

## LONDON.

Population in 1870, 3,215,000.

**H**OTELS. Large establishments (much resorted to by Americans):—*The Langham*, Portland-place; *The Charing-cross*, at the Charing-cross Railway Station; *The Grosvenor*, at the Victoria Railway Station; *The West-*

*minster Palace Hotel*; *The Palace Hotel*, near Buckingham Palace.

Smaller hotels in central positions: *Morley's*, Trafalgar-square; *Golden Cross*, Charing-cross; *Craven*, Craven-street, Charing-cross; *Exeter Hall Hotel*, Strand.

Smaller hotels at or near the West end, with higher charges than above:—*Royal Cambridge*, George-street, Hanover-square; *Fenton's*, St. James's-street; *St. James's*, Piccadilly; *Alexandra*, Hyde-park Corner.

In or near the City:—*Castle and Falcon*, Aldersgate-street; *Queen's*, St. Martin's-le-grand; *Cathedral*, St. Paul's Church-yard; *Radley's*, 10, New Bridge-street.

Hotels at Railway Stations:—*The Euston-square* and *Victoria Hotels*, Euston Station; *Cannon-street Terminus Hotel*; *Great Western*, Paddington Station; *Great Northern*, King's-cross Station; *Terminus Hotel*, London-bridge Station; *The Great Midland*, St. Pancras Station (now building).

LODGINGS. Comfortable furnished apartments may be had by the week or a longer term in any part of London. They are usually indicated by small placards placed in the windows. They are let at a fixed price per week, tenants making their own purchases of provisions, or getting the proprietors to do so for them. Besides the rent, there is usually a small charge for cooking, and, in some cases, for attendance; but the latter is usually included in the price charged for the apartment. In and near the West-end the price for a sitting-room and one or two bed-rooms varies from three to six guineas per week. In the "London season," from February to August, the prices are higher than during the remainder of the year. In that part of London known as Bloomsbury, in the

streets and squares near Russell-square, a very respectable and convenient location, excellent apartments may be had for one-third less than at the West-end. Travellers intending to reside in lodgings would do well to remain for a day or two at an hotel, and look for lodgings at their leisure.

It would be impossible, in a work like the present, to give a full description of the many objects of interest to the tourist to be found in London. Nor has it been deemed advisable to dictate to the reader the order in which objects should be visited. The annexed plan will indicate their localities, and the descriptions which follow, as nearly as may be, the order of their interest, will at least inform the reader correctly as to the leading and most interesting facts in relation to them.

As it may be fairly presumed that every person who visits this city must have some knowledge of its previous history, it will be unnecessary here to do more than briefly allude to it.

It was a place of commerce between the Britons and their kindred Gallic neighbours at the time of Julius Cæsar's invasion of the country, and has flourished ever since. From the number and extent of the remains found, it seems to have been an important Roman station; and, in the great insurrection under Boadicea, the Roman garrison and inhabitants were put to the sword. It subsequently, having been devastated and ruined by the Picts and Scots during the confusion which succeeded the departure of the Roman legions, became the capital of the Kingdom of Wessex; but under the Heptarchy, and until the final abandonment of Winchester by the Norman sovereigns, seems to have

been a place of minor importance; it then became, as it has remained, the capital of the kingdom. The City of London, properly so called, is of moderate extent, and is probably circumscribed by the old Roman walls; the eleven parishes, now described as "without the walls," having been added at a later period. To show how rapidly the vast agglomeration of dwellings, which now constitutes the Metropolis, has taken place, we cannot do better than recall the fact, that in the reign of Elizabeth, as shown by maps of the period, to the north and westward of the *Strand*, and on the south bank of the river, were fields and open country. On the *Strand*, at that time, were principally the dwellings of the great nobility, the localities of which are still preserved in the names of streets leading towards the river, such as *Arundel* and *Surrey*. The only one of these remaining is *Northumberland House*, at the farthest or western extremity, which is still inhabited by the representative of the family by which it was founded. Until old *Westminster Bridge* was built, commenced in 1739, *London Bridge* served as the only stable communication between the inhabitants of the north and south banks of the river. Modern London doubtless owes its present arrangement of streets, and the permanent character of its dwellings, to its greatest calamity, the fire of 1666, in which 13,000 houses were consumed, and of which the *Monument*, on *Fish Street Hill*, near *London Bridge*, marks the limit in one direction. The fact mentioned serves to show of what light and combustible materials the houses, up to that time, were constructed; and to the event, which must have been followed by

a long period of suspense and confusion, may be attributed, in great measure, the extension of the suburbs. Subsequent fires have much contributed to further improvements. The burning of the Royal Exchange in 1838, and of St. Stephen's Chapel, the old House of Commons, in 1834, for example, have given occasion for the erection of two of the finest buildings of which the metropolis can now boast.

At the commencement of the present century, the squares of which the British Museum may be considered the nucleus were not in existence; Belgravia was undreamt of, and there are numberless persons in existence, by no means aged, who state that they can recollect snipes being shot in the marshes which are now the sites of the monotonous, densely populated districts of Pimlico. As we shall have to visit many such districts in detail, we forbear further mention of them here, and will proceed to call the attention of the stranger to what we consider the best modes of seeing London, as briefly, and at the same time, as thoroughly as possible.

#### CHURCHES.

The first place usually visited by the tourist is WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the shrine of the ashes of some of the most illustrious and greatest of England's dead, "in arms, in arts, in song," in rank of nobility, and in statesmanship. A church was first built here by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, or Essex, between 604 and 616, in which he and his queen were buried. This was destroyed by the Danes in the time of Alfred, and rebuilt by Edgar, who made it an abbey for twelve monks of the Benedictine order. It was again rebuilt in a style of greater

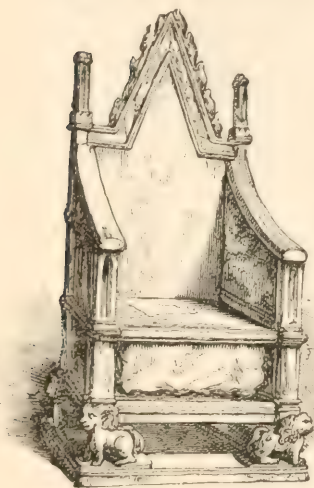
magnificence by Edward the Confessor, who resided at Westminster, and who was buried here with his wife. This, no longer decisively traceable, was doubtless the kernel of the present building, which assumed its present outline under Henry III., and exhibits traces of additions at various times, until the erection of the superb chapel of Hen. VII., and the western towers by Sir Christopher Wren, the renowned architect of St. Paul's.

As the interior is the most impressive and interesting part, to that we shall confine ourselves. In the parts of the Abbey around which the visitor is allowed to stroll (except during the hours of service) without an attendant, are the monuments of men whose exploits are recorded at sufficient length upon their memorials, erected, for the most part, by the nation. To the mind which wanders into the past, the eastern end is the most interesting. In "Poets' Corner," and in other parts of the building, will be found the memorials of many of the men whose names will ever be associated with the English language as a vehicle of poetic thought: Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Drayton, "Rare Ben Jonson," Sir Wm. Davenant, Prior, Gray, Gay, Dryden, Rowe, Addison, Cowley, Mason, Southey, Sheridan, Campbell, and others of minor note. Many of these are simply honorary, as the reader will see from the memorials themselves. There are inscribed grave-stones over David Garrick, Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, Samuel Johnson, "Old Parr," who lived 152 years, and numberless persons of greater or less celebrity, whose names will be interesting, in exact proportion to the visitor's knowledge of English art and literature. Whilst here,

the *Chapter House*, still under restoration, should be visited. It was for 300 years the House of Commons, until the reign of Edward VI., when it was made a receptacle for records, and so remained until 1860. No specimen of mediæval architecture will impress the stranger more than the *Chapel of Henry VII.* The uniformity of its design, and the delicacy of the tracery overspreading

the most interesting monuments within the edifice. Amongst them may be named the tombs of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, Edward III. and Queen Philippa, Richard II. and his queen, Henry V., Edward V., Henry VII. and his queen, Anne of Cleves (one of the queens of Henry VIII.), Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth. Other sovereigns: Edward VI., Mary I., James I. and his queen, the Queen of Bohemia his daughter, Charles II., William III. and Mary his queen, Queen Anne, George II., and Queen Caroline. There are many other monuments of members of old baronial families, prelates, and others; also some brasses, interesting as examples of the costumes of various periods. Amongst the statesmen buried here may be named Chat-ham, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Castlereagh, Peel, and Palmerston. The wish expressed by Lord Palmerston to be buried in his own quiet village churchyard was disregarded in order to do him honour, and Lady Palmerston has since been buried by his side. The estimation in which the honour of being buried here by the nation is held admits of no finer illustration than in the speech of Nelson on the eve of one of his victories: "A peerage, or Westminster Abbey!" He was buried, nevertheless, at St. Paul's.

The list of other eminent persons connected with or buried at Westminster, is altogether too long for insertion here. The pretentious-looking pieces of statuary ranged around that portion of the building through which the stranger is allowed to range, are of various degrees of merit, and the visitor may criticise them for himself. They are principally testimonies of a grateful nation to



THE CORONATION CHAIR.

it in every part, are nowhere equalled in any existing building. The latten screen around the tomb of Henry and his queen is an exquisite piece of metal work; and their effigies, and the designs with which their tomb was adorned, also of metal gilt, have been lately restored from their former blackened state to their original glow. In the mortuary chapels, or chantries lying round this are some of



persons whose services are thus recognized, and whose names and deeds are duly inscribed upon them. The nave, transept, and cloisters are free, and the charge for a guide through the rest of the building is 6d. for each person. The colossal statue of James Watt is by Chantrey, and there will be found other works of the same sculptor, as well as of Roubiliac, Flaxman, Bacon, Westmacott, and other celebrated artists. The *chair* upon which the sovereigns of England have been crowned for many centuries, and which serves as a frame for the stone of *Scone*, upon which the kings of Scotland had been, from time immemorial, crowned, up to the period when Edward I. invaded that country, and brought it away in token of the absolute subjection of the Scots, is shown here. There is a more modern throne, which was made very much after the fashion of the older one, for the coronation of Queen Mary with her husband, William of Orange. Two plainer pieces of furniture cannot well be imagined.

The column with allegorical figures upon it, a few paces beyond the Abbey enclosure, at the west-end, is a monument to such of the officers who fell in the Crimea as had been educated at Westminster school.

Next in antiquarian interest to Westminster Abbey amongst the Churches, stands undoubtedly that of the TEMPLE. It is the best remaining monument of the semi-religious, semi-military order by which it was founded. It was restored by the wealthy societies, to which it now belongs, in all its former magnificence, and with the most scrupulous regard to the architectural proprieties, between 1839-42, at a cost of about £70,000.

In the burial ground, north-east of the choir, will be found a stone with the simple, but all-sufficient inscription, "*Here lies Oliver Goldsmith.*" The effigies of cross-legged Knights Templar, in black marble, in the church, are very interesting. The learned Selden is buried here, and in the Triforium will now be found many of the monuments of the sixteenth century and later times, with which the body of the church was formerly disfigured. The keys of the church are kept by the porter, at the top of Inner Temple Lane, but a person is usually in attendance within the church.

While in the precincts of the Temple, a visit may be paid to the *Middle* and *Inner Temple Halls*, with their fine oaken ceilings, old paintings, and blazonries; and to the *Middle Temple Library*, a modern erection, nearer the river. The *Temple Gardens* are a pleasant promenade.

ST. PAUL'S is, without exception, the grandest building of its kind in the kingdom. The Fire of London afforded scope for the erection of this creation of Sir Christopher Wren's genius. It occupied 35 years in building, yet was completed under the superintendence of one architect, one builder, and during the presidency over the see of one bishop. It is the Walhalla of England, as the inscriptions upon the monuments will explain. Nelson and Wellington are buried here. Finished in 1710, all the monuments which are erected in it are to persons whose exploits and works are the subjects of comparatively recent records. The length from east to west is 510 ft.; the width of the transept 250 ft. The height of the dome to the top of the cross is 401 ft. The sarcophagus, which contains Nel-

son's coffin, was made for Henry VIII. by order of Cardinal Wolsey, and the coffin itself is made from a part of the mainmast of the ship *L'Orient*, destroyed at the battle of the Nile. A monument to the Duke of Wellington,

was built by Gibbs, 1721-6. The names of persons buried here which will be most familiar are those of Robert Boyle the Philosopher, Lord Mohun, killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, who also fell; Roubiliac, the



ST. PAUL'S.

although provided for by public subscriptions, is not yet in existence.

A few of the monuments from the old building destroyed in the Fire of London are preserved in the crypt.

The noble proportions of this edifice cannot be judged of, from the confined space in which it is situated, and can be best appreciated from the river.

The Church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* is at the north-east corner of Trafalgar-square. It

sculptor, Nell Gwynne, and "Jack Sheppard."

*St. Bartholomew's the Great*, in *West Smithfield*, is an old Norman church, with later additions. Hogarth the painter was baptized here, and opposite to *St. Bartholomew's Gate*, in Queen Mary's reign, were burnt the *Smithfield Martyrs*, whose sufferings are detailed by Fox. In *St. Saviour's*, Southwark (like the last, a conventual church), lie the poet Gower, Edmund Shakespeare, younger brother of the poet; Sir

Edward Dyer, the friend of Sydney; Fletcher (with whom Beaumont was associated); and Massinger, the dramatic poet.

*St. Helen's*, *Bishopsgate-street*, contains some altar tombs with effigies of Sir John Crosby (founder of the hall in the same street, which bears his name, and has been restored within a few years); Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the first Royal Exchange in London, and other persons of note in their day.

*St. Giles*, *Cripplegate*, is an ancient church, principally visited as the burial-place of Milton, who composed "*Paradise Lost*" in this parish (house destroyed in 1864). Fox the martyrologist, and Speed the historian, are also buried, and Oliver Cromwell was married, here. The Register records the burial of Defoe.

At *St. Pancras*, Euston-road, are buried Godwin the novelist; Mary Wolstonecraft his first wife, authoress of the "*Vindication of the Rights of Woman*," and mother of Mrs. Shelley; Dr. Walker, author of the "*English Pronouncing Dictionary*;" Jeremy Collier, and Ned Ward, author of the "*London Spy*."

*St. Mary-le-Savoy*, or, as it is best known, the *Savoy Chapel*, lies between the Strand and the Thames. It was burnt in 1864 and perfectly restored by the Queen in 1865. Here were buried Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil; and George Wither the poet. The "*Savoy Conference*" for the revision of the Liturgy, on the restoration of Charles II., took place here.

As more than fifty of the city churches were designed by Wren, it will be understood that most of them are modern and comparatively uninteresting, except for their associations, which we shall

briefly point out. At *St. Paul's* (Covent-garden), built by Inigo Jones, are buried Butler, the author of "*Hudibras*;" Wycherley, the dramatist; Grinling Gibbons, the sculptor and carver in wood; Mrs. Centlivre, dramatic writer; Dr. Arne, the musical composer; Girtin, founder of the modern school of water-colour painting; and John Wolcot (Peter Pindar) the satirist.

At *St. Bride's*, Fleet-street, were buried, in the old church: Wynkin de Worde, the printer; Sir Richard Baker, author of the "*Chronicle*;" and Lovelace, the poet; in the new: Ogilby, translator of Homer; Sandford, author of "*Genealogical History*;" and Richardson the novelist. There is a copy from Rubens' "*Descent from the Cross*," in stained glass.

In *St. Stephen's*, *Walbrook*, behind the *Mansion-house*, one of Wren's best efforts, lies Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and wit; the last-named quality has been exercised at his expense in the well-known epitaph suggested for him:

"Lie heavy on him, Earth! for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

In *St. Magnus*, London-bridge, lies Miles Coverdale, one of its rectors, Bishop of Exeter, and the first translator of the Bible into English.

In *St. James's*, Piccadilly, is a beautiful font in marble, and some foliage over the altar, by Grinling Gibbons. Buried here are the Vanderveldes, the marine painters; Tom D'Urfey, the dramatist; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope, Swift, and Gay; Akenside, the poet; Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar; Yarrell, the naturalist; and Gillray, the caricaturist.

*St. George's*, Hanover-square, is the most fashionable church in

London for marriages. Sterne, author of "*The Sentimental Journey*," and "*Tristram Shandy*," lies in its burial-ground at Bayswater.

Two of the best specimens of Gothic churches are *St. Stephen's*, in Rochester-row, Westminster, built by Miss Burdett Coutts; and *All Saints*, Margaret-street, Regent-street, the first stone of which was laid by Dr. Pusey, erected principally by the contributions of Mr. Tritton, the banker, and Mr. Beresford Hope. The internal decorations are very rich, with porphyry and inlaid marble, and there are some frescoes by Dyer.

*St. Albans*, near Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn; *St. Michael's*, Shore-ditch; *All Saints*, York-road, Lambeth, just across Westminster-bridge, to the left, may be selected as churches where the stranger may best see how nearly the service of the Church of England is made, by a section of its priesthood, to approach that of Rome.

The principal Roman Catholic churches are *St. George's Cathedral*, in St. George's Fields, Southwark, the largest built in England since the Reformation; the Jesuit Church of the *Immaculate Conception*, Farm-street, Berkeley-square; *St. Mary's*, Moorfields; the pro-cathedral, Kensington; and the Italian Church, Hatton-garden. At the last three is full orchestral service.

There is a *Greek Chapel*, in the Byzantine style, in Welbeck-street. The *National Scotch Church* is in Crown-court, Long-acre; Dr. Cumming, author of several well-known works on the fulfilment of prophecy, is the minister.

Behind the *Wesleyan Chapel*, in the City-road, is the grave of John Wesley himself. *Whitefield's Chapel* is in Tottenham-court-road.

Mrs. Whitefield, and Bacon the sculptor, R.A., are buried there; and over *Surrey Chapel*, in the Blackfriars-road, more frequently called Rowland Hill's, as it was built for him, the Rev. Newman Hall presides.

The *Tabernacle*, built for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and where he still ministers, is on the Surrey side of the Thames, near the "Elephant and Castle." It is an enormous building, of Italian architecture, and has seats for 4,400 persons.

There are German, French, Dutch, and Swedish Protestant places of worship; and, in the last named, Baron Swedenborg, founder of the sect named after him, is buried.

The principal *Synagogue* of the Jews is in Great St. Helen's, St. Mary-axe, Leadenhall-street.

#### PALACES.

*St. James's Palace*, *Marlborough House*, the residence of the Prince of Wales (immediately opposite to the last named, in *St. James's Park*), and *Kensington Palace*, have no one character about them which would strike a chance observer as palatial. *St. James's* is only used for state receptions and ceremonies, and *Kensington* has long since ceased to be the abode of royalty.

*Buckingham Palace*, at the western end of the Park, commenced by George IV. and finished only in the present reign, is a really fine building, and the town residence of the Queen. The best point of view of Buckingham Palace is at the head of the lake, nearest the *Horse Guards*. (The magnificent state-coach and the horses may be seen in the Mews adjoining this palace, by an order procured from the Master of the Horse.)



THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER, or THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, are best seen *en masse* from the river. The chambers in which the debates are carried on can be seen on Saturdays by orders obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's office, in the court next to the *Victoria Tower*. To attend the debates in the House of Lords, a peer's order is necessary; for those

and costly. The *Victoria Tower*, the most conspicuous erection in the Metropolis, is 75 ft. square, and 346 ft. high. The *Clock Tower*, near Westminster-bridge, is 40 ft. square and 340 ft. high. Its clock face is 23 ft. in diameter; and the bell on which the hours are struck weighs more than 8 tons. The two chambers can be best reached through *Westminster Hall*, which



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

in the House of Commons, a member's order; either is generally obtainable on application through the messengers. When Law appeals are going on in the House of Lords, of which notices appear in the newspapers, no formality is required to enter it, as it is an open court. The decorations of the chambers of both the Lords and Commons are exceedingly profuse

is 270 ft. long by 74 ft. wide. This hall is famous for the important trials which have taken place in it. Charles I. was here tried and condemned. The higher Courts of Law have their entrances from this hall. In the corridor through which the "Houses" are entered, are some good statues of distinguished statesmen of various periods.



Whilst in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, a glance may be given at the *Government Offices* in Downing Street; *Montagu House*, town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, where there is a good collection of English miniatures, some portraits by Van Dyck, and a picture of *Whitehall*, which is considered one of Canaletti's finest works. Whitehall, or all that now represents the celebrated palace which once bore that name, was designed by Inigo Jones, and burnt in the reign of William III. The portion preserved was the *Banqueting Hall*, in front of which, facing the park, Charles I. was executed. The ceiling pictures, representing the apotheosis of James I., were painted by Rubens, and are best seen from the south end of the apartment. The building has since been used as a chapel, although never consecrated, and the Maundy Thursday charities of the Queen are dispensed here in accordance with old custom. The Treasury buildings, *Horse Guards*, and the *Admiralty*, are passed on the left hand on the way to Trafalgar-square.

#### MUSEUMS, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, in Great Russell-street, is an imposing structure of Grecian Ionic architecture with columnar façade, 570 ft. in length. The columns are 5 ft. in diameter at the base, and 45 ft. high. It was completed in 1804. This edifice contains a library exceeding 750,000 volumes, being second only to the Imperial Library at Paris. It contains a greater number of American books than any library in the United States. Besides books, it has an exceedingly rare and valuable collection of manuscripts, and extensive collections of prints and drawings; Egyptian,

Assyrian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Its collections of specimens of geology, botany, zoology, and mineralogy are unsurpassed. The Elgin marbles are unequalled by any sculptures in existing collections.

From the 9th May to 8th August inclusive, the public is admitted to view the collections, on Mondays, from 10 until 8 o'clock; on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 6; and on Saturdays, from 12 to 8. From 9th to 31st August inclusive, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 until 6, and on Saturdays, from 12 till 6. During the remainder of the year, the hours of admission are from 10 to 4.

It is closed from 1st to 7th January, 1st to 7th May, and from 1st to 7th of September.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, Brompton, is a museum of art, and of manufactures connected with the arts. It originated in 1852, and has already become one of the most extensive and important museums in the world. Its collections of mediæval and modern art, consisting of paintings, sculptures, goldsmiths' work, jewels, carvings, porcelain, armour, tapestries, &c., are exceedingly interesting. Most of the paintings of the celebrated Vernon gallery, the Sheepshanks collection, and the cartoons of Raphael, formerly at Hampton Court, are now exhibited in this museum.

Admission: Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 4, 6d.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY of paintings is upon the north side of Trafalgar-square. It was founded in 1824, and the present building was erected in 1832-8. The collection of paintings con-

sists of works of the highest class of all schools, collected without regard to cost. No tourist should omit to visit it. The gallery is open to the public on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; to artists, on Thursday and Friday. It is closed during the last two weeks of September and during the month of October.

**SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields.** To the admirers of architectural and sculptural antiquities, relics of ancient art, models, fine paintings, &c., this museum will be found highly interesting; it was bequeathed to the nation by Sir John Soane, R. A. Here is the celebrated Egyptian sarcophagus, of alabaster, covered with hieroglyphics, discovered by Belzoni, in 1816, and ascertained to be about 3,400 years old. There are also some excellent paintings by Canaletti, a few original Hogarths, and many designs by Sir John Soane. The museum is open to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the months of April, May, June, July, and August.

**THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,** situated on the north-east of the Regent's-park, were established by a society founded in 1826 by Sir Stamford Raffles, Sir Humphry Davy, Lord Auckland, and other noblemen, patrons of science. The gardens were opened to the public in 1828, and form at this time one of the most rational and attractive objects of curiosity from their situation and admirable style of arrangement. The collection of wild and domestic quadrupeds, birds, &c., is very numerous, and comprises many rare specimens of the animal kingdom, including two hippopotami.

The gardens are open daily, except Sunday, from 10 in the

morning till sunset. Admittance, 1s., except on Monday, when it is only 6d. Members of the Zoological Society are admitted without charge every day, including Sundays. On Saturday, in "the season," a military band plays in the gardens.

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's-inn-fields,** was incorporated by royal charter in 1800. The building presents in front a noble colonnade and portico of the Ionic order. The museum is a magnificent room with three galleries, and contains, among many valuable and curious objects, the collection of the celebrated anatomist, John Hunter, purchased by government, and committed to the care of this college, with the condition that twenty-four lectures, illustrative of some of the preparations, should be delivered annually. The principal objects are the articulated skeletons, placed on pedestals, of the megatherium and hippopotamus; O'Brien, the Irish giant; the dwarf Madlle. Crachami; Chuny, the elephant shot at the Royal Exchange; a giraffe and a Bactrian camel; besides innumerable other objects of interest. Admittance by order of a member of the college, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock, except the month of September, when the museum is closed.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX-WORK.** This very interesting exhibition is situated at the bazaar in Baker-street, Portman-square. The suite of rooms is 243 ft. long by 48 wide, and contains a gallery of full-length portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV. and William IV., George II., Louis XIV., the Duchess of Mazarine, the Duchess of Nassau,

&c. Here are likewise two "Napoleon Rooms," containing the camp-bed on which the ex-emperor died; the two carriages used by him at the battle of Waterloo, and several portraits. The collection is altogether a magnificent display of paintings, costumes of all periods, jewellery, relics; and wax modelling, seen as it should be as to effect of colour, light, &c. Admission: Great Room and the Hall of Kings, 1s.; children, 6d. Napoleon Rooms and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra.

#### SQUARES.

Among the *Squares* best worth notice are the following:—

TRAFALGAR SQUARE contains several statues, the Nelson Column, and the north side is occupied by the *National Gallery*. Near the Nelson Column, towards Westminster, is an equestrian statue of Charles I. It occupies the site of Queen Eleanor's Cross, and the place of the execution of the Regicides.

GROSVENOR SQUARE is situated on the south side of Oxford-street, and contains 6 acres of ground: in the centre was formerly a gilt equestrian statue of George I., by Van Nost, erected in 1726, by direction of Sir R. Grosvenor. The buildings are handsome, and the ground within the railing well laid out.

PORTMAN SQUARE is surrounded by large and elegant mansions. It was begun in 1764, and was not completed for 20 years. At the north-west angle is the mansion built for Mrs. Montague, and where the chimney-sweeps of London were, for several years, entertained on May-day.

HANOVER SQUARE was built soon after the accession of the house of Hanover. On the south side is a colossal bronze statue of

Pitt, by Chantrey, 12 ft. in height, placed on a granite pedestal.

BELGRAVE SQUARE, Pimlico, was commenced in 1825, on the estate of the Marquis of Westminster, and is now one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis, being 864 ft. long and 617 ft. broad; the houses, large, handsome, and uniform, are adorned with Corinthian columns.

EATON SQUARE, situated to the south-east of Belgrave-square, is a parallelogram, 1,637 ft. by 371. At the north end is St. Peter's Church, designed by Mr. Hakewell.

RUSSELL SQUARE, one of the largest and most uniform squares in London, has the interior laid out with great taste. In the centre of the south side, facing Bedford-place, is the bronze statue of Francis Duke of Bedford, in his peer's robes, by Westmacott, R.A.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, laid out in 1618, by Inigo Jones, but the west side only was built upon in his time. On the south side is the Royal College of Surgeons, with its wonderful Museum; on the north, Sir John Soane's Museum; and on the east side, the new hall and library of Lincoln's Inn complete the square. It was in this square that William, Lord Russell was beheaded, July 21, 1683.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the lord mayor during his year of office, is a magnificent building at the west-end of Lombard-street, erected entirely of Portland stone. The interior is splendidly decorated and furnished; and when lighted up on festive occasions, the state apartments are very superb. They consist of the Egyptian hall, ball-room, state drawing-room, saloon, Venetian parlour, long parlour, and state bed-room.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames-street, is an extensive building, with the principal front towards the Thames; it has three porticoes of the Ionic order, each consisting of six columns; that in the centre projects beyond the others, and is surmounted by a parapet, with a clock in the middle. Between the river and the building is a spacious gravelled quay or terrace, forming an agreeable evening promenade for the families in its vicinity: it commands a good view of London Bridge, and of that part of the river which is enlivened by the bustle occasioned by the departure and arrival of the numerous vessels. The Custom House is 480 ft. in length, and 100 ft. in breadth.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND is an insulated assemblage of buildings and court-yards, on the north side of the Royal Exchange, and nearly opposite the Mansion-house; but it is nominally in Threadneedle-street. It occupies an irregular area of 8 acres. Within this space are 9 open courts, which afford light to the various offices, there being no windows in the exterior of the building.

The accommodations consist of a rotunda, public offices, private apartments, committee-rooms, an armoury, library, printing-office, &c., all well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank; the details of the architecture, by Sir John Soane, are beautiful.

Admission to the interior may be had by special order from the governor, or a director. The hall, rotunda, &c., may be seen by strangers on any business day.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The late Royal Exchange, founded by Charles II., and greatly improved in the present century, was destroyed by fire, January 10th,

1838. On its site the present splendid building was commenced, and the foundation stone laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 17th January, 1842. It was completed in less than three years. The building stands east and west; the extreme length is 308 ft., the west end is 119 ft. in width, and the east end 175 ft.; the area for the merchants, 170 ft. by 112 ft.; the height of the tower to the top of the vane, 177 ft. The principal entrance is at the west end, under a portico supported by eight Corinthian columns, which is ascended by 13 granite steps. The eastern entrance is under the tower; and on the north and south sides are entrances to the merchants' area.

In the quadrangle is a marble statue of the Queen, and in front is an equestrian statue of Wellington. In the rear of the Exchange, in Threadneedle-street, is the statue of the late George Peabody, by the American sculptor Story.

GUILDHALL, King Street, Cheapside, is the principal seat of City legislation. Here courts and meetings of the livery and freemen take place; elections are held; and City feasts given on memorable occasions. The building is irregular, and the work of different periods. The latest is the Gothic front, finished 1789; in the centre are the City Arms. In the great hall, which is 153 ft. in length, 48 in width, and 55 in height, are chosen the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and Members of Parliament to represent the City. The hall, which is at all times open to strangers, is enriched by splendid monuments, raised to perpetuate the fame of Chatham, Pitt, Nelson, and Beekford. The windows at each end have the Royal Arms, the insignia of the Bath, the Garter, St. Patrick, and the City



Arms, beautifully represented in stained glass. In the screen at the east end, are statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I. At the west end, raised on pedestals, stand two colossal figures, called Gog and Magog; they are said to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, near St. Paul's Cathedral, is a vast edifice in the Ionic style of architecture. It was completed in 1829.

#### PARKS.

The favourite and most picturesque of all the Parks is *Hyde Park*, occupying 395 acres, with its *Rotten Row* and *Drive* or "Ladies' Mile," where may be seen, at different hours, most of the representatives of talent, rank, wealth and fashion in London. The lake, extending from a point opposite Albert Gate to the northern extremity of *Kensington Gardens*, is called *The Serpentine*. Opposite the grand entrance is a colossal statue of Achilles, composed of the metal of guns taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Waterloo, erected and inscribed to the Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms, by the women of England. On the south side of the park, opposite Prince's Gate, is the national monument to the memory of the late Prince Consort.\* At Hyde Park Corner, upon the triumphal arch, near *Apsley House*, so long his residence, is a statue of the Duke of Wellington mounted upon his charger. Connecting Hyde Park with *St. James's*, is the road called *Constitution Hill*, in which Sir Robert Peel was killed by a

fall from his horse, and three attempts, real or pretended, have been made upon the Queen's life.

*Kensington Gardens*, adjoining Hyde Park, are much resorted to during the season, when the band plays.

*St. James's Park* has an area of 91 acres. It was first laid out by Henry VIII., and was finally arranged by George IV. nearly as at present. On the west is Buckingham Palace, on the north side are the Green Park, Stafford House, St. James's Palace, and Marlborough House. The gardens in this park are very beautiful.

*Regent's Park*, extending over 450 acres, was laid out in 1812, and is now surrounded by handsome residences. It was called after the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. Within the circular drive near its centre are the *Botanical Gardens*, to which admittance is obtained by member's introduction; and towards the north-east end the *Zoological Society's* grounds.

*Green Park*, about 60 acres in extent, between Piccadilly and St. James's Park, was formerly called "Upper St. James's Park."

*Battersea Park* has been converted since 1852, at a cost of above £300,000, from marshy fields to its present state. The great attraction here is the sub-tropical garden. The great thoroughfare to this park from Pimlico is over *Chelsea Bridge*, constructed on the suspension principle, the most elegant of its kind on the Thames.

*Victoria Park*, Bethnal Green, is the place of recreation for the north-east of London, and was formed with the £72,000 paid by the Duke of Sutherland for the crown lease of his house in St.

\* Its estimated cost is £120,000, of which £50,000 is granted by Parliament and the remainder made up of subscriptions by the public and the Queen.



James's Park in 1841. Miss Burdett Coutts has erected a handsome drinking fountain here at a cost of £5,000.

There are other parks at *Finsbury*, and *Rotherhithe*, Southwark.

**THE TOWER.**—The mere mention of the **TOWER OF LONDON** recalls some of the most stirring events of English history, whether we consider it as a royal palace, or, as it ultimately became, a state prison. Without the possession of this fortress, in the old days of the strong hand, the title of king was esteemed little better than an empty name; but our recollections of it in connection with royal pageantry soon subside into those of the many acts of tyranny and ruthless bloodshed which have been perpetrated within its walls. No building probably, in a still inhabitable state, in the whole world, has such a history. The two murdered sons of Edward IV., their uncle Clarence, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh, are but few out of the legion of names of those who have met their fate here, more or less unjustly. To enumerate all would be impossible here, but the visitor's memory will be amply refreshed as he proceeds with his inspection. A fire broke out in 1841 in the armoury, where an immense number of small arms were stored, and many interesting curiosities were destroyed; but there is still a remarkable collection of armour and trophies of various dates. The crown jewels, swords of state, and paraphernalia used at the coronations, called the regalia, are exhibited here.

**TEMPLE BAR**, the only City gate now remaining, separates the Strand from Fleet Street; the city from the county, or shire. It was built by Wren in 1670, and is interesting from its his-

torical associations, as the place where the heads of traitors were exposed; and where the Lord Mayor, upon the occasion of royal visits to the City, reminds his Sovereign that he is King of the City, by closing the gates, then opening them with heraldic ceremonies, and giving up the keys and sword of the city, which are at once graciously returned to him. *Bolt Court*, where Dr. Johnson lodged for a time, is in its immediate vicinity. Some of the Doctor's haunts in the neighbourhood are still in existence, as the *Cock Tavern*, nearly opposite the entrance to the Middle Temple, and the *Mitre*, down Mitre-passage, on the right hand side of Fleet-street.

The principal London THEATRES are—

*Her Majesty's Theatre*, or the Opera House, recently rebuilt, having been burned in December, 1867. *Covent Garden Theatre*, or Royal Italian Opera, Bow-street, Covent Garden,—seats for 2,000 persons.

*Drury-lane Theatre*, the oldest in London.

*Haymarket*; *Adelphi*, in the Strand; *Royal Lyceum*, in the Strand; *Princess's*, in Oxford-street; *St. James's*, in King-street, St. James's; *Olympic*, in Wych-street; *Strand*; *Queen's*, in Long-acre.

The BRIDGES over the Thames are the following, commencing at

*London Bridge*, 928 ft. long, five arches. *South Eastern Railway Bridge*, 771 ft. long, five arches. *Southwark Bridge*, 708 ft. long, three arches. *Blackfriars Bridge*, 1,272 ft. long, five arches. *Waterloo Bridge*, 1,380 ft. long, nine arches. (A fine view of Somerset House from this bridge.) *Charing-cross Bridge*, eight arches of 70 ft. each. *Westminster Bridge*, 1,160 ft. long, seven arches. (One

of the best views of the Houses of Parliament is from this bridge.) Above the city are Lambeth, Vauxhall, Pimlico Railway, and other bridges.

THE METROPOLITAN, OR UNDERGROUND RAILWAY is one of the curiosities of London. The main line is from the "City," *via* Paddington and Victoria Stations, to Blackfriars Bridge; there are several branch lines. It runs, for a great part of the distance, not only underneath the houses and streets, but below the gas-pipes and water-mains. The cars are similar to those used on other railways, and are well lighted. Travelling upon this railway is by no means disagreeable.

CREMORNE GARDENS, King's-road, Chelsea.—These extensive grounds of 11 acres, formerly the residence of Lord Cremorne, and afterwards of the Baron de Benger, are open to the public every day; and in the evening, brilliantly illuminated, during the summer. The entertainments consist of concerts, vaudevilles, ballets, and dancing. The gardens are resorted to in the evening by the *demi-monde*.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guildford Street, was founded through the exertions of Captain Thomas Coram, in the year 1739, by royal charter, granted by George II., for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children. Private donations, liberal bequests, and endowments, constitute the absolute property of the foundation. The interest of this property, with the collections in the chapel, the produce of the children's work, benefactions, legacies, rents, &c., produce an annual income of nearly £10,000, which provides for the maintenance and education of nearly 460 children. On leav-

ing the hospital, their masters and mistresses receive with them clothes, money, &c., at the discretion of the committee, to any amount not exceeding £10.

The edifice is spacious and convenient. In the chapel is a fine altar-piece, "Christ blessing little children," by West. The organ was presented to the institution by Handel. Divine service, with a choir, is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon. The hospital may be seen on Sundays and Mondays in the middle of the day.

NEWGATE, in the Old Bailey, is the great metropolitan gaol. It was a prison early in the 13th century; but the present edifice was built between 1770 and 1783—the old prison was burnt in the riots of 1780. The plan of the prison is quadrangular. The untried prisoners are kept separate from the tried. In the portion adjoining Newgate-street are the condemned cells, in which persons under sentence of death are confined. They are narrow and dark, with a small grated aperture in each, receiving light from the court, in which the criminals are permitted to walk during the day. The number of prisoners sometimes reaches 500, when the sessions of the Central Criminal Court are approaching. Here is a neat chapel, where the ordinary of Newgate reads prayers twice on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, preaches every Sunday morning, reads private prayers with those under sentence of death on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Strangers wishing to view Newgate or other prisons of the metropolis, will obtain admittance on procuring an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the sheriffs, or other official personages.

Executions formerly took place in front of the prison, they now take place within the walls. William Penn, Titus Oates, Defoe and Jack Sheppard were confined here.

#### MARKETS.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, for fruit, flowers, shrubs, seeds, and vegetables, was constructed from designs by Mr. Fowler, at a cost of £50,000. It consists of three sides of a quadrangle surrounded by a Doric colonnade of granite pillars. The wings have shops facing the square, and others looking towards the open market. In the centre is an avenue, with shops on each side. The flower market is on the west side. The present market was built at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, on whose estate it stands. Market days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

*Billingsgate* is the great fish market of London. It is a little below London Bridge. It was made a fish market in 1699, and is the largest devoted to that single traffic in the world.

The new *Metropolitan Meat Market*, Smithfield, a handsome building in the style of the Renaissance, is 630 ft. long by 246 wide and covers three acres. It connects with the Underground Railway.

The principal CLUBS are situated in Pall Mall and St. James'-street. Among the most important are the *United Service, Army and Navy* and *Junior United Service* clubs, for military and naval officers; the *Reform*, the *Carlton* (head-quarters of the Conservative party), the *Travellers'*, the *Athenæum* (for literary and scientific men), *United University, Oxford and Cambridge*, all in Pall Mall; *White's* (once a Tory club), and *Brookes's*

(the strong-hold of the old Whig party), in St. James'-street.

The principal DOCKS are the *London Docks* at Wapping, 1½ miles below London Bridge, covering 28 acres, the *West India Docks*, 4 miles down the river, occupying, with the warehouses, 295 acres; the *East India Docks*, with an area of 30 acres; the *Commercial Docks*, on the south side of the Thames, covering 49 acres; *St. Katherine's Docks*, just below the Tower, and near the Custom House, covering, with their buildings, 24 acres.

THE HOLBORN VIADUCT—a remarkable engineering achievement by William Haywood, engineer, by which Holborn-hill is avoided—is 1,400 ft. long from Hatton-garden to Newgate-street, and 80 ft. wide. The bridge over Farringdon-street is of iron, resting on polished granite piers. The sewers are underneath the viaduct, and the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires are contained in vaults or chambers under the footways. These vaults are ingeniously lighted by an American invention, known as Hyatt's pavement lights.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT is a solid river-wall of stone 8 ft. thick and 40 ft. high, which extends from Westminster-bridge to the Temple, on the Middlesex side of the river, and is being extended to Blackfriars-bridge. The roadway is 100 ft. wide, and underneath it are two passages or tunnels, one for the great sewer, the other for water and gas pipes and telegraph wires. The Metropolitan or Underground Railway runs parallel with the Embankment. The cost of the part completed is about two millions of pounds sterling.

## PEABODY BUILDINGS.

Buildings, at a cost of about one-third of the Gift, are completed at Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, and Chelsea, together providing tenements for nearly 600 families. The Trust has also acquired other sites on which preparations are being made for other Buildings. The amount of Mr. Peabody's Gift is £500,000, to be applied to the construction of such improved

HOUSES NOW REMAINING WHICH HAVE BEEN INHABITED BY EMINENT PERSONS.

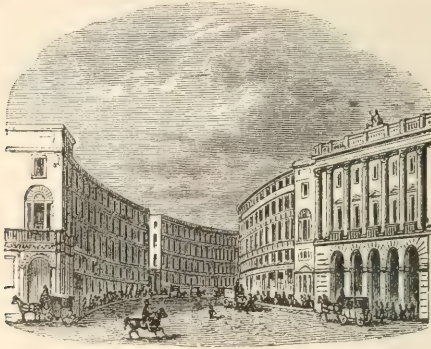
The Duke of Wellington lived in *Apsley House*, Hyde-park-corner, thirty-two years.

Lord Nelson lived for a time at 141, New Bond-street.

Edmund Burke died at 37, Gerard-street, Soho.

Sheridan died at 7, Saville-row, near Regent-street.

Milton lived at 19, York-street,



THE QUADRANT, REGENT STREET.

dwellings for the labouring poor of London as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy. A small rent is required for working expenses and repairs, and to add to the general fund for the perpetuation of the objects of the trust. The trustees are Earl Derby, the American Minister, *ex officio*, Sir Curtis Lampson, Baronet; Sir Stafford Northcote, Baronet; and J. S. Morgan, Esq.

Westminster. The former front of the house is now its back. Here he lost the entire use of his eyes, and here his first wife, Mary Powell, died. The house overlooks the old garden of Jeremy Bentham. Howitt says that "when Bentham was conducting people round his garden, he used to make them sometimes go down on their knees to this house."

Dryden died at 43, Gerard-street, Soho.

Byron was born at 16, Holles-



street, near Oxford-street. He afterwards resided at 139, Piccadilly.

Keats once lodged at 71, Cheapside.

Thomas Moore resided at 27, Bury-street, St. James's.

Johnson completed his Dictionary at 17, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

Goldsmith died at 2, Brick-court, Temple.

(At *The Mitre Tavern*, Fleet-street, and *Jack's Coffee House* (now Walker's Hotel), Dean-street, corner of Queen-street, Soho, Johnson and Goldsmith frequently met their literary friends. The latter was also a resort of Garrick.)

Lawrence Sterne died at 41, Old Bond-street.

Charles Lamb died at 4, Inner Temple-lane.

Sir Isaac Newton lived in St. Martin's-street, near Leicester-square, where his observatory still remains.

William Penn once lived in the last house on the left in Norfolk-street, Strand.

Madame de Stael once lodged at 30, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

Napoleon III. last lodged in London at 3, King-street, St. James's-square.

Benjamin Franklin once lived at 7, Craven-street, Strand.

#### THE RACES.

The great event of the racing year is the Epsom Derby, which takes place in May or June. "Derby-day" is the great carnival of London. On that day the sessions of Parliament are suspended, and the business centres of the City are deserted. The scene "upon the road," going to and returning from this race, is very striking. The race is run "upon the Wednesday im-

mediately before Whitsuntide, except when Easter occurs in March, when it is run in the first or second week after Whitsuntide."

#### UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge takes place in March or April of each year, on the Thames, between Putney and Mortlake. It is contested by eight oarsmen from each university, and the contest is always witnessed by many thousands of spectators.

Among the many other sights of London which will well repay the visitor, we may mention the annual Exhibition of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (pictures by living artists), which opens on the first Monday of May, and continues twelve weeks; the EXHIBITION OF CATTLE by the SMITHFIELD CLUB, in the great Agricultural Hall, Islington-green; and the annual HORSE SHOW, at the same place, held soon after Derby-day.

#### EXCURSION

FROM LONDON TO KEW GARDENS, RICHMOND, AND HAMPTON COURT.



LEAVES leave the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway, Ludgate-hill, and the Bishop's Road Station of the Underground Railway, many times a day for Kew Gardens and Richmond. There are also trains from Waterloo direct to Richmond on the main line, and Hampton Court on the branch line. Kew and Richmond may also be reached by omnibus from the City and Piccadilly.

Kew is a pleasant village in Sur-



rey, about 7 miles from London, distinguished for its *Botanical Gardens* and *Pleasure Grounds*. The former are open every day from 1 o'clock till dusk, except on Sunday, when the hours are from 2 to 6. They extend over 75 acres, and are beautifully laid out, with magnificent trees of all kinds, choice flowers, and conservatories or hot-houses, containing rare exotic plants and trees. The *Win-*

*Michaelmas*. They comprise about 130 acres, and contain, amongst other buildings, an observatory, and a pagoda modelled after the Chinese. Near the grounds is the palace once occupied by George III., also Cambridge Cottage, the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge, and Cumberland Lodge, where the late King of Hanover lived while Duke of Cumberland.

RICHMOND (*Hotels: Star and*



RICHMOND PARK.

*ter Garden* is 583 feet in length, and extends over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The next in size, the *Palm House*, measures 362 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, by 100 in breadth, and 64 in height, and contains some noble specimens of various kinds of palms. One of the conservatories is devoted entirely to ferns, native and tropical; another to cactuses. The *Pleasure Grounds* are open on Thursdays and Sundays from Midsummer to

*Garter, Castle*) is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kew, and may be reached either direct from London (9 miles), or by omnibus from Kew, or by rail from Kew Gardens Station. The view of the Thames from the terrace along Richmond Hill is considered one of the most beautiful in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, or indeed in any part of England. Richmond Park contains 2,253 acres, and affords a

delightful promenade. Within its precincts we find *Pembroke Lodge*, the residence of Earl Russell, and *The White Lodge*, formerly occupied by Prince Alfred.

Leaving Richmond Station we reach *Twickenham* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles), celebrated as the residence, and burial-place of Alexander Pope, to whom a monument is erected in the church. A short distance beyond Twickenham is *Teddington*, from which *HAMPTON COURT* (*Hotels*:

Thames. It was built originally by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. It was the favourite residence of Oliver Cromwell, and was considerably enlarged by William III. The state apartments are open from 10 to 6 from April 1st to October 1st, and from 10 to 4 during the other months, every day except Friday; on Sundays from 2 to 6. They contain an extensive collection of paintings. One room, called "the



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

*Mitre, Greyhound, King's Arms*) can conveniently be reached by carriage or on foot,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles through *Bushey Park*. If the tourist takes this route, instead of going round by Clapham Junction, he will be well repaid by the sight of the noble avenue of horse chestnut-trees through which the road passes straight from one gate to the other opposite the grounds of Hampton Court Palace. (This may also be very conveniently visited from Hampton Court.) The journey can be made also by cab from Richmond. The Palace is situated on the north bank of the

Queen's drawing-room," is filled with paintings by Benjamin West. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael have been removed to the South Kensington Museum. *Wolsey's Great Hall* is a magnificent Gothic room, with an elaborately carved ceiling, and is hung round with Arras tapestry representing the history of Abraham. In the adjoining apartment, or withdrawing room, are some additional specimens of tapestry, greatly injured by age. In the gardens are shaded walks, and terraces overlooking the river. The great vine is the largest, probably, in the

world, measuring 110 feet in the extent of its branches from the stem, the principal stem itself having a circumference of nearly 30 inches. It frequently yields 3,000 bunches of grapes a year. We may return to London direct (15 miles), 1st class, 2s.; 2nd class, 1s. 6d.; 3rd class, 1s. 3d.

### EXCURSION.

LONDON TO GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, BY STEAMER.

*Fares 6d and 4d.*

**L**EAVING the landing-stage at Charing-cross or below London-bridge, the steamer makes its way down the *Pool*, as that part of the river is called, passing through rows of colliers and other vessels waiting their turns to discharge. We pass, on the left, the *Custom House* and the *Tower*, and, on either side the several *Docks*, of which mention has been made. We next leave, on the left, the *Isle of Dogs*, and, on the right, *Deptford*, where Peter the Great worked as a shipwright. The Yard is now closed. Opposite *Millwall* on the Isle of Dogs, is *Greenwich* (5 miles) (*Hotels: Trafalgar, Ship*), population estimated at 139,436. The tourist cannot fail to notice the magnificent *Hospital*, on the site of which was once a Royal Palace, the residence of Henry VIII. and of Queens Mary and Elizabeth. It stands close by the river on a spacious terrace, and has a frontage of 865 feet. The present building was constructed in the reign of William III. for the benefit of the seamen wounded in the battle of *La Hogue*, and has since been open for the reception of all sailors of the Royal Navy who

have become incapacitated by wounds or ill-health endured or incurred while employed in active service. In the Hall are several pictures, and sundry memorials of Lord Nelson. Adjoining Greenwich Hospital is the *Park*, in which is the *Royal Observatory*, established in the reign of Charles II. Calculations of latitude and longitude, and all astronomical and meteorological observations are regulated by "Greenwich Time" all over the world. At the hotels above mentioned the tourist may indulge in the luxury of a white-bait dinner. The members of the Government for the time being, at the close of the Parliamentary Session, celebrate the prorogation of Parliament by a banquet of this description. About 3 miles from Greenwich is *Woolwich*, with a population of nearly 50,000. The *Arsenal* is only shown by tickets, which can be obtained from the *War Office* in Pall Mall, and are available on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 10 to 11½ A.M. and from 2 to 4½ P.M. It contains an immense store of arms of all descriptions, esteemed the largest in the world.

The *Royal Military Repository*, on Woolwich Common, contains an assortment of ancient arms, and models of the various forts within the limits of the British Empire, and of vessels of war, &c.

At the *Royal Military Academy* candidates for commissions in the Royal Engineers, and Royal Artillery receive their professional education. There is accommodation for 160 students.

## EXCURSION.

## LONDON TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

*From Ludgate-hill, London-bridge, or Victoria, 1st class, 1s. 3d.; 2nd, 1s. Return tickets, 1st, 2s.; 2nd, 1s. 6d. First class return ticket, including admission to the Palace, 2s. 6d. on ordinary days.*

*From Victoria to the High Level Station, fares as above.*



HE country through which we pass is rapidly becoming a mere suburb of London; detached villas and rows of houses displacing the trees and hedge-rows in every direction. The journey is effected in about 20 minutes from London Bridge, and about half-an-hour from Victoria. (*Hotels: Queen's, Upper Norwood; Crystal Palace*). The Crystal Palace was constructed from the materials of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and nearly upon the same plan; it was opened by the Queen in 1854. Its length is about 1500 ft., its width nearly 400 ft., and it is about 200 ft. high at the centre of the principal transept.

It is divided into Courts, many of them containing reproductions of the architecture and works of art which have come down to us from ancient times. They are as follows: The *Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Alhambra, Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, Pompeian, Italian and Modern Sculpture* Courts. There are also other Courts devoted to specimens of every branch of manufacturing industry, which are also displayed in the galleries and transepts of the building. In other parts of the structure will be noticed choice collections of plants belonging both to temperate and tropical climates in all parts of

the world, the temperature being carefully regulated in accordance with their requirements. The grounds extend over about 200 acres, and have been laid out under the directions of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, who also designed the Palace. They contain terraces and grassy slopes, beautifully diversified with flower-beds, vases, and rock-work; a lake with boats for the use of visitors, an archery ground, &c. Near the border of the lake, at one end, the tourist will observe certain colossal models of extinct animals—the *Icthyosaurus, Megatherium* and many others.

The fountains, which play on fête-days (for announcements of which see the news-papers), are amongst the chief attractions of the place. The largest throws a jet of 230 ft. high.

Refreshments may be obtained within the Palace at moderate rates.

## ROUTE 33.

## SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON.

78 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 15s. 6d.; 2nd, 11s.; 3rd, 6s. 6d.



SOUTHAMPTON (*Hotels: South Western,\* Dolphin, Radley's*; population, 46,960) is a place which, since the establishment of ocean steam-navigation, by the construction of capacious docks, and a direct communication with London and the more important inland towns by railway, has risen from the position of a mediocre port, to that of one of the first class, and has now become the mail and passenger station of the Royal Mail Steam Packet, the Peninsular and Ori-



ental, North German Lloyd, and other companies. It has a large general foreign and coasting trade. It was formerly strongly defended by fortifications, and one of its gates, the Bargate, is still one of the most remarkable objects in the town. It is ornamented with the figures of two personages who play an important part in the traditional history of the place, Sir Bevis of Hamptonpe and the Giant Ascopart, whom he

noble modern buildings is the Hartley Institute, founded and liberally endowed by an inhabitant named Hartley, for the promotion of the study of modern languages and various sciences specified in his will.

About three miles from Southampton (reached by local railway) are the remains of *Netley Abbey*, most picturesquely situated, which may possibly be associated in the mind of the reader, with certain



NETLEY ABBEY.

slew in single combat, according to some authorities, or subdued and made his servant, according to others. Its municipality is conspicuous amongst those of the kingdom for its public spirit and its hospitalities to distinguished visitors.

It has few public buildings of interest. The head-quarters of the Trigonometrical, or, as it is better known, the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, is here in a building devoted to the purpose. One of its most

mention of them in the "Ingoldsby Legends." In the vicinity is the *Royal Victoria Hospital*, a noble national institution for the reception of invalid soldiers, of whom it can accommodate 1200; it cost over £400,000. The foundation-stone was laid by the Queen in 1856, and the building was opened in 1863. It is the depôt, and forms the head-quarters of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Southampton was occasionally visited by King Canute, and it is



said that here the incident which led to his reproof of his courtiers for their gross flattery took place.

The NEW FOREST, in the neighbourhood of Southampton, of which frequent mention is made in the histories of Winchester and Southampton, is a district in Hampshire, comprising 66,700 acres, belonging to the crown. The Conqueror is said to have reduced this space to the condition of forest-land by the destruction of numerous villages, forbidding its recultivation, and other tyrannical expedients, in order to gratify his fondness for hunting, when in residence at Winchester, which he had made his capital. This statement has been doubted, and it is said to have been a forest prior to the Conquest, known by the name of *Itene*. The timber now grown upon it does not pay for the administration of the domain. In this forest William Rufus was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell, accidentally it is supposed, with an arrow, while hunting. Upon the decay of the old oak, which was shown, up to the middle of the last century, as marking the spot where the event occurred, an inscribed stone was substituted for it.

There are still many deer in the forest, and there is a well-known breed of diminutive horses, and another of swine, peculiar to it. There are many beautiful drives through the forest, but its chief place is *Lyndhurst*, the situation of which is very beautiful. From the tower of the church a fine view of the forest may be obtained. This place is about 10 miles from Southampton. At *Beaulieu* (5 miles from Hythe) are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded by King John in 1204, and of a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, this last being

now converted into farm buildings.

Leaving Southampton for London, we first reach *Bishopstoke* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), crossing the river Itchen by a viaduct immediately after leaving Southampton. Here are the beautiful gardens attached to the Rectory, with a good collection of Oriental plants. (A branch line turns off to Salisbury.) Just beyond Bishopstoke we pass *Hursley*, the late vicar of which was the Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year."

We next arrive at WINCHESTER ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Black Swan, George*), population, 14,776. This is one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom, having been always a place of importance, and occupied successively by Britons, Belgae, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. From the time of its conquest by Cerdic the Saxon, in 519, it remained the capital of the West Saxon Kings, and, from the time of Egbert, virtually the capital of all England until the Norman conquest. William the Conqueror made it his chief place of residence, and it remained the capital of England under several of his successors. It suffered much in the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, also in those between Henry III. and his barons, so much of the city having been laid in ruins, that its decadence may be dated from this time. Although a petition to Henry VI. stated that 997 houses were unoccupied, and 17 churches closed, it is said that, upon the occasion of the visit to Winchester of Henry VIII. and the Emperor Charles V. of Spain, the sight of the wealth and magnificence of the religious establishments there so excited the cupidity of the king, as to first suggest to him the idea of their general suppression and

seizure throughout the kingdom. Charles II. commenced building a palace here, designed by Wren, on a grand scale; but, discontinued at his death, its remains have been converted into barracks. The town has been much improved of late years, but can never recover a shadow of its ancient importance, which it appears to have owed entirely, after its abandonment as a capital, to the great number of its religious establishments. Out of three royal minsters, more than sixty churches, and a great number of conventual establishments, which formerly existed here, very few remain. *Winchester Castle* and *Wolvesey Castle*, the seat of the bishops, were destroyed in the civil wars, on the capture of the town by Cromwell; on which occasion, also, the stained-glass windows of the cathedral, the tombs of the prelates, and relics preserved there, were ruthlessly defaced or destroyed by his fanatical soldiers. The hall of the castle, built by William the Conqueror, is now used as the *County Hall*, and at the end is suspended the curious piece of antiquity called "*King Arthur's Round Table*." The *Bridewell* stands upon the site of *Hyde Abbey*, the burial-place of *Alfred the Great*. *Winchester Cathedral* is one of the largest, most magnificent, and, at the same time, one of the most ancient, in the kingdom. Here are buried Richard, a younger son of the Conqueror, and William Rufus, who succeeded him, and who was killed by accident or otherwise in the *New Forest*. He lies under a plain grey tombstone, without inscription, in the choir. Beside these a long list is given of Saxon saints and sovereigns who are buried here; and of many prelates, whose names

live in history from the high stations which they held, or from the benefits which they conferred upon their own or after-times, amongst whom may be mentioned William of Wykeham, Edyngton, Courtenay, Waynesfleet, and Cardinal Beaufort—Shakespeare's Cardinal Beaufort—who "died and gave no sign," but who, nevertheless, was munificent in his benefactions to this place, of which he was bishop. His effigy, in full cardinal's costume, has been allowed to remain. The sepulchral chapels, or canopied tombs, of these bishops are some of the most beautiful and elaborate in the world.

In this cathedral Henry III., surnamed of Winchester, was born, William Rufus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion were crowned, John degraded himself by doing homage to the pope's legate for his kingdom; and Henry IV. and Joan of Brittany, and Philip of Spain and Queen Mary, were married. The chair used by the latter upon the occasion is still shown.

Richard Cromwell, the son of Oliver, after retiring from the protectorate, withdrew to the Manor of Merdon, in this neighbourhood, where he quietly spent the rest of his life. When the manor-house was pulled down, the seal of the commonwealth was discovered concealed in one of its walls.

*Winchester School* is one of the most celebrated in England, of which it has produced a goodly proportion of the statesmen, scholars, poets, and divines. The college, as it is called, was founded by William of Wykeham, in 1387, as a pendant or contributory institution to his other grand foundation of *New College*, Oxford, of which an account is given in its proper place. The original

buildings, consisting of two spacious quadrangles of characteristic architecture, are still occupied for their intended purpose.

Leaving Winchester, we pass through a tunnel, and over a high embankment, to *Andover Road Station* (22 miles), near which, on the right, we see *Stratton Park*, the seat of Lord Northbrook, where there is a fine collection of paintings. On the right, beyond *Basingstoke* (32½ miles), we observe the ruins of *Basing House*, celebrated for the gallant defence which was made here by the Marquis of Winchester against the parliamentary forces. Close to the station, on the left, we see the ruins of *The Holy Ghost Chapel*, built in the reign of Henry VIII. by Lord Sandes, for the promotion of "works of piety, charity, and religion." It was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., revived in that of Philip and Mary, and finally closed by James I. The revenues of the estate are now devoted to the support of a school. During the Saxon Heptarchy there was a burial-ground here, and it is asserted that there was once an ancient Saxon church in which seven kings offered their devotions at the same time. The edifice is of brick, faced with free-stone. On the south side, between the windows, are pedestals with niches above them, in which, it is most probable, statues were formerly placed. The south and east walls alone remain, together with a hexagonal tower at the south-west corner, and a room adjoining it. Near *Farnborough* (45¾ miles) we see, on the right, *Aldershot Camp*. We pass some stations of no importance, and reach *Kingston* (66¾ miles). In this town we may see the stone on which the Saxon kings sat to be crowned. About 6 miles farther is *Wimble-*

*don Station*, near which is the common, on which the annual shooting matches under the auspices of the National Volunteer Rifle Association are held. About a quarter of an hour afterwards we reach the *Waterloo terminus*.

## EXCURSION TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



THE most convenient way of reaching the Isle of Wight from London is by the Brighton Railway (Victoria or London Bridge Station) to PORTSMOUTH (*Hotels: George, Fountain*), the greatest of the British naval stations, thence by tramway about one mile to the SOUTHSEA PIER (*Pier Hotel*). Steamers leave the pier, on the arrival of each train from London, for RYDE; time 25 minutes. RYDE (*Hotels: Pier, Eagle*) is one of the most attractive and fashionable watering-places in the south of England. From this place there is a railway to Ventnor by Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, and Wroxall; time 35 minutes. From Ryde, coaches leave daily for NEWPORT, the capital of the island (*Hotels: Bugle, Green Dragon*). From Ventnor, coaches go several times daily to St. Lawrence, Niton, Blackgang, Freshwater, and Alum Bay, and a coach leaves several times a day for Newport *via* Godshill.

Tourists may reach the Isle of Wight by way of Southampton (Route 33), whence steamers go many times a day to COWES (*Hotels: Fountain, George*) and to Ryde. A ferry conveys passengers from Cowes to East Cowes, near which is OSBORNE HOUSE, the Queen's marine residence. Visitors are not admitted to the house or grounds.

Tourists taking the route by

Portsmouth and Ryde, and who desire to make the whole tour of the island, will find it more convenient to take the railway at Ryde, stopping at SHANKLIN (*Hotel: Duish's*), over a train to see the celebrated Chine, and thence proceeding to VENTNOR (*Hotels: Marine, Royal, Esplanade, Crab and Lobster*), by rail, where, at the station, coaches are found ready to convey passengers to all parts of the island. Persons preferring to hire private conveyances, will find excellent horses and carriages at Ventnor. The route usually taken from Ventnor is *via* St. Lawrence, Niton and Blackgang Chine to Freshwater and Alum Bay. Among the objects best worth seeing on the route between Ryde and Freshwater, are the following—SHANKLIN CHINE, one of the most attractive scenes in the island, and universally admired for its romantic character. This chasm owes its origin to a small stream of water which rises in the higher part of the valley. After nearly a mile, in some parts in a deep channel almost hidden by overhanging trees and underwood, it reaches the head of the chine, where it precipitates itself over a ledge of the cliff, in a cascade of above 30 feet. From the fall, the chine takes a serpentine course for about a quarter of a mile, gradually expanding, till at the sea-shore it is nearly 200 feet deep, and 100 yards wide at the top, more or less abruptly contracting to the bed of the stream.

Shanklin, and the neighbouring village of Sandown, are pleasant summer watering-places, and are rapidly increasing in population.

VENTNOR.—One of the most beautiful towns in England, situated in the centre of the famous UNDERCLIFF, and remarkable for its mild and salubrious climate. It is a

favourite resort of consumptives. The National Hospital for Consumption is established here. East of and adjoining Ventnor, is the beautiful village of Bonchurch (*Bonchurch Hotel*). In the graveyard of the old Church is buried the Rev. W. Adams, the author of "The Shadow of the Cross." A mile west of Ventnor, is Steephill Castle, the residence of Colonel Vernor. At *St. Lawrence*, is the famous church, long the smallest parish church in England, having been, before its recent enlargement, only 25 ft. long by 12 ft. wide. BLACKGANG CHINE (7 miles) (*Hotel.*) The character of this chasm is the very reverse of that at Shanklin; for here neither tree nor shrub adorn its steep shelving sides, which are upwards of 500 ft. high, and in a state of constant decay; the soil is of a dusky hue, and the only relief to its gloomy aspect some horizontal strata of freestone. The most striking feature is a large cavity on the beach; this receives a little rill (the original cause of the chine), which falls over a projecting ledge about 70 ft. high, and when increased by heavy rains, has a grand effect, especially if viewed from within the basin. At Blackgang is kept the skeleton of a whale, taken near the west end of the island in 1841, and which was one of the largest ever caught on the English coast.

Respecting the origin of the term *Blackgang*, the tradition is, that it was formerly the haunt of a gang of pirates.

Twelve miles beyond Blackgang, is FRESHWATER BAY. (*Hotel: Lambert's.*)

This bay is distinguished on the east side by two remarkable isolated rocks, one of a conical form, the other a bold irregular arch. *Watcomb Bay*, which may be con-



sidered a portion or continuation of Freshwater Bay, is remarkable for a curious pyramidal rock, and numerous caves of considerable depth communicating with one another. From Freshwater Gate, the chalk cliffs extend about three miles. In some places they rise perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 600 ft.

A road extends from Freshwater nearly to the westernmost point of the island. From this point the view is one of great extent and beauty, embracing THE NEEDLES and the unrivalled scenery of ALUM BAY.

The Needles are five rocks, of which three only preserve their original height. Their forms bear little resemblance to their name, which was derived from a pointed rock 120 ft. in height, which fell in 1764. The new light-house on the westernmost Needle, is about 100 ft. in height. To the east of the Needles is SCRATCHELL'S BAY, where parties who come by water usually land. The great object of attraction here is an immense concave recess in the face of the cliff, which presents to the spectator, properly placed, the imposing appearance of a magnificent arch, nearly 300 ft. high, whose lofty outlines spans a scene of singular beauty and grandeur: the majestic cliffs, so remarkable for the delicate tracing of the flints, retire in beautiful perspective, and descending in a series of picturesque pinnacles, are terminated by the Needles.

On the north side of the promontory is ALUM BAY (*Hotels: Needles, Alum Bay*), so named from that mineral having been found on its shore. Its celebrity is owing to a beautiful and unique feature, an extensive series of alternating coloured sands and ochreous earths, disposed in vertical strata of various thickness, and so bright are

the tints as to be justly compared to the stripes on the leaves of a tulip, or the shades of silk.

From Ventnor coaches leave several times a day for Newport. Passing on the way (2 miles) *Appuldurcombe*, a fine house with spacious ground, formerly the property of the Earl of Yarborough. A *detour* may be made to visit the cottage of the "Dairyman's Daughter," at Arreton, and the churchyard where she is buried.

NEWPORT may also be reached from Cowes by railway—4½ miles. The population of this village is 7,950. In the parish church, in 1793, the coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., was discovered. She was a prisoner in CARISBROOK CASTLE, at the time of her death. In St. Thomas Church, Newport, is a superb monument erected to her memory by Queen Victoria. Carisbrook is one mile from Newport. The church is reputed to be of great antiquity, and to have been built on the site of a Saxon church, which was in existence for some centuries before the Conquest. Near the church are the remains of a Cistercian Priory. The ruins of Carisbrook Castle, covered with ivy, rise above a steep hill close by. The Keep, supposed to have been a Saxon fortress, towers above the rest of the buildings. The outer walls of the castle enclosed about 20 acres. Visitors are shown a well 240 ft. deep, from which the water is drawn by a wheel turned by an ass. Another well, partially filled up, is said to be much deeper. In 1647, Charles I. was a prisoner here.

Pleasant excursions may be made from Newport in various directions. To the north-east are *Fernhill* and *Wotton Bridge*. The former has beautiful grounds. On the coast, about 2 miles from



Wotton Bridge, is *King's Quay*, where, it is said, King John landed, after signing *Magna Charta* at Runnymede.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Wotton Bridge are the ruins of *Quarr Abbey*, built in the 12th century. It was so called from the stone quarries in the neighbourhood.

### ROUTE 34.

#### LONDON TO WINDSOR AND STOKE POGIS.

$21\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 3s. 9d.; 2nd, 2s. 10d.; 3rd, 1s. 9d. Return tickets, 1st class, 5s. 6d.; 2nd, 4s. 3d.



**W**INDSOR may be reached in about an hour by the Great Western Railway. Trains run many times a day upon the South-Western Railway (Waterloo Station). The stations of both railways at Windsor are very near the Castle. The first-named route is the shortest, and is the most convenient for persons residing in the West End of London. The state apartments are shown to visitors on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, during the absence of the Queen. The hours of admission are:—from 11 to 4 between 1st of April and 31st October, and from 11 to 3 from 1st November to 31st March.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. Colnaghi, 14, Pall Mall East; Mr. Wright, 60, Pall Mall; of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street; and at the office of the Lord Chamberlain, near the entrance to the Castle. (To prevent disappointment it would be well before leaving to enquire at the places mentioned above if the state apartments are open.) The private apartments of the Royal family can only be seen by a special order from the Lord Chamberlain. It is proper to add that such an order is almost invariably refused.

Leaving the Paddington Station, we pass several unimportant places before reaching **SLOUGH** ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Here formerly stood the observatory, where some of the most important astronomical discoveries of the present and last centuries have been made by the Herschels. There is a branch line from Slough to **WINDSOR** ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Castle, White Hart*). Population, 9520. Good cabs are always to be found opposite the main entrance to the Castle for excursions in the Forest, to Virginia Water, &c.

This town is remarkable only for its **CASTLE**, which was originally founded by William the Conqueror as a mere fortress or hunting post. It has since been added to by his successors, who made it their residence, and is now become one of the most imposing royal palaces in existence. It has been vastly extended and modernized since the accession of George IV. under the superintendence of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and is the principal abode of the Sovereign.

**WINDSOR CASTLE** is the very *beau ideal* of a feudal stronghold. Erected on an eminence, it over-

looks the Thames for many miles of its course. As to its internal arrangements, it consists of two quadrangles, the *lower ward* and the *upper ward*. It has thirteen towers, containing several magnificent apartments, amongst which are the state drawing-room, dining-room and ball-room, the great octagon-room, which has an area of about 38 ft. in diameter, and the keep or round tower, in the centre of the castle. The

and adorned with statues in marble and bronze. On the north and east side of the castle is the little park, the circumference of which is about 4 miles. Here the tourist will see an old oak, commonly called "*Herne's Oak*," and supposed to be the identical tree mentioned by Shakespeare. It was reputed, in former times, to be haunted by the spirit of Herne the hunter, whose weird manifestations have been described by



ETON COLLEGE.

paintings are very fine, consisting, in a great measure, of the works of the old masters, together with more modern pictures of a high order of merit. There are also several beautiful bronzes and marbles, chiefly in the great corridor, which extends, 520 ft. in length, along the south and east sides of the court. The terrace affords a delightful promenade, and the garden beneath, which is reached by a flight of steps from the east terrace, is beautifully arranged.

Harrison Ainsworth in his historical romance of "*Windsor Castle*." On the south of the castle lies the great park, in which is the Long Walk, extending from the precincts of the castle to Snow-hill, a distance of 3 miles. On each side is a row of venerable elms, many of them fast falling into decay. On Snow-hill, at the end of the Long-walk, is a colossal bronze statue of George III. In this park is Frogmore Lodge, for some time the residence of

the late Duchess of Kent, and now in the occupation of the Prince and Princess Christian. The *Mausoleum*, erected by the Queen, in memory of the late Prince Consort, and in which his remains are entombed, is visible from the Long-walk. At the southern extremity of the great park is *Virginia Water*, the largest artificial lake in the kingdom.

*St. George's Chapel* is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture; it is well proportioned, the roof is richly decorated, the windows contain elaborate designs in choice stained glass, and, over the stalls of the Knights of the Garter their banners are hung, and their escutcheons emblazoned in a long series commencing with those of Edward III., the founder of the order. The great east window was designed by West, historical painter to George III. A chapel was erected here, and dedicated to St. George by Edward III., but the present structure, which has been restored at great expense during the present reign, was commenced by Edward IV. A.D. 1461, but not completed until the early part of the sixteenth century.

Several of the kings of England have been buried here. The tomb of Edward IV. is of steel, the work of Quintin Matsys; opposite to it is the marble tomb of Henry VI. Henry VIII. and Charles I. are buried under the choir. At the foot of the altar is a subterranean passage leading to the vault which contains the coffins of George III., George IV., William IV., and other members of the royal family.

Stoke Pogis is 5 miles from Windsor. Slough is the nearest railway-station, but it frequently happens that there are no carriages to be had at the Slough-station,

and the tourist will find it more convenient to make the excursion from Windsor, stopping at the Slough-station on his return from Stoke Pogis, or going on to Windsor to take the train to London.

The route is by ETON COLLEGE, which is a mile from Windsor, on the opposite side of the Thames, and which is a prominent object in the landscape from the castle. It is one of the most celebrated schools in the kingdom, and has had as pupils some of the most distinguished men of several generations of Englishmen. Amongst others the poet Gray, who made it the subject of a well-known ode; Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Bolingbroke, the famous Earl of Chatham, Horace Walpole, Fox, Canning, Hallam, and the Duke of Wellington.

Stoke Pogis is an agricultural village. The manor was once held by W. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. This place is chiefly visited from its connection with the poet Gray, who spent the greater part of his tranquil life, and is buried, here. The old manor-house, now destroyed, was the scene of his "Long Story," and the churchyard that of his best known poem, the "Elegy written in a country Churchyard." Close to the entrance to the park, in which the church is situated, is the monument erected to the memory of Gray by the late Mr. Penn. It is of freestone, and consists of a sarcophagus supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side. Three of them are from his "Ode to Eton College," and the "Elegy." One is—

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in  
scorn,  
Muttering his wayward fancies he  
would rove;

Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one  
forlorn,  
Or crazed with care, or cross'd in hope-  
less love.

"One morn I miss'd him on the accus-  
tom'd hill,  
Along the heath, and near his favourite  
tree ;

Another came : nor yet beside the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was  
he."

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing  
horn,  
No more shall rouse them from their  
lowly bed."

A short way beyond the monu-  
ment, across the park, is the little  
CHURCH and the CHURCHYARD,  
where Gray wrote the Elegy, and  
where he lies in the same tomb



STOKE POGIS CHURCH.

On another side is the following,  
"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-  
tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a  
mouldering heap,  
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet  
sleep.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing  
morn,  
The swallow twittering from the straw-  
built shed,

with his mother and aunt. The  
tomb, which is near the south-east  
window, is of plain brick, covered  
with a slab of blue slate. A small  
tablet in the wall, under the win-  
dow, opposite the tomb, records the  
fact that the poet is buried there.  
The inscription on the slab which  
covers the tomb was written by  
Gray, as follows: "In the vault  
beneath are deposited, in hope of a

joyful resurrection, the remains of Mary Antrobus. She died unmarried, Nov. 5, 1749, aged 66. In the same pious confidence, beside her friend and sister, here sleep the remains of Dorothy Gray, widow; the tender, careful mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her. She died March 11, 1753, aged 67."

Gray's description of the churchyard

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,"

is literal. The whole scene is impressive, and a visit to this quiet and beautiful spot will well repay the tourist, both by its intrinsic beauty, and its associations with poetry and the past.

"I have no pleasanter recollections of England than those connected with our visit on that dreamy September afternoon to the scene of my favourite poem, the Churchyard of the little rural church at Stoke, that quiet and lovely spot which the poet has so well described, and where, almost 'beneath that yew tree's shade,' he has his appropriate resting-place."—W. B.


## ROUTE 35.

### LONDON TO OXFORD,

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICK and KENILWORTH, (including COVENTRY and BIRMINGHAM.)

*From London to Oxford, 63½ miles, first class, 11s.; second, 8s. 4d.; third, 5s. 3d. Return tickets, available for two days, first class, 18s. 6d.; second, 14s.*

*From London to Stratford-on-Avon, 110 miles; first class, 20s. 10d.; second, 15s. 5d.; third, 9s. 2d. Return tickets, available for two days, first class, 34s. 9d.; second, 25s. 9d.*

N Excursion may be made from London to Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, and Kenilworth, and back to London in a single day, but it would be impossible, in that case, to see Oxford, or to take more than a cursory view of the objects of interest at the other places. In two days a tourist might make the same excursion, stopping at Oxford long enough to visit two or three of the Colleges (Christ Church, New, and Magdalen recommended), and going on to Stratford by Leamington. Stratford may be reached early enough to allow a visit to the chief objects of interest in the same afternoon. The most convenient way of reaching Warwick and Kenilworth is by carriage from Stratford (the proprietor of the Red Horse Inn furnishes comfortable carriages at reasonable rates) to Warwick, where the Castle and other objects of interest may be visited in an hour or two, and continuing on to Kenilworth. The ruins of the Castle are a mile from the railway station. It is better



to direct the coachman to drive directly to the Castle, and to wait at the entrance until the ruins are visited, and then convey the traveller to the station. A local railway is completed from Kenilworth to Leamington, where trains may be found for any point in England.

Leaving London by the Paddington Station, we pass, on the right, *Kensal Green* cemetery, and, shortly after, on the left, *Hanwell* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where we observe the

ancient existing seat of classical learning in England, its origin being too remote to be traced with certainty, though tradition ascribes its foundation to Alfred the Great. The University contains 19 Colleges and 5 Halls, each of which has a separate administration, though governed by the statutes of the University, and the rules prescribed by the founder, so far as they are adapted to modern usages. The Colleges



OXFORD.

handsome buildings of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum. Near *Langley* (16 miles), is *Richings Lodge*, formerly the residence of Pope. We pass *Slough* ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles), leaving the towers of Windsor Castle on the left, and, proceeding through a beautiful and richly-wooded country, through *Reading* ( $35\frac{3}{4}$  miles) and other places of no special interest, arrive at *Oxford* ( $63\frac{1}{2}$  miles). (*Hotels: Randolph, Mitre*). Population in 1861, 27,561.

Oxford is a pleasant city, situated near the confluence of the *Isis* with the *Cherwell*. It is chiefly interesting as being the most

are maintained by the estates attached to their foundation, or devoted by benefactors to the purpose. The Halls, not being corporate bodies, have their property held in trust for them by the University authorities in their corporate capacity. *University College* claims to be the oldest, dating its foundation back as far as 872, *Balliol* and *Merton Colleges* coming next in order, and dating from the 13th century. The general plan of all these buildings is much the same, forming a hollow quadrangle, with the apartments of the students ranged around and within it. The degrees conferred are those

of Bachelor and Master of Arts; Bachelor and Doctor of Music; and in the Faculties of Civil Law, Medicine and Divinity. By recent legislation it is no longer necessary that the student should belong to any particular College or Hall, and it is at present contemplated to throw open to dissenters from the Established Church of England the scholarships and fellowships which have hitherto been restricted to members of that communion.

There are four terms in the year, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity; the two first may be kept by a residence of six, and the two latter by a residence of three weeks each. Twelve terms' residence are required for the degree of B.A., except in the case of peers, their sons, and other privileged persons, for whom eight terms are sufficient, if matriculated as such. A Bachelor of Arts may proceed to his M.A. degree in his 27th term, if privileged, in his 23rd.

The Professorships, of which there are many, are supported either from the University funds, grants from the Crown, or their private endowments.

In point of architectural effect and the extent and grandeur of its buildings the most remarkable of the Colleges is Christ Church, its chapel being the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Oxford. This church dates from 1154, and is principally Norman-Gothic, with additions in later styles. Cardinal Wolsey was the great benefactor of this College, as another great prelate, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, was of New College, founded in 1386. The last named is a good example of a college as originally built and in the best style of English archi-

ture. In the chapel is preserved the jewelled crozier of its founder.

*Magdalen College* was founded in 1456 by William of Waynfleet, a predecessor of William of Wykeham in both his offices. Its buildings are some of the most striking in Oxford, and its grounds, which include a deer-park, the most extensive and beautiful. Here is an avenue known as "Addison's Walk," the favourite resort of the great essayist whilst a student at this college.

The complete list of Colleges and Halls is as follows, in the order of their foundation:—

*University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham. Pembroke and Worcester Colleges; St. Mary, Magdalen, New Inn, St. Alban and St. Edmund Halls.*

The most important adjuncts to the University are the *Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery, Theatre, Ashmolean Museum, Radcliffe Library and Observatory, University Galleries and Museum, Botanical Gardens* and the *Taylor Institute* (opened only in 1848) for the culture of modern languages. A conspicuous object is the "Martyrs' Memorial" in St. Giles' Street, erected to Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishops Latimer and Ridley, who were burnt near the spot where it stands in 1555. The University is represented in parliament by two members.

About eight miles north-west of Oxford is *BLenheim Palace*, near *Woodstock (Hotel: Bear)*, the most magnificent seat in the county, presented by the nation, with the honour of Woodstock, to the first Duke of Marlborough. The sum allotted for the building was

£500,000. It contains amongst other art treasures paintings by Raphael, Murillo, Rubens, Titian and Vandyck. The grounds are extensive and beautifully laid out. Woodstock contains a handsome Town-hall, built from the designs of the celebrated architect, Sir W. Chambers. Glove-making is

(86 miles), celebrated for its manufacture of plush, also for its cakes, cheese and ale, and presently reach

LEAMINGTON (105 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) (*Hotels: Regent, Clarendon*); population, 17,958; one of the prettiest and most fashionable watering places of its class in the kingdom.



ADDISON'S WALK.

carried on extensively. Henry I. and Henry II. used frequently to reside at Woodstock, and it was here that the latter had a Maze constructed called "Fair Rosamond's Bower," for the purpose of concealing Rosamond Clifford from his wife, Queen Eleanor. The tourist will remember this place as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's romance.

Leaving Oxford, we pass *Woodstock Road* (69 miles), *Banbury*

From Leamington the tourist may continue on by rail to Stratford-on-Avon, returning to Leamington by Warwick and Kenilworth, as suggested above, or may reverse his route, first visiting Warwick. The former is recommended as the most convenient and interesting.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (*Hotels: Red Horse, Shakespeare*), population, 3,672.

It is a municipal borough, its privileges in that respect being

the only relics of its ancient consequence, which has long departed, and it attracts the tourist only as the birthplace and place of burial of the "Bard of all Time," whose works will endure as long as the language in which they are written. The house in which he was born has been purchased by subscription, and will no longer be exposed to the caprices of its possessors as that in which he passed his declining years was allowed to be, but religiously preserved for the reverence of posterity.

The church is a large handsome cruciform structure, situated near the Avon, its more ancient portions in the Early English style, but the chancel in which the poet is buried and where his bust is placed is Late Perpendicular. The church presents many features of architectural and antiquarian interest. The old half-timber house in the High Street, of which frequent mention is made in guide books, is only one of many in the neighbourhood with which Shakespeare must have been familiar. The thatched cottage of his wife, Anne Hathaway, is still to be seen in the neighbouring parish of Shottery, and the old mansion-house of *Charl-cote* is still in the possession of Sir Thomas Lucy's descendants. In the Town Hall are portraits by Wilson and Gainsborough, of Shakespeare and Garrick. There is a curious old bridge of 14 arches, built in the 16th century, over the Avon, by which the town is approached from London.

Still, while in Stratford, one idea overpowers all others in the mind of the tourist; he is in "Shakespeare land." As no visit to this spot, and the feelings which it excites, have ever been described more vividly or in a more genial

spirit, than by Washington Irving, we cannot do better than present that description for perusal:—"Shall not I take mine ease in mine inn?" thought I, as I gave the fire a stir, lolled back in my elbow-chair, and cast a complacent look about the little parlour of the Red Horse at Stratford-on-Avon. The words of sweet Shakespeare were just passing through my mind as the clock struck midnight from the tower of the church in which he lies buried. There was a gentle tap at the door, and a pretty chambermaid, putting in her smiling face, inquired, with a hesitating air, whether I had rung. I understood it as a modest hint that it was time to retire. My dream of absolute dominion was at an end; so, abdicating my throne like a prudent potentate, to avoid being deposed, and putting the Stratford Guide Book under my arm as a pillow companion, I went to bed, and dreamt all night of Shakespeare, the Jubilee, and David Garrick.

The next morning was one of those quickening mornings which we have in early spring; for it was about the middle of March. The chills of a long winter had suddenly given way; the north wind had spent its last gasp; and a mild air came stealing from the west, breathing the breath of life into nature, and wooing every bud and flower to burst forth into fragrance and beauty.

I had come to Stratford on a poetical pilgrimage. My first visit was to the house where Shakespeare was born, and where, according to tradition, he was brought up to his father's craft of wool combing. It is a small, mean-looking edifice of wood and plaster, a true nestling place of genius, which seems to delight in hatching its nestlings in by-cor-



ners. The walls of its squalid chambers are covered with names and inscriptions in every language, by pilgrims of all nations, ranks, and conditions, from the prince to the peasant; and present a simple but striking instance of the spontaneous and universal homage of mankind to the great poet of nature. The house is shown by a garrulous old lady, in a frosty red face, lighted up by a cold blue anxious eye, and garnished with

the tomb! There was an ample supply also, of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, which seems to have an as extraordinary power of multiplication as the wood of the true cross, of which there is enough extant to build a ship of the line.

The most favourite object of curiosity, however, is Shakespeare's chair. It stands in the chimney-nook of a small, gloomy chamber, just behind what was his father's



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

artificial locks of flaxen hair, curling from under an exceedingly dirty cap. She was peculiarly assiduous in exhibiting the relics with which this, like all other celebrated shrines, abounds. There was the shattered stock of the very matchlock with which Shakespeare shot the deer on his poaching exploits. There, too, was his tobacco-box, which proves that he was a rival smoker of Sir Walter Raleigh; the sword also with which he played Hamlet; and the identical lantern with which Friar Laurence discovered Romeo with Juliet at

shop. Here he may many a time have sat when a boy, watching the slowly revolving spit with all the longing of an urchin; or of an evening, listening to the cronies and gossips of Stratford, dealing forth churchyard tales and legendary anecdotes of the troublesome times of England. In this chair, it is the custom of every one that visits the house, to sit; whether this be done with the hope of imbibing any of the inspiration of the bard, I am at a loss to say—I merely mention the fact; and mine hostess privately assured me,



though built of solid oak, such was the fervent zeal of devotees, that the chair had to be new bottomed at least once in three years. It is worthy of notice also, in the history of this extraordinary chair, that it partakes something of the volatile nature of the Santa Casa of Loretto, or the flying chair of the Arabian enchanter; for, though sold some years since to a northern princess, yet, strange to tell, it has found its way back again to the old chimney corner.

I am always of easy faith in such matters, and am ever willing to be deceived, where the deceit is pleasant and costs nothing. I am therefore a ready believer in relics, legends, and local anecdotes of goblins and great men; and would advise all travellers, who travel for their gratification, to be the same. What is it to us, whether these stories be true or false, so long as we can persuade ourselves into the belief of them, and enjoy all the charm of the reality? There is nothing like resolute good humoured credulity in these matters: and, on this occasion, I went even so far as willingly to believe the claims of mine hostess to a lineal descent from the poet, when, unluckily for my faith, she put into my hands, a play of her own composition, which set all belief in her consanguinity at defiance.

From the birth-place of Shakespeare a few paces brought me to his grave. He lies buried in the chancel of the parish church, a large and venerable pile, mouldering with age, but richly ornamented. It stands on the banks of the Avon, on an embowered point, and separated by adjoining gardens from the suburbs of the town. Its situation is quiet and retired: the river runs murmuring at the foot of the churchyard, and

the elms which grow upon its banks droop their branches into its clear bosom. An avenue of limes, the boughs of which are curiously interlaced, so as to form in summer an arched way of foliage, leads up from the gate of the yard to the church porch. The graves are overgrown with grass; the gray tombstones, some of them nearly sunk into the earth, are half-covered with moss, which has likewise tinted the reverend old building. Small birds have built their nests among the cornices and fissures of the walls, and keep up a continual flutter and chirping; and rooks are sailing and cawing about its lofty gray spire.

In the course of my rambles I met with the gray-headed sexton, and accompanied him home to get the key of the church. He had lived in Stratford, man and boy, for eighty years, and seemed still to consider himself a vigorous man, with the trivial exception that he had nearly lost the use of his legs for a few years past. His dwelling was a cottage looking out upon the Avon and its bordering meadows, and was a picture of that neatness, order, and comfort which pervade the humblest dwellings in this country. A low, whitewashed room, with a stone floor carefully scrubbed, served for parlour, kitchen, and hall. Rows of pewter and earthen dishes glittered along the dresser. On an old oaken table, well rubbed and polished, lay the family Bible and prayer-book, and the drawer contained the family library, composed of about half-a-score of well-thumbed volumes. An ancient clock, that important article of cottage furniture, ticked on the opposite side of the room; with a bright warming-pan hanging on

one side of it, and the old man's horn-handled Sunday cane on the other. The fire-place, as usual, was wide enough to admit a gossip knot within its jambs. In one corner sat the old man's

worked together in manhood; they were now tottering about and gossiping away the evening of life; and, in a short time, they will probably be buried together in the neighbouring churchyard.



STRATFORD CHURCH.

granddaughter sewing, a pretty blue-eyed girl; and in the opposite corner was a superannuated crony, whom he addressed by the name of John Ange, and who, I found, had been his companion from childhood. They had played together in infancy; they had

It is not often that we see two streams of existence running thus evenly and tranquilly side by side; it is only in such quiet 'bosom scenes' of life that they are to be met with. I had hoped to gather some traditionary anecdotes of the bard from these ancient chroni-

clers, but they had nothing new to impart. The long interval during which Shakespeare's writings lay in comparative neglect has spread its shadow over his history; and it is his good or evil lot that scarcely anything remains to his biographers but a scanty handful of conjectures.

The sexton and his companion had been employed as carpenters on the preparations for the celebrated Stratford Jubilee, and they remembered Garrick, the prime mover of the fete, who superintended the arrangements, and who, according to the sexton, was a 'short punch man, very lively and bustling.' John Ange had assisted also in cutting down Shakespeare's mulberry tree, of which he had a morsel in his pocket for sale; no doubt a sovereign quickener of literary conception.

I was grieved to hear these two worthy wights speak very dubiously of the eloquent dame who shows the Shakespeare house. John Ange shook his head when I mentioned her valuable and inexhaustible collection of relics, particularly her remains of the mulberry tree; and the old sexton even expressed a doubt as to Shakespeare having been born in her house. I soon discovered that he looked upon her mansion with an evil eye, as a rival to the poet's tomb, the latter having comparatively but few visitors. Thus it is that historians differ at the very outset, and mere pebbles make the stream of truth diverge into different channels, even at the fountain-head.

We approached the church through the avenue of limes, and entered by a Gothic porch, highly ornamented with carved doors of massive oak. The interior is spacious, and the architecture and

embellishment superior to those of most country churches. There are several ancient monuments of nobility and gentry, over some of which hang funeral escutcheons, and banners dropping piecemeal from the walls. The tomb of Shakespeare is in the chancel. The place is solemn and sepulchral. Tall elms wave before the pointed windows, and the Avon, which runs at a short distance from the walls, keeps up a low, perpetual murmur. A flat stone marks the spot where the bard is buried. There are four lines inscribed on it, said to have been written by himself, and which have in them something extremely awful. If they are indeed his own, they show that solicitude about the quiet of the grave which seems natural to fine sensibilities and thoughtful minds.

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here.  
Blessed be he that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones."

Just over the grave, in a niche of the wall, is a bust of Shakespeare, put up shortly after his death, and considered as a resemblance. The aspect is pleasant and serene, with a finely arched forehead; and I thought I could read in it indications of that cheerful, social disposition, by which he was as much characterized among his contemporaries as by the vastness of his genius. The inscription mentions his age at the time of his decease—53 years; an untimely death for the world: for what fruit might not have been expected from the golden autumn of such a mind, sheltered as it was from the stormy vicissitudes of life, and flourishing in the sunshine of popular and royal favour. The inscription on the tombstone has not been without its effect. It has prevented the removal of

his remains to Westminster Abbey, which was at one time contemplated. A few years since, also, as some labourers were digging to make an adjoining vault, the earth caved in, so as to leave

sexton kept watch over the place for two days, until the vault was finished, and the aperture closed again. He told me that he had made bold to look in at the hole, but could see neither coffin nor



CHANCEL OF STRATFORD CHURCH.

a vacant space almost like an arch, through which one might have reached into his grave. No one, however, presumed to meddle with his remains, so awfully guarded by a malediction; and lest any of the idle or the curious, or any collector of relics, should be tempted to commit depredations, the old

bones; nothing but dust. It was something, I thought, to have seen the dust of Shakespeare. Next to this grave are those of his wife, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Hall, and others of his family. On a tomb close by, also, is a full length effigy of his old friend, John Combe, of usurious memory; on



whom he is said to have written a ludicrous epitaph. There are other monuments around, but the mind refuses to dwell upon anything that is not connected with Shakespeare. His idea pervades the place; the whole pile seems but as his mausoleum. The feelings, no longer checked and thwarted by doubt, here indulge in perfect confidence; other traces of him may be false or dubious, but here is palpable evidence and absolute certainty. As I trod the sounding pavement, there was something intense and thrilling in the idea, that, in very truth, the remains of Shakespeare were mouldering beneath my feet. It was a long time before I could prevail upon myself to leave the place; and as I passed through the churchyard, I plucked a branch from one of the yew trees, the only relic that I have brought from Stratford."

Irving proceeds, in the same happy strain, to give an account of his visit to Charlote, the seat of the Lucys, which, however interesting, is too long for transcription here: we must, therefore, content ourselves with a few of the passages more strictly applicable to the personality of Shakespeare: "Indeed, the whole country about here is poetic ground; everything is associated with the idea of Shakespeare. Every old cottage that I saw, I fancied into some resort of his boyhood, where he had acquired his intimate knowledge of rustic life and manners, and heard those legendary tales, and wild superstitions, which he has woven like witchcraft into his dramas. For in his time, we are told, it was a popular amusement in winter evenings, 'to sit round the fire, and tell merry tales of errant knights, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, cheaters, witches,

fairies, goblins, and friars.' . . . As I crossed the bridge over the Avon, on my return, I paused to contemplate the distant church in which the poet lies buried, and could not but exult in the malediction, which has kept his ashes undisturbed in its quiet and hallowed vaults. What honour could his name have derived from being mingled in dusty companionship with the epitaphs and escutcheons and venal eulogiums of a titled multitude? What would a crowded corner in Westminster Abbey have been, compared with this reverend pile, which seems to stand in beautiful loneliness as his sole mausoleum? The solicitude about the grave may be but the offspring of an overwrought sensibility; but human nature is made up of foibles and prejudices; and its best and tenderest affections are mingled with these factitious feelings. He who has sought renown about the world, and has reaped a full harvest of worldly favour, will find, after all, that there is no love, no admiration, no applause, so sweet to the soul as that which springs up in his native place. It is there that he seeks to be gathered in peace and honour, among his kindred and his early friends. And when the weary heart and failing head begin to warn him that the evening of life is drawing on, he turns as fondly as does the infant to the mother's arms, to sink to sleep in the bosom of the scene of his childhood.

"How would it have cheered the spirit of the youthful bard, when, wandering forth in disgrace upon a doubtful world, he cast back a heavy look upon his paternal home, could he have foreseen that, before many years, he should return to it covered with renown; that his name should become the boast and glory of his native place;



that his ashes should be carefully guarded as its most precious treasure; and that its lessening spire, on which his eyes were fixed in tearful contemplation, should one day become the beacon, towering amidst the gentle landscape, to guide the literary pilgrim of every nation to his tomb."

as gracefully applicable as when they flowed from his pen.

WARWICK (*Hotel: Warwick Arms*), population, 10,570. This is a place of considerable antiquity, but, except in connection with the *Castle*—which is one of the finest and best preserved specimens of the residence of a great feudal



WARWICK CASTLE.

The garrulous matron, and the old sexton have, in the natural course of events, long since passed away; but, with the exception of the aspect of the church, which has been carefully restored, and the extension of the railway to the quiet town, the landscape, with its accessories, remains much as here described; while the reflections of the eloquent writer, who also is gone to his long account, are, as they ever will be,

baron in the kingdom—and the memorials of the great historical families by whom it has been possessed, is of small importance. The Castle stands upon a steep rock, beneath which the *Avon* flows, the cellars being excavated from the stone itself. The oldest portion is *Cæsar's Tower*, 147 ft. high, the date of which is unknown. The *Baronial Hall* is a very spacious apartment, retaining much of its original character and furniture.

In the suite of rooms shown to visitors will be found an interesting collection of old portraits and armour. The famous *Warwick Vase* is preserved here. Next in interest to the Castle is St. Mary's church, of which the attraction is the *Beauchamp Chapel*, in which is the richly decorated altar, tomb, and effigy of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died 1439. The lover of legendary lore may still hear many traditions respecting Guy Earl of Warwick, and his wonderful exploits.

KENILWORTH is about 5 miles north of Warwick, and is easily accessible by local line from Leamington. The entire interest of this place centres in its *Castle*, the remains of which are very extensive, and in this, not so much from the important part which it has played in English history as a stronghold of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the insurgent barons, in the reign of Henry III., as from its having been the abode of Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, and the scene of the festivities and events connected with her visit to him described in the romance of Sir Walter Scott, to which it has given its name. The keep, called *Cæsar's Tower*, the most ancient portion of the castle, has walls in some places 16 ft. in thickness. The large banquetting-hall, 86 by 45 ft., built by John of Gaunt, may still be traced. The buildings of Leicester, although the most recent, are in the most dilapidated condition, through the bad quality of the stone, with the exception of the Gatehouse, which has been kept in habitable condition.

Leamington is a convenient point from which to visit Coventry ( $9\frac{1}{4}$  miles) and Birmingham ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

COVENTRY (*Hotel: King's Head*).

Population, 40,936. This town was formerly the great seat of the ribbon manufacture, which has much fallen off of late years, since the alteration of the duties on foreign silks in 1861. Watch, fringe, and trimming making, with the above, now afford employment to a great part of the population. It has two ancient churches, of which the finest is St. Michael's, with a beautiful tower and spire, 303 ft. in height, and some good modern stained-glass windows, in memory of the late Queen Adelaide, and another commemorative of E. Ellice, formerly representative of the city in Parliament. St. Mary's Hall is the Guild Hall, in the Gothic of Henry VI.'s time, of very considerable dimensions, with a fine carved timber roof. Below the north window is a piece of tapestry, 36 ft. long and 10 ft. high, containing eighty heads, and representing Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Cardinal Beaufort, Humphry Duke of Gloucester, and the principal court personages of the time. It has an oriel window, with some stained glass; and there are some suits of armour.

There are some popular proverbs connected with this place; one, "true as a Coventry blue," based upon the stability of a blue dye, for which it was once celebrated; the other, in "sending to Coventry" all persons with whom further conversational intercourse is declined. The latter expression may probably owe its origin to Shakespeare, as he makes the renowned knight Falstaff say, in reference to his tatterdemalion troop of recruits, "I'll not march through Coventry with 'em, that's flat;" a person "sent to Coventry," therefore, is one with whom the speaker would not be seen to associate.

The place which Coventry holds in the popular mind, is mainly due to the legend of Lady Godiva, the wife of one of its early lords, Leofric, a Saxon Earl of Mercia, in memory of whom, within the present century, an annual pageant, which has now become an occasional one, was kept up. The inhabitants, much oppressed by his feudal exactions, applied to his lady, Godiva, for intercession on

command, is declared to have been struck blind on the spot, and a grotesque figure, representing him peeping through a hole in a wall, is still preserved. On the occasion of the pageant's taking place, a very lightly-clad female is still the leading character. From Coventry,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Leamington is the flourishing town of

BIRMINGHAM (*Hotels: Great*



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

their behalf. Thinking to evade compliance with his wife's request, whilst professing willingness to grant it, he offered to remit the tolls and customs of the town of Coventry, on the condition that she should, on a certain day, ride through it in a state of perfect nudity. She accepted the condition, and fulfilled it (commanding all persons to keep within their houses, and to refrain from looking upon her), by riding through the town, veiled only by her long hair. One individual only, who is said to have been a tailor, and who lives in legend as "Peeping Tom," having ventured to transgress the

*Western, Hen and Chickens, Queen's, North Western, &c.)*  
Population, 296,076.

This place, like Sheffield, was early known for the excellence of its manufactures. During the Civil War, it must have been a place for the manufacture of arms, as we read that whilst it supplied swords to the parliament it refused them to the king. Although since playing a leading part in the furtherance of all the great questions which have occupied the attention of the statesmen of the age, being at present represented by John Bright, who may be taken as a typical expo-

nent of its school of politics, it has only attained the dignity of a municipal and parliamentary borough since the Reform Bill. It is the centre of what is known as the "Hardware" district, in which numberless towns have sprung up through the contiguity of the Staffordshire coalfield, and have become celebrated for metal manufactures of various kinds, but of which Birmingham still remains the emporium. It was called by Burke "the toy-shop of Europe." For guns, steel pens, buttons and other manufactures no town in the world can be named in competition with it. To the man of business these are sufficiently well known, and to the tourist their enumeration would be simply tedious; suffice it to say, that anything into the composition of which metal largely enters may be obtained here. Gas was first successfully used here by Boulton and Watt, whose names are so honourably known in connection with the perfection of the steam engine. The old church has been so overlaid by modern additions that none of its original characters are recognizable, although it contains some old monuments. The principal modern buildings are the Grammar School, the market, and the Town-hall. In the latter is one of the most powerful organs in England, and the Birmingham Musical Festival held here has long held a conspicuous place amongst periodical entertainments of the kind. The organ is 45 ft. high and 40 ft. wide, has 4,000 pipes (the longest 35 ft. in length), 4 sets of keys, and nearly 80 stops.

The Grammar School is one of the most important foundations here, having a revenue of £10,000 per annum, and 10 Exhibitions at the Universities of Oxford and

Cambridge. There are about 450 scholars. *Queen's College*, founded in 1843, by charter, is a school of medicine, theology and law. The Roman Catholic College is a handsome building designed by Pugin. *The Birmingham and Midland Counties Institute*, near the *Town-hall*, founded in 1855, contains a museum, lecture, news, and class rooms.

(In addition to its railways, Birmingham has canal communication with Liverpool, Hull, London and Gloucester. It now returns three members to parliament.)

### ROUTE 36.

#### LONDON TO YORK, NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE AND BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

(Route to Edinburgh.)

342 miles; 1st class, 66s. 3d.;  
2nd, 49s.; 3rd, 32s.



LEAVING London from the King's Cross Station we reach *Hatfield* (17 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). On the right we see *Hatfield House*, the splendid residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. It was once the property of James I., who gave it to an ancestor of the Marquis in exchange for another estate in the same county (*Herts*) called *Theobalds*. On the left we observe *Brocket Hall*, the seat of the late Lord Palmerston, and a short distance further, *Knebworth Park*, where the great novelist, Lord Lytton, resides. On the right, near *Stevenage* (28 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), we see *Panshanger Park*, the seat of Earl Cowper. The pleasure grounds and picture gallery are shown to



visitors. We next arrive at *Hitchin* (32 miles), where branches go, on the right to *Cambridge*, and on the left to *Bedford* and *Leicester*. Passing *Huntingdon* (58½ miles), the next place of any importance at which we stop is *PETERBOROUGH* (76½ miles), (*Hotels: Great Northern, Crown*). The only object to delay the tourist here is the *Cathedral*, which is of large size and of exceedingly massive structure, the body of the building being Norman, enriched with a magnificent western front in the early English style. Most of the monuments and shrines were destroyed by the Puritans under Cromwell, and the church generally suffered, but there are still some of interest. Katherine of Arragon, the first Queen of Henry VIII. was buried here; and for a time, before her removal to Westminster Abbey, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.

There is a painting upon the wall near the western entrance, of Robert Scarlet, the sexton who buried both the above queens, and a quaint old epitaph commemorative of the circumstance. He died aged 98.

Passing sundry places of no interest, we reach *GRANTHAM* (105½ miles), (*Hotels: 'Angel,' George*), population, 11,116. A Parliamentary borough, said to have been founded in the fourth century. Money is said to have been coined here by King Canute. Its principal trade is in corn, for which there are two Exchanges. Sir Isaac Newton was a native of Woolsthorpe, in this neighbourhood, and received some education in Grantham Grammar School. It has a handsome Parish Church, of the thirteenth century, with a lofty and elegant spire, and is connected with the Trent by a canal 30 miles long.

*Belvoir Castle*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Rutland, containing one of the best collections of pictures in the kingdom, is about 5 miles from Grantham. The next place of any importance is *NEWARK-ON-TRENT* (120 miles), (*Hotels: Saracen's Head, Clinton Arms*), a Parliamentary borough, population, 11,515. The castle of this place has been famous in history. Built by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in the twelfth century, it was taken from him for rebellion, and held by the crown. When besieged by the Barons, in the reign of John, he came to its relief, and died here in 1216. It sustained three several sieges in Charles's interest, in the civil war, and was only surrendered by his command to the Scottish army, after which it was dismantled. The parish church is very large and elegant, in a great part rebuilt during the reigns of Henries VI. and VII., but still preserving some traces of its previous Norman character. It contains some brasses and other ancient monuments. The town has a very large corn-market, in which article, and in malt, its trade chiefly consists. The branch of the Trent on which the town stands, is navigable for barges.

[From Newark a branch goes westward to *LINCOLN* (15½ miles). (*Hotels: Great Northern, Saracen's Head*). Population, 21,000. This ancient city was a Roman station, and a place of great strength at the time of the Conquest. The *Cathedral*, standing upon a hill, can be seen from a distance of many miles, and is one of the finest in England. It was founded originally in the reign of William Rufus, and rebuilt by Henry II. There is a Roman pavement in the cloisters. Amongst the monuments, are those of Catherine, wife



of John of Gaunt, and Joan, Countess of Westmoreland, their daughter. There is a ruined *Castle* here, built by William Rufus. Amongst other points of attraction are the *Chapter House*, the ruins of *John of Gaunt's Palace*, and *Newport Gate*; this last a fine specimen of ancient Roman architecture. In one of the public libraries is preserved a very ancient copy of *Magna Charta*.]

We presently reach RETFORD (138½ miles), population, 6,500. The point where the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line unites with the Great Northern. Retford is an ancient town, but has no attraction whatever to delay the tourist. It has a trade in corn, hops, and cheese. Large fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., are held here at stated periods.

[From Retford, by the railway above-mentioned, we may visit SHEFFIELD (24 miles), (*Hotels: Victoria, Royal*), population, 185,172. This important town became a Parliamentary borough under the Reform Act of 1832, but only received its charter as a municipality in 1843. It had acquired a reputation for iron manufactures at the close of the thirteenth century, especially for falchion heads, arrow piles, and the kind of knives called whittles. Its leading branches of industry were permanently settled here before the invention of steam, to which it owes their great perfection and extension. It has long been known for its manufactures of cutlery of all kinds, white metal, plated, and especially electro-plated goods. Every kind of artificer's implement is made here upon the largest scale, however minute or ponderous. It is here that the rolled armour-plating for war-ships, now so indispensable in

naval architecture, is principally made; the works of two firms alone covering more than 40 acres, and employing several thousand men. It is impossible to enumerate here the various kinds of metal manufactures and industries in which Sheffield is pre-eminent. All its public buildings are modern. James Montgomery, the poet, and Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-law Rhymer," were inhabitants of the town, and have public monuments erected to their memory.]

Leaving Retford, we shortly arrive at

DONCASTER (156 miles), (*Hotels: Angel, Roebuck*), population, 16,406. The town is pleasantly situated, and is famous for its races, held the third week in September, the "St. Leger" being one of the greatest races of the year, and always attracting thousands of spectators. It was an old Roman station, but has all the appearance of a well arranged modern town, which is rapidly extending. The Great Northern Railway Company have a large establishment here which employs a considerable number of workmen, amounting, with their families, to about 4,000 persons. The ancient church was destroyed by burning in 1853, and has been replaced by another after designs by G. G. Scott.

[From Doncaster, Hull may be conveniently reached *viâ* Thorne and Goole, distance 45 miles.

HULL. (*Hotels: Station, Royal, George*), population 98,000. Is situated at the mouth of the River Hull, where it enters the Humber, and is one of the principal ports of embarkation to Holland, Norway, and Sweden.

It was anciently called Wyke-upon-Hull, but its name was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull

by Edward I. who afterwards made it a royal borough. It has numerous docks and a capacious harbour. The old part of the town, with the exception of the fine market-place, in which is Scheemaker's equestrian statue of William III., is ill built with narrow streets, but that portion near the docks, consists of handsome streets and houses. Of the public buildings the most notable are the *Church of the Holy Trinity*, a beautiful

the Great, the residence of the Roman emperors when they visited the province, and the place where the Emperors Septimus Severus and Constantius Chlorus died. Portions of the Roman walls still exist, and the foundations of the remainder have, from time to time come to light. From the circumstance that it is the chief city of the largest county in England, it has always preserved its relative importance. It is situated upon



YORK.

Gothic structure, the transept of which is the oldest brick building in the county, and St. Mary's Church, Lowgate. There are several good schools, various charitable institutions, mechanics institute, public library, museum, two theatres, concert hall, &c.]

The next place of interest is YORK (191 miles), (*Hotels: Station, Black Swan*), population, 40,433.

York is one of the most ancient cities of England, distinguished as having been the reputed birth-place of the Emperor Constantine

the river Ouse, which flows through it, and, with the Trent, forms the estuary of the Humber. No city in England has played a more conspicuous part in its history than this, and its titular dukedom has always been conferred upon members of the royal family, from its first creation to the most recent times. With the exception of London, it is the only city in England whose mayor is entitled to the designation of "Lord" during his tenure of office. The Cathedral is one of the most magnificent edifices in existence, although it

has suffered much from fire in the present century, once by the act of a fanatical incendiary named Martin, in 1829, and in 1840, when its western tower with its fine peal of bells were destroyed through the carelessness of a workman employed to repair the clock; but the parts destroyed have been perfectly restored. In the eighth century, York was celebrated as a school of divinity to which scholars resorted from various parts of the continent, one of whom was Alcuin, the friend of Charlemagne, tutor of his family, and founder of some of the most celebrated schools of his time in France. The Archbishop of York is second only in ecclesiastical dignity to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and bears the title of "Primate of England;" in contradistinction to the title of the latter of "Primate of *all* England." The *Guildhall* is a fine Gothic building, with an oaken roof, adorned with coats of arms and grotesque figures.

The walls and some of the old gateways still exist in good preservation; the old castle has been converted into a prison; the its principal courts are within boundaries. York was long a chief seat of the woollen manufacture, but this has been transferred to Leeds, Bradford, and other places in this and the adjoining counties. The Great Bell of the "Minster," by which name the Cathedral is best known, weighs  $11\frac{1}{2}$  tons. Most of the churches are ancient, and of great interest to the antiquarian tourist. It has all the institutions of modern exigencies which are usually found in large cities.

Although Yorkshire is now one of the busiest parts of England, and its natives are proverbial for their commercial shrewdness and money-making propensities, it was

remarkable in the middle ages for the extent, magnificence, numbers, and wealth of its religious foundations, with the remains of which the face of the county is still studded, and to which crowds of tourists are still attracted by the beauty of the scenery in which they are situated, as much as by the picturesqueness of the ruins themselves. Of these may be particularly mentioned *Guisborough Priory*, *Fountains Abbey*, *Kirkham Priory*, *Whitby Abbey* and the *Grey Friars' Tower*, at *Richmond*. There are also many remains of castles in various parts of the county, amongst which may be mentioned *Pontefract Castle*, where Richard II. was murdered, *Knaresborough Castle*, and *Conisborough Castle*, near Doncaster.

[42 miles from York, by the North Eastern Railway, is

SCARBOROUGH (*Hotels: Grand Hotel, Crown, Royal*, population 18,500): a seaport and fashionable watering-place, situated in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, and rising from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre. The buildings on the cliff stand almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a fine terrace nearly 100 ft. above the level of the sands, and commanding a variety of delightful prospects. Scarborough combines the advantages of sea-bathing with mineral baths. The springs, which are saline and chalybeate, are on the margin of the sea, and are surrounded by walks and ornamental grounds. There are numerous churches, a theatre, assembly rooms, libraries, interesting castle ruins, and a remarkable bridge, erected upon piers 75 ft. high, over a chasm 400 ft. wide, which separates the town from the spa. There is an extensive and com-

modious harbour, of easy access, protected by two piers of substantial masonry.]

The principal stations beyond York, before arriving at *Darlington* (235½ miles), are *Thirsk* (213½ miles), and *Northallerton* (221¼ miles). In the latter parish is the *Standard Hill*, where the great "battle of the Standard" was fought between the English and Scots in 1138, when the latter were routed with a loss of 11,000 men. From *Darlington*, where several lines converge, the tourist, if he please, may stop at *Leamside Junction*, on the way to *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, and pay a visit to *DURHAM* (261 miles. *Hotel: County*), capital of the county of that name, a bishop's see, the seat of a university, and a very ancient city, with a cathedral, esteemed one of the most magnificent in England, which forms a conspicuous object in the landscape for many miles. The larger portion is Norman, with additions in all the later styles of Gothic. The *castle*, founded by William the Conqueror, is also Norman, and is now in the possession of the University. The *Magdalene Chapel*, and the *Dormitory* of the ancient Monastery of Durham, should be visited. Leaving *Darlington*, we proceed through a bleak country, noticing on our right, near *Fence Houses* (260 miles), a monument to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, and soon afterwards reach

*NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE* (275¼ miles), (*Hotels: County, Turk's Head*), population, 109,108. The chief town of Northumberland, and the oldest and principal ship-owning and coal-exporting market of the district; the seat also of important manufactures, as locomotives, steam engines, chemicals,

&c., and of iron furnaces and foundries. Trade is carried on from this place with every part of the world. Glass manufacture, for which this place was once famous, has been transferred of late years, to the adjoining district on the Wear. The great feature of Newcastle is the *High Level Bridge*, a work of Robert Stephenson, connecting it with Gateshead and the railways on the opposite side of the Tyne. It is 1,375 ft. long between the triumphal arches, 32 ft. wide, and has 512 ft. waterway. The roadway is 86 ft. above high water. It is supported by six massive stone piers, 125 ft. apart; 5,050 tons of iron were used in its construction, and its total cost was nearly 235,000*l.* It is a double bridge, consisting of two roadways, one 25 ft. above the other, the lower being for carriages, foot-passengers, &c.; the upper carrying three lines of rails. The church of St. Nicholas is ancient. The Exchange is a large Ionic building, which includes the Guildhall and Merchants' Court; there are also many other public buildings. The castle from which it takes its name is still standing, and the restored chapel is used as a museum for the interesting Roman and other antiquities found here. It was built by Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror.

Between *Newcastle* and *Berwick*, at a short distance from the main line, is *Atnwick Castle*, the magnificent seat of the Percy family from about 1300 to the present time. It was formerly a very important border fortress; it is now celebrated as one of the grandest and most perfect feudal dwellings in the kingdom, very large sums having been spent upon its restoration by its recent possessors. The Castle covers 5 acres of land,



and the grounds around it are very extensive, containing the ruins of two ancient Abbeys. Malcolm King of Scotland, and his son, Prince Edward, were killed in 1094; and William the Lion was taken prisoner here in 1174, whilst besieging this Castle. The internal decorations are very splendid. In the town still remains a tower, with a gateway, called the *Bondgate*, having been formerly used as a prison. There is a branch to Alnwick (*Hotel: White Swan*), from Bilton (309 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). Six miles from Alnwick are the noble ruins of *Warkworth Castle*, also the property of the Duke of Northumberland; and at about half a mile distant is the celebrated hermitage hewn out of the rock, the subject of one of Dr. Percy's ballads. It is said to have been inhabited by one of the Bertrams of Bothal, in penitence for the murder of his brother. Near *Lucker* (324 miles), about 3 miles distant on the right, are the remains of *Bamborough Castle*, recently restored, standing by the sea shore on a rock 150 ft. high. It was a Saxon fortress, built in the 7th century. It was near this point that the heroine Grace Darling risked her life by assisting her father to save the crew of the "Forfarshire." We pass close to the sea, and near *Belford* (327 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), we see *Holy Isle*, with the ruined abbey and castle of *Lindisfarne*, alluded to in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." We next reach **BERWICK UPON TWEED** (342 miles), (*Hotels: Red Lion, King's Arms*), population estimated at 13,265. From the situation of this town on the extreme northern limit of England, and its importance as a fortress in the feudal ages, it possesses a curious history of its own, forming, as it did, an

object of contention between the rival powers of Scotland and England for ages, and through violence, treaty, or treachery, constantly changing the mastery of the one for that of the other. The temporary possessors invariably confirmed to the inhabitants their laws and privileges; and, from long usage, they seem to have been equally indifferent to the supremacy of either. The memory of this state of things has been perpetuated to our own times by the preservation of a separate jurisdiction, and the recognition of the neutral character of the locality, by its invariable mention in proclamations, acts of parliament, &c., after the enumeration of more important divisions of the empire, as the "Town of Berwick upon Tweed."

A considerable portion of the old walls, one of the towers, and some of the gates still remain, but are of course useless for defensive purposes. It was anciently the principal port of Scotland, but the absence of docks, the shifting character of the sands of the estuary, and the increased size of shipping, have driven its trade to more commodious localities. The Tweed has been renowned for the productiveness of its salmon fisheries for centuries; and this fish, preserved in different ways, long formed its principal export; it is now simply packed in ice.

The *Royal Border Bridge*, which carries the railway across the Tweed, about half a mile above the old bridge, is a striking feature in the landscape. The district is conspicuous in the statistical returns for its freedom from crime.

(Edinburgh to Berwick on Tweed, see Route 27).



## ROUTE 37.

LONDON TO CARLISLE  
AND GLASGOW.

406 miles; First class, 70s.; Second class, 51s.; Third class, 33s.

(From London to Crewe 158 miles, see Route 32.)

**ON** leaving Crewe, we see on the right *Bond Hill* and *Mow Cop*, two of the highest hills in Staffordshire, the latter rising to an elevation of 109 ft. After passing *Minshull Vernon* (162 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) we see, on the left, the Cheshire Hills and the mountains of Wales; and, on a clear day, the view extends to those of Derbyshire. We next reach *WINSFORD* (165 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), celebrated for its saltworks, and, shortly afterwards, *HARTFORD* (169 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), near which is *Northwich* also distinguished for its saltworks. Between these places we cross the valley called *Vale Royal*, one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, in which we observe the fine mansion and grounds belonging to Lord Delamere. Leaving *Acton* (172 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) we traverse a fine viaduct, called *Dutton Viaduct*, of 20 arches, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. At *Preston Brook* (176 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is the point of intersection between the *Grand Junction* and *Bridgewater Canals*. Near *Moore* (179 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) we cross the River Mersey over a viaduct of 12 arches, and obtain a view of a beautiful valley richly cultivated, and studded here and there with farm-houses and country seats. We then reach *Warrington* (182 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) (see Route 31), and *Wigan* (195 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles). For the stations and places of interest between this place and Carlisle, see Route 29; for those between Carlisle and Glasgow, see Route 13.

## ROUTE 38.

LONDON TO BRISTOL AND  
SOUTH WALES.

118 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; first class, 20s. 10d.; second, 15s. 8d.

(From London to Slough 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; see Route 34).

**AFTER** leaving Slough, and passing *Maidenhead* (22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), the course of the railway, for a considerable distance, is nearly parallel with that of the Thames, which affords pretty glimpses of villa residences and seats on its banks and the sides of the hills which bound its valley.

The first place of any importance is *READING* (36 miles), the county town of Berkshire, population, 25,045. A pleasant, but irregularly built town, situated just above the junction of the Kennet and the Thames, and partly between them. It is a place of considerable traffic, as the Hungerford and Devizes branch, the Reading and Guildford, and two branches of the London and South-Western lines converge here and join the Great Western main line.

*WANTAGE* (60 miles) was a place of importance during the Anglo-Saxon period, and the birth-place of King Alfred the Great. Bishop Butler, author of "The Analogy of Religion," &c., was also born here. At a short distance, on the left, is *Uffington Castle*, an earthwork attributed to the ancient Britons. Near it is the figure of a white horse, cut out from the side of the chalk-hill. From this figure the valley is called the *Vale of White Horse*. From *SWINDON* (77 miles) a branch goes to *CHELTENHAM*. The prin-

principal stations between Swindon and Bath are Wootton-Bassett ( $82\frac{3}{4}$  miles) and Chippenham ( $93\frac{3}{4}$  miles), both of which are now unimportant places. The former sent two members to Parliament, until disfranchised by the Reform Bill; the latter was a seat of the Kings of Wessex, and is mentioned by ancient chroniclers as the scene of important events in the wars between the Saxons and Danes.

Near Corsham ( $98\frac{1}{4}$  miles) is Corsham Court, the seat of Lord Methuen, celebrated for its collection of pictures. Near Box ( $101\frac{3}{4}$  miles) we enter the Box Tunnel, cut, for a great part of its length, through the great oolite limestone, in such a manner as to require no support from casing. Its width and height are about thirty ft., and its length very nearly two miles.

BATH ( $106\frac{3}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: Amery's, York House, White Hart, White Lion*), population 52,528. This is the most ancient watering-place, in the modern acceptance of the term, in England.

The waters of Bath are traditionally said to owe the discovery of their wondrous qualities to Bladud, an ancient British King, who was suffering from a cutaneous disorder, and who chanced to notice their curative effects upon a herd of swine, which appeared to be similarly affected. The spot was, of course, at that time, a waste, destitute of inhabitants, but the identical spring is said to be that over which a bath-room is erected, in which a statue of King Bladud stands, with an inscription to his honour. Certain it is, that Bath was a Roman station, and that the qualities of its waters were in repute with the Romans, as they called it *Aquæ Solis* or *Aquæ Calidæ*. From the extent and character of the remains found

here, they must have built a large city, with fine temples, extensive baths, and other public buildings. Two of their great military roads—the *Fosseway*, extending from the coast of Devonshire, to the north coast of Lincolnshire, and the great road from London to Wales, called by Romans and Saxons respectively, *Via Julia* and *Akeman Street*—passed through it. No other city in England, it is said, can produce such a collection of local Roman remains as those now deposited in the Museum of the Bath *Literary and Scientific Association*. The city was strongly fortified. For about 150 years after the retirement of the Romans, it remained in the possession of the British inhabitants, who were driven out of it by the Saxons, only after much fighting and the reduction of the city to ruins. The name given to it by the Saxons was *Akeman Ceaster*—the town or castle of invalids. It is at present, from its situation and the elegance of its buildings, one of the most beautiful cities in England. The views from Lansdown, the highest ground in the neighbourhood, at an elevation of 815 ft. above the sea, overlooking the amphitheatrically formed area, in which the old town is situated, are of great extent and beauty. The principal building is the *Abbey Church*, which is of rather late date, having been commenced in 1503 and completed in 1539. It contains monumental works by the famous sculptors Bacon, Flaxman, Nollekens, and Chantrey. There are charitable institutions of various dates, one of which goes back as far as 1180, for the benefit of the sick poor, who resort to Bath for the benefit of its waters. *Victoria Park* was opened by the Queen, then Princess Victoria, in 1830. Beckford's

Tower, built by the author of "Vathek," and once celebrated for the costly collection of objects of art and literature which it contained, is now used as a chapel for Lansdown cemetery. A journey of about 20 minutes brings us to

BRISTOL (118½ miles), (*Hotels: White Lion, Bath, Royal*), population, 154,093. Before Liverpool attained its present importance, this city ranked second to London alone. Like Bath, it was a Roman station, and rose into significance as a sea-port under the Saxons, being at the time of the Conquest, and subsequently, notorious for its importation of slaves to Ireland. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has played an important part in English history. It has always been distinguished for its maritime enterprise. Sebastian Cabot was born here, and hence, in 1497, he sailed with his father upon his voyage of discovery. Newfoundland was colonized from this place, and its merchants have been, for generations, amongst the largest proprietors of estates in the West Indies. The docks, which were opened in 1809, are formed by converting the beds of the Avon, and a branch of the Frome, which here unites with it, into a floating basin, accommodating the largest ships, which ascend the river on the tide; the surplus waters of the Avon being diverted into a new channel prepared for them. The Great Western and the Great Britain, the precursors of the existing fleets of ocean steamers, and the finest specimens of naval architecture of their day, were built here. Besides the West Indian trade, it has an extensive commerce with Newfoundland, West Africa, and in corn and timber; it has also a very large coasting trade.

It has considerable manufactories of glass, earthenware, anchors and chains, and floor-cloths, and large shipbuilding establishments. Regular steamers run to all the ports of the Bristol channel, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Ilfracombe, and other places.

The inhabitants are proud, and with good reason, of their public buildings and institutions, the more ancient of which are in better preservation than most of those of equal age in other places. The CATHEDRAL, the old Church of the Abbey of St. Augustine, is a grand Gothic edifice, founded by Robert Fitzhardinge in 1140, containing many tombs and effigies of his descendants, with many other interesting monuments. Lord Fitzhardinge, the noble owner of Berkeley Castle and its vast estates, which have come to him in unbroken succession from the above, is his chief existing representative. At the west end of the Cathedral, is a beautiful ancient gateway, and the Chapter-House of the Norman period, restored of late years, is particularly worthy of inspection. There are modern monuments to Sterne's "Eliza," Mrs. Draper; and to Lady Hesketh, Cowper's friend, by Bacon; to Southey, by Baily; and a fine figure of Faith, by Chantrey. Not so ancient, but a magnificent building, is the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, on Redcliffe Hill, styled by Camden "the first Parish Church in England." It is interesting in modern times from its connection with Chatterton, who calls it "the pride and glory of the Western londe." It was amongst the muniments of this church that he professed to have found the poems which he published as Rowley's. In the churchyard is a columnar monument to his memory, erected by

public subscription, on which he is represented in the dress of a Blue-coat scholar. The church was built by one of the merchant princes of Bristol, William Canynges, to whom there are two monuments. The late orator and statesman, George Canning, and the well-known diplomatist, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who takes his title from this place, are lineally descended from the above-named William Canynges. Nothing of the period of Gothic architecture to which it belongs, can be more exquisite in its workmanship, or elaborate in its details, than the north porch of this church, which has lately been completely renovated. Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, is buried here. *The Mayor's*, or *Gaunt's Chapel*, so called from its having been founded by an ancient knightly family of that name, and containing many of their memorials, is well worth visiting. In *St. Peter's Church* is buried Savage the poet, who died here while imprisoned for debt. There are other old churches, of which we may particularize the *Temple Church*, the tower of which leans several feet out of the perpendicular.

There are several noble hospitals, and well endowed charitable and educational establishments. Amongst other persons of mark born here, may be mentioned the poet Southey; Hugh Elliot, discoverer of Newfoundland; Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter; Baily, the sculptor; Captain Kater; Colston, Reynolds, and Hannah More, the philanthropist; the Herapaths; Coleridge, the poet and metaphysician; Conybeare the geologist; and Prichard the ethnologist. William Penn embarked here for the New World on his mission of colonization.

Among the principal events in its modern history are the riots of 1831, in which the Mansion-house, Bishop's-palace, three prisons, and upwards of forty private houses were burnt, and many persons killed and wounded. These disturbances arose out of the popular indignation against Sir Charles Wetherell, the Recorder, on account of his opposition to the proposed Reform Bill.

CLIFTON, 1 mile west of Bristol. (*Hotel: Clifton Down*), lies on the north side of the River Avon, and commands charming views of the surrounding country. It enjoys a remarkably mild and balmy atmosphere. It owes much of its importance to its wells, the waters of which are similar to those of Matlock, and are in great repute in all cases of debility and consumption.

The Avon, which winds beneath the town, is spanned by a magnificent suspension-bridge, which formerly crossed the Thames at Hungerford, near Charing-cross.

Within an hour's journey of Bristol are the pleasant seaside watering-places, Portishead, Clevedon, and Weston-super-Mare (placed in order of distance), which are much frequented during the bathing season.

Some miles distant, across the channel, situated on the *Usk*, and easily accessible by steamer, is the busy town of NEWPORT (*Hotels: King's Head, Westgate*), population, 23,249. It has large docks, and exports great quantities of coal and iron, besides doing a considerable import trade in various commodities, and manufacturing iron extensively.

CAERLEON, a small market-town, at a distance from Newport of about 4 miles, is said to have once been the capital of



Wales and became the seat of an archbishopric, soon after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. It was a Roman station of importance, known at different times as *Isca Silurum*, *Isca Legionis Secunda*, and *Isca Colonia*; and, judging from the great number of Roman remains, altars, tesserae, baths, aqueducts, pavements, coins, &c., must have been of considerable extent. A museum has been established, principally for the reception of the antiquities found here. It figures conspicuously in the legends relating to King Arthur, as his metropolis, and the seat of his "ROUND TABLE," which is the name given to the large Roman Amphitheatre, of which the outlines may still be traced, comprising an area of 222 ft. by 192 ft. King Arthur is said to be buried here. It was long a celebrated seat of learning and religion. Further down the channel, to the south-west, is CARDIFF (*Hotels: Cardiff Arms, Angel, White Lion*), population, 32,954.

Situated at the mouth of the small river *Taff*, it has nothing in its general aspect to attract the tourist's attention but its elegant church tower, and the remains of the old castle, which is still occupied by the Marquis of Bute. Previous to the year 1839 all the trade of this place was carried on by means of the old canal and the small vessels for which it was adapted, with the exception of a few colliers which were laden outside; but since that period, magnificent docks of very large extent, have been constructed by the Marquis of Bute, to whom the whole place belongs, which are thronged by ships of the largest size, of all nations, and by means of the railways by which the district is intersected, Cardiff has become the

greatest loading port in the Bristol Channel. The exports consist principally of railway-iron and coals. The prosperity of Cardiff has been reflected upon many of the neighbouring places, which, from the mere villages which they were within the memory of the present generation, have become flourishing and well-populated towns. In 1801, the population of Cardiff itself was only 1018.

The gardens adjoining the castle are open to the public, by permission of the marquis. In the castle are many portraits of the Bute family, and works by Vandyck, Kneller, and others.

In the county of Glamorgan there are many remains of religious edifices and feudal castles, of which the most remarkable are *Mayam* and *Meath Abbeys*, *Caerphilly*, *Neath*, *Swansea* and *Oystermouth Castles*. *Caerphilly* is the nearest of these to Cardiff, and in extent and grandeur, as a ruin, surpasses any other in Wales. Distance from Cardiff about 8 miles. *NEATH* and *SWANSEA* are active sea-port towns, with large copper and iron works in and about them. Near Swansea is the bathing-place called the *Mumbles*, celebrated for its oysters, and around which are some very pretty smaller bays. The most important copper-works in the kingdom are in this district, ores being brought from Cornwall and all parts of the world to this place for smelting, on account of the abundant supply of fuel. Gower, the personal friend of Chaucer, and one of the earliest writers of English verse, is claimed as a native of Swansea.

About 2 miles from Cardiff, prettily situated on a declivity sloping to the bank of the River *Taff*, is *LLANDAFF*, still called a city, as the site of the Cathedral church of the Diocese which bears



its name, but by courtesy only, as it has no positive claims to rank higher than a poor village, although it seems probable that the disposition to build villa residences here, manifested by some of the prosperous traders of the neighbouring town, may finally convert it into a suburb of Cardiff. The cathedral, commenced in 1120 and finished in 1200, is the only attraction. Its prevailing architectural features are early English, but there are certain portions which are Norman.

### ROUTE 39.

#### BRISTOL TO CHEPSTOW, AND GLOUCESTER.

To Ross  $47\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to Gloucester (by this route) 55 miles.

**F**ROM Bristol we cross by rail or steamer to CHEPSTOW (17 miles), (*Hotels: Beaufort Arms, George*), population 3,364; situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the junction of the Wye and Severn, formerly a strongly fortified place of much greater extent. The Castle stands on a cliff rising perpendicularly from the Wye. Its destruction dates from the Civil Wars, during which its garrison made a desperate resistance to Cromwell himself. On the Restoration, Henry Marten, one of those who had sat in judgment upon Charles I. was kept here in confinement more than twenty years and is buried in the church: in which building, amongst the monuments is one of the second Earl of Worcester, of the Beaufort family. The tide rises here to a great height, but it is a place of no great commerce. In the town one of the old gateways remains.

[About 4 miles from Chepstow, by a most picturesque road, are the ruins of TINTERN ABBEY, among the most beautiful and perfect ruins of its kind in England; it was founded in 1131. On the way to Tintern it is usual to leave the carriage at a point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Chepstow, and ascend the *Wynd-cliff*, a hill 970 feet high, on one side of which is a nearly perpendicular precipice. From this elevation a magnificent view is obtained of the valley of the Wye, and the estuary of the Severn. The scenery along the Wye during nearly the whole of its course, is extremely delightful.] Thirty-seven miles from Chepstow is *Grange Court Junction*, where a branch of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles takes us to Ross (*Hotels: Royal, King's Head*), population 3,715. The town stands upon what appears, from the Gloucester side, a gentle slope, but which is, from the Herefordshire side, a rocky precipice overlooking the Wye. The church, occupying the most commanding position in its centre, naturally calls to mind John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," immortalized by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

"Who taught the Heaven-directed  
spire to rise."

The poem goes on to record the various benefits conferred by Kyrle upon the town and neighbourhood: its sanitary condition, and the agreeable promenades in its vicinity being due to his bounty.

The spire of the church has been injured by lightning, at three different times. In the church is a marble monument to Kyrle and others to the Rudhalls and Westfailings, families long settled in the neighbourhood. A curious feature, is the growth of three elm trees within the church in the north aisle, which are said to have sprung

up spontaneously in Kyrle's pew, after the cutting down of some which he had planted in the churchyard. Near the bridge over the Wye, and upon its banks, stands *Wilton Castle*, an old seat of the Grey family, from whose hands it has long since passed, although still giving title to one of their remote descendants.

and from Ross; from the former as from Monmouth by rail (25½ miles), from the latter by carriage (the railway not being completed). Monmouth has a population of 5,783. An ancient gateway and a small remnant of the castle where Henry V. ("Harry of Monmouth,") the conqueror of France, was born remain. The encomium



TINTERN ABBEY.

*Goodrich Court*, about 4 miles from Ross, by road, is the picturesque residence of Colonel Meyrick, rendered famous by the collection of ancient and modern arms, armour, paintings, and antiquities formed here by the late Sir S. R. Meyrick, which visitors are allowed to inspect. A little further down the Wye upon the same bank is *Goodrich Castle*, an extensive ruin, alternately the residence of the Talbot, Pembroke, and Grey families.

MONMOUTH and RAGLAND are equally accessible from Newport

passed upon the town by Fluellen, in Shakespeare's play will be familiar to all readers, "There is good men born in Monmouth, look you;" &c. An early Norman structure has been restored as a distinct church; the parish church of St. Mary is also ancient. About 1½ miles from Monmouth, is *Troy House*, where the cradle and sword of Henry V. are shown. On the opposite side of the Wye, at *Stanton* in the *Forest of Dean*, about 1½ mile from Monmouth, is the *Buck-stone*, a supposed Druidical relic of the rocking-stone order.

RAGLAND (*Hotel : Beaufort Arms*) is a small town 7 miles south-west of Monmouth, which has a station on the same line of railway, the West Midland, from which it is about one mile distant. It is famous for its castle, which the Marquis of Worcester, the celebrated inventor, defended against the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax, after the entire reduction of the rest of Wales, until the imprisonment of Charles I., when he surrendered it, after a siege of ten weeks. The ruins, like those of all the ancestral castles, &c. of the Beaufort family, are carefully preserved from further dilapidation; their extent is considerable and they still bear traces of the taste and munificence of their latest occupants. Lord Raglan, who commanded in the Crimea, chose his title from this place.

Returning to Grange Court Junction, we proceed to GLOUCESTER (55 miles; *Hotels : Bell, Albion, King's Head*), population, 16,512.

Gloucester stands in the centre of the broad and level valley of the Severn, upon an elevation so slight that its site would be scarcely remarked from a distance but for the grand tower of its Cathedral, which is a most conspicuous object for many miles around. It is an old Roman station, was formerly well fortified and retained its walls entire until the Civil War, when it was garrisoned by the parliament, and resisted all the efforts of the king to capture it, which circumstance contributed powerfully to its downfall. At the Restoration the walls were dismantled, but may still be partially traced. The crypt and nave of the CATHEDRAL are Norman, the choir, Lady-chapel, cloisters and tower of

later styles, the latter being the latest addition and the most elegant of its kind in the kingdom. The cloisters are perfect and exceedingly fine, and the carved oak stalls in the choir, the groined and bossed ceilings of the choir and Lady-chapel very admirable. There are many fine ancient monuments, of which the most remarkable are those of Robert Duke of Normandy—his coloured effigy, cross-legged, in Irish oak, and of Edward II., who was brought here for interment after his murder at Berkeley Castle. His effigy, upon an altar-tomb, surmounted by a rich canopy, is of white alabaster, is said to be the earliest specimen of Italian art in England and to be the original of all the existing likenesses of the unfortunate king. There is a statue to Jenner, a native of the county. Before the ancient gateway of the lower entrance to the Cathedral Close is a new monument to Bishop Hooper, upon the exact spot where he was burnt.

*St. Mary de Crypt* is an interesting old church, and there are considerable remains of some of the monastic institutions, Black Friars and Grey Friars, but they are now partially converted into dwellings, warehouses, &c.

Pins, as now made, are said to have been invented here, by John Tilsby, in the reign of Elizabeth, and it was the principal place of their manufacture until about 30 years since, when it was removed to Birmingham.

The Canal, by which large ships come up to the town, is of an average width of 90 feet, minimum depth of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and 16 miles in length, without a lock. Near its entrance, at Sharpness Point ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), is *Berkeley* and its *Castle*, in which Edward II. was murdered, still inhabited by the

direct descendants of the family which then possessed it. In the present year (1870) Parliamentary powers have been obtained for lengthening, widening and deepening the canal to accommodate steamers and other vessels of the largest class. The Severn, above Sharpness Point, is only navigable, for any practical purpose, by barges. As Gloucester is the centre of a great railway and water conveyance system it has a large and increasing trade with the inland towns with which it is so connected.

Within easy reach of Gloucester, by rail, are CHELTENHAM and TEWKESBURY, one being 10 and the other 12 miles distant; the first well known for its mineral waters and beautiful promenades and neighbourhood; and the other for its grand old Norman abbey-church, and store of ancient monuments. Founded by two great Saxon nobles, richly endowed by the great Norman families of Fitz-Hamon and De Clare, whose chief burial-place it became, it was, like Gloucester, one of the few abbeys whose chief wore the mitre, and had a seat in parliament as a peer. The Beauchamp or Warwick sepulchral chapel is a very beautiful piece of architecture, and the ancient stained glass clerestory windows contain some curious and, doubtless, authentic illustrations of baronial costume and armour. There are many very ancient houses, giving a particularly picturesque appearance to the streets of the town, near to which was fought the bloody battle between the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions, which ended in the utter defeat of the latter, and the seating of Edward IV. upon the throne. It was in the town of Tewkesbury, after the battle, that Edward, by his bru-

tility to his captive rival and relative, of the same name, in striking him on the mouth with his mailed hand, gave the signal for his murder to his brothers, the dukes of Gloucester and Clarence—an act fatal to the dynasty which it was intended to establish. Seven years afterwards Clarence, “false, perjured Clarence,” whose “dream” will be remembered by all readers of Shakespeare, was put to death on a charge of treason, brought against him by the very brother for whose advancement he committed this atrocious crime. He is buried in the abbey-church here. The murder of Edward’s own sons by Gloucester placed him, as Richard III., upon the throne; and but a few years afterwards the “sun of York,” which, in the words of the play, had here converted “the winter of the discontent” of his ambitious house into “glorious summer,” set for ever on Bosworth field.

#### ROUTE 40.

#### LONDON TO SALISBURY, EXETER, PLYMOUTH, AND LAND’S-END.

294 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 46s. 6d.;  
2nd, 32s. 10d.; 3rd, 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**F**ROM London to Basingstoke (47 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) see Route 33, reversing the order of the places mentioned. Leaving Basingstoke, we pass several pretty villages and country houses not deserving particular mention, and reach Whitechurch (59 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town with a population estimated at 1,962. Here is a manufactory of paper for Bank of England



notes. We pass, on the right, *Hurstbourne Park*, the residence of the Earl of Portsmouth, and next arrive at *Andover* ( $66\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town of about 5,200 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and, in the neighbourhood, about 2 miles on the left, are the remains of several Roman encampments. Soon after leaving *Andover* we reach *SALISBURY* ( $83\frac{1}{4}$

A legend, common to many large buildings, is current here:—

“As many days as in one year there be,  
So many windows in this church you  
see;

As many marble pillars here appear  
As there are hours throughout the  
fleeting year;

As many gates as moons one here does  
view;

Strange tale to tell! yet not more  
strange than true.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

miles), (*Hotels: Lamb, White Hart, Red Lion*), population, 12,278. It sprung into existence on the founding of a cathedral here in 1215, and the consequent transfer of the episcopal see from *Old Sarum*. Seen from any direction, the eye is immediately caught by the graceful spire of its CATHEDRAL, which is the loftiest in the United Kingdom, being 406 ft., and higher than the cross upon the dome of St. Paul's. It is the pride of the place and county, and is an admirable specimen of early English architecture.

The number of pillars will be accounted for, to those who know the style in which it is built, by the clusters of graceful shafts of small size, usually of Purbeck marble, grouped around the more substantial columns which are the real supports of the edifice. The cathedral is in the form of a Greek cross, and the tower, which supports the spire, rises from the intersection of the choir and nave by the principal transepts. It contains many monuments of bishops and of the old earls of Salisbury. The monument of



Bishop Roger is supposed to be one of the oldest existing of its kind. It has been seriously injured upon two occasions by lightning. The cloisters are very large and exceedingly fine. There are many old gable-ended houses, which give a mediæval appearance to those parts of the town where they are found. Among the modern improvements of Salisbury is the institution recently founded and endowed by Mr. William Blackmore, of London, a native of this place, which is called the *Blackmore Museum*, and is of especial interest to Americans. Mr. Blackmore, being in America during the late civil war, hearing that Messrs. E. G. Squier and Dr. Davis, in order to prevent the dispersion of their collections of American antiquities (the most extensive ever made), had offered them to the Historical Society of New York, and that the price which they demanded was considered too high, purchased them at the price asked, and placed them in the handsome building which he has erected to receive them. To these he has added a great number of primæval antiquities from other sources, and the whole collection is exceedingly instructive to the student of pre-historic times.

Massinger the dramatist, and Dodsworth the antiquary, were natives of Salisbury.

The wonderful structure called by the Saxons *STONEHENGE*, "the hanging stones," of unknown purpose and antiquity, is on Salisbury plain, about 9 miles north of the city; upon the plain are also many ancient burial-places or *tumuli* of various forms.

Old Sarum is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Salisbury, on the Marlborough road. It consists simply of an oval entrenchment, with a

smaller one, corresponding in outline, within it; the area comprised within the larger is about  $27\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

From very early times until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, this place, without houses or inhabitants, returned two members to Parliament, while some of the great centres of industry and population, such as Birmingham and Manchester, sent none. It was the most flagrant example of a "rotten borough."

WILTON ( $86\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is celebrated for its carpet manufacture. In the neighbourhood is *Wilton House*, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, where Sir Philip Sidney composed his "Arcadia." A few miles farther, on the right, is *Wardour Castle*, the residence of Lord Arundel of Wardour. During the civil war a force of 25 men held the fortress against 1300 of the Roundheads. *Semley* ( $101\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is the station for *Shaftesbury*, which formerly contained a nunnery, reputed one of the richest in the kingdom. *Sherborne* ( $118\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population, in 1861, 5523. The church was a cathedral until the see was changed to Old Sarum, in the year 1075. Near the town is the *Castle*, the seat of Lord Digby, formerly the property of Sir Walter Raleigh. *YEOVIL* ( $123\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is celebrated for its manufacture of gloves. *CREWKERNE* (128 miles) is a small manufacturing town, situated in a pleasant valley. It has a handsome Gothic church, the interior of which is profusely decorated with carved wood-work. A few miles beyond *Chard* ( $131\frac{1}{2}$  miles) we have a beautiful view—on the left, extending to the English Channel; and, on the right, the prospect reaches as far as the Bristol Channel. *MONIXON* ( $154\frac{3}{4}$  miles), is celebrated for its lace

manufacture, which has, however, considerably declined of late years. We next arrive at **EXETER** ( $171\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Clarence, New London*), the county town of Devon, a city and bishop's see; having access to the coast by means of a canal 5 miles long, commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, but subsequently lengthened and deepened, so as to permit vessels of considerable size to come up to the city. It has no special manufacture. Exeter is very picturesquely situated on the banks of the Exe, and has been a place of importance from early British times. It has still, in its buildings, many indications of its antiquity. Its principal feature is its **CATHEDRAL**, built upon the site of an older one which was destroyed by King Stephen. Commenced in 1280, the choir was finished in 1318, and the nave in 1327. It consists of a nave, with two side aisles, two short transepts, under the two low Norman towers, a choir, ten oratories or chapels, and the *Chapter House*. The whole building, from east to west, is 408 feet in length. The western front is ornamented with niches and elegantly carved effigies of saints and kings, and its *façade* is one of the most striking in the kingdom. The Chapter-house is a beautiful building, with a handsome oak ceiling, and contains the Cathedral library. Amongst other ancient documents preserved here is the original Exon Domesday Book, and the charter of King Stephen. In the north tower is the "Peter Bell," weighing 12,500 lbs., and a clock of curious and antique construction; in the south tower is a peal of 11 bells, the power of which may be judged from the fact that the tenor weighs 2,000 lbs. The interior is very fine; and the effect of the

Early English clustered columns of the nave, with their pointed arches supporting the stone roof, is very impressive. The screen, which separates the nave from the choir, is of exquisite workmanship and universally admired.

The tourist will observe the remains of the *Castle of Rougemont*, said to have been built by William the Conqueror upon the site of an older fortress. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here. There are several public buildings, and a Park, named after the present Queen.

Cardinal Langton; Sir T. Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Hudson, the master of Reynolds; Joanna Southcote; and the late Sir William Follett, whose statue is in Westminster Abbey, were natives of this place; and the late Dr. Henry Philpotts, a man of mark in his day, the election of whose successor, Dr. Temple, has recently caused so great a commotion among churchmen, was for a very long period its Bishop.

After leaving Exeter, we see, on the left, beyond *Exminster* ( $175\frac{1}{2}$  miles), *Powderham Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Devon, surrounded by a park of 10 miles in circumference. Here, it is said, William III. passed a night while on his way to London, after the revolution of 1688.

**DAWLISH** ( $183\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: London, York*) is one of the most delightful watering-places in England. The scenery inland, and the views along the coast, are alike in the highest degree attractive. The next station is **TEIGNMOUTH** ( $186\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Royal, Queen's, Devon Arms*), population 6,022. This is also a much frequented watering-place, and a town of great antiquity. The climate, like that of Dawlish, is

remarkably mild, and well suited to invalids, numbers of whom resort to it. Near Teignmouth is a wooden bridge of 34 arches, said to be the longest in England. At **NEWTON JUNCTION** (191½ miles) there is a branch to **TORQUAY**, 6 miles distant, a noted place of resort for consumptive patients. It was at Newton that the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) made his first proclamation after landing in England at the invitation of the Parliament. **TOTNESS** (200¼ miles) is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, on the river Dart. We see the ruins of its ancient walls and castle. At a distance of two miles, on the left, are the fine remains of *Berry Pomeroy Castle*, the property of the Duke of Somerset. After passing Totness we proceed through a tract of country called *Dartmoor Forest*; the greater part is now under cultivation, and presents an exceedingly pleasing prospect. We find nothing worthy of particular mention before arriving at

**PLYMOUTH** (224¼ miles), (*Hôtels: Royal, Commercial, Globe*), population 62,600. Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, with their suburbs, may be treated as one town, being as intimately united as London, Westminster, Southwark, and Lambeth; although, since the Reform Bill, Devonport and Stonehouse, exceeding Plymouth in population, have been incorporated, and, like it, return two members to Parliament. Plymouth is the easternmost of the three, at the head of the Sound, and is the commercial port, while the principal Government establishments are situated in Devonport. The harbour comprehends the sound and its various arms. The estuary of the Tamar, called *Hamouaze*, forms a

harbour 15 fathoms deep at low tide, and four miles long, for war ships; and the estuary of the Plym., chiefly used by merchant ships, transports, &c., is another, called *Cutwater*, capable of accommodating an immense number of vessels. Stretching across the entrance of the sound is a magnificent *Breakwater*, a mile in length, commenced in 1812; it has cost an enormous sum, but the protection to the harbour which it affords is invaluable. In the middle of the Sound is *Drake's or Nicholas Island*, strongly fortified. In the town is the citadel, and about it are imposing fortifications which for years have been undergoing extension upon a very large scale. In or near Stonehouse are the *Royal Naval Hospital*, the *Royal Military Hospital*, the *Marine Barracks*, and the magnificent *Victualling Yard*, on Cremill Point. The nucleus of Devonport is the *Dockyard*, with all its accessories as at Portsmouth; first established by William III. At *Mount Wise* are the residences of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Port-Admiral. There are many public buildings worthy of notice, but we must direct attention to some of the more attractive localities in the neighbourhood, first of which is *Mount Batten*, a promontory which narrows the entrance of the Catwater from the Sound, from which a very extensive prospect is obtained; *Mount Edgcombe* (the residence of the Earl who bears that title), whose natural beauties are too far-famed to require more than passing mention; the romantic scenery of *Ivy-bridge*, already passed on the road, therefore readily accessible by railway; and the great undulating table-land of *Dartmoor*, covered with isolated granitic rocks called *Tors*, and from whose morasses,

spring most of the small rivers which flow through the beautiful and fertile valleys of the county.

There is a breed of small ponies peculiar to Dartmoor; the county has a famous race of cattle and sheep; and Devonshire "clouted cream" is an especial luxury, which will infallibly be placed before the tourist unasked for, and which we may say, "*crede experto*," he need not be afraid to try. The country is also celebrated for cider, which it largely exports.

Fourteen miles from Plymouth is the EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, erected upon the Eddystone rock by Smeaton (commenced in 1756), which has resisted all the tempests that have since assailed it. Its two predecessors, the earliest of which was commenced in 1696, had been destroyed, one in a hurricane, the other by fire.

53 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles beyond Plymouth, is TRURO, considered the capital of Cornwall, population, 11,337. It has a considerable trade in tin and copper ore. FALMOUTH is 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Truro, on a branch line. (*Hotels: Royal, Green Bank*), population, 14,485. It is a considerable sea-port, with a commodious harbour, the entrance to which is defended by *Pendennis* and *St. Maur's* castles. Before the rise of Southampton, Falmouth was the principal mail-packet station, and its harbour has been selected by the general consent of merchants as one of those at which ships chartered for orders as to a port of discharge, may call to receive them; it is therefore constantly thronged with ships of all nations.

From Marazion Road Station, a few miles before reaching Penzance, is a fine view of *St. Michael's Mount*, rising above the level of the sea to the height of 250 ft. The building upon its

summit is formed from the remains of one of the earliest seats of Christianity in Britain, as it is asserted that St. Keyne made a pilgrimage to it in 490. The monastery was subject, from the reign of Edward the Confessor, to that of Edward III., to the Abbey of St. Michael, on the coast of Normandy, which occupies a very similar position. Portions of it have been castellated, and it has been for two centuries a seat of the St. Aubyn family. At high water it can be reached by boat, and at low water by a narrow stone causeway, which connects it with the mainland. This is presumed to be the *Ictis* of Diodorus Siculus, described as the tin depôt and mart of the Britons. From the time of the reputed visit of the Archangel Michael in 495, it was regarded with great veneration for centuries. From its commanding position, in later times, it has a military history connected with the wars of the Roses; with Perkin Warbeck, who left his wife here for her security; with the Cornish rebellion under Humphry Arundel; and with the civil war in the time of Charles I. The island is about a mile in circumference.

The line skirts the coast from Marazion, a small town, to PENZANCE, the terminal station of the railway. (*Hotels: Queen's, Western*), population, 9,414; the most westerly town in England. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, and sacked by Fairfax during the civil war in 1646. It is the great nursery of Cornish fishermen, and their operations are not confined to the neighbouring waters, but extended as far as the Isle of Man, the coasts of Ireland, and in fact, wherever a field of profitable enterprise presents itself, as regards herrings, pilchards,



or mackerel. Their time is occupied much as follows: in fishing for mackerel in January and February, off the coast of Devonshire; and in March, April, and part of May, off Mount's Bay and Land's End; herring fishing in the end of May, June, and July, in St. George's Channel; pilchard fishing off Mount's Bay, in the end of July, August, and September; pilchard and mackerel fishing, and occasional herring fishing off St. Ives, in October, November, and the beginning of December.

In the neighbourhood are many of the most remarkable monuments connected with the ancient worship of the country: the circle of stones called the *Merry Maidens*, the *Pipers*, and the celebrated *Logan*, or *Rocking Stone*, which has acquired additional notoriety since, some years ago, it was hurled from its place out of pure mischief, by a certain lieutenant of the royal navy, and replaced by him with the aid of dockyard tackle, at his own expense. The skill and ingenuity, to say nothing of money expended upon this freak, can only be properly estimated by seeing the enormous block as restored to its lofty position. Within easy drives are *Botallack* copper mine, worked to a considerable distance under the sea; and the *Land's-End*, the most westerly point of the mainland of England, the rocky scenery of which is very wild and beautiful.

The strange names of places throughout this region will have naturally struck the stranger. They are derived from the old Cornish language, closely allied to the Armorican of Brittany, and the Cymric of the Welsh. The last person believed to have spoken it, was Dolly Pentreath, of Mousehole, near Penzance, who died in

1777, aged 102. It will be noticed that the English dialect spoken here is still peculiar.

## ROUTE 41.

### LONDON TO LEICESTER, DERBY, LEEDS AND BRADFORD.

(By Midland Railway.)

212½ miles; 1st class, 33s. 9d.;  
2nd, 25s. 3d.; 3rd, 15s. 10½d.



LEAVING London by the Midland Railway from St. Pancras Station, the first place of consequence at which we stop is BEDFORD (47 miles), (*Hotels: Swan, George*), population, 13,413. It is situated on both banks of the *Ouse*, and is a place of great antiquity, supposed to be the *Bedicanford* mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*. It contains six churches, of which the best worth notice are those dedicated to St. Paul and St. Peter, and a considerable number of charitable and educational institutions called the "*Bedford Charities*." John Bunyan was born at *Elstow*, a village about a mile distant, and in the county prison he composed his "*Pilgrim's Progress*." There is a considerable trade here in corn, malt and timber. The manufacture of lace and straw-plaiting are also sources of industry to a great part of the population. (Branch lines go from Bedford to Cambridge, Bletchley and Oxford). Near *Wellingborough* (63½ miles) are some medicinal springs, and it is said that Charles I. and his Queen spent a summer here in order to obtain the benefit of them. On the right, near KETTERING (70½ miles, is



*Boughton House*, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, containing a valuable collection of paintings. MARKET HARBOUROUGH (81½ miles), (*Hotels: Three Swans, Angel*) is much resorted to during the hunting season. Charles I. fixed his head quarters here before the Battle of Naseby. LEICESTER (97½ miles), (*Hotels: Bell, Stag*; population, 70,000) is an important manufacturing town on the River Soar, and is a principal station on the Midland line. It is pleasantly situated, is a clean well-paved town, and contains some very good buildings, the principal of which are the *Assembly Rooms, Theatre, New and Temperance Halls* and some fine ecclesiastical structures. Its principal manufactures are woollens, hosiery, gloves, cotton and boots and shoes. It is also the centre of a famous agricultural and sheep-farming district. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a city during the Saxon Heptarchy, and is rich in historical associations. It was here that Richard III. passed the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, and his remains are buried in a Franciscan convent which then stood near St. Martin's church. Cardinal Wolsey died in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis (now in ruins).

In the reign of Henry V. a parliament was held here, and of the castle, which occupied a large space now known as the *Newarke*, the Hall is still entire, and contains the Assize Courts.

The celebrated divine Robert Hall was for a long time the pastor of St. Mary's, and was born at Arnesby, in the neighbourhood. Five miles distant is *Bradgate Park*, the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* (17 miles from Leicester) contains the ruins of a fine castle, the chief incidents

connected with which are treated in Scott's historical novel of "Ivanhoe." Leaving Leicester, we next reach LOUGHBOROUGH (110½ miles), (*Hotels: King's Head, Bull*), population, 12,000, noted for its manufactures of lace, hosiery and bonnets. *Charnwood Forest*, distant about six miles from this place, is famed for its splendid views, and the wild luxuriance of its vegetation. It is here that a body of the Cistercian brotherhood established themselves at the commencement of the present century, and their monastery of Saint Bernard is noted for its hospitality and the kind reception at all times accorded to visitors. Shortly afterwards we pass TRENT (116¼ miles). A branch line leads to Nottingham and Lincoln (see Route 36). NOTTINGHAM (125 miles), (*Hotels: Maypole, Flying Horse*), population, 76,000, is built on the north bank of the Lene, and occupies a rocky eminence overlooking the rich valley of the Trent. It is an important manufacturing town, the staple trade being lace and hosiery. It has also flax mills, dye-works, and breweries. In the ancient part of the town the streets are narrow and irregular, several of the latter being built in terraces, one above the other, the ground floors of the houses at the top overlooking the roofs of those at the bottom.

The principal public buildings are the Exchange, Town Hall, Mechanics' Hall, County Hall, Infirmary, Theatre and Cavalry Barracks. There are some fine churches and a spacious market-place.

William the Conqueror built a castle here which was dismantled during the Protectorate, and at the Restoration the ancient fortress was replaced by the present edifice, which belonged to the Duke

of Newcastle. It was burnt during the Reform Bill riots, and is now in ruins. Henry Kirke White is buried here, and in Hucknall church (7 miles distant) are the remains of Lord Byron.

[NEWSTEAD ABBEY, formerly the residence of Byron, is near *Linby*, a station on the railway between Nottingham and Mansfield, 9½ miles from the former place. It is said to have passed into the hands of a person who rarely accords permission to strangers to visit the building and grounds. External views of them may be had from various points in the vicinity.]

Proceeding on our way along the main line, we presently reach DERBY (126½ miles), (*Hotels: Royal, Midland, King's Head*), population, 45,000, situated on the banks of the Derwent, and forming the grand junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway. It is finely placed on a level, fertile plain, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

The streets are remarkably clean and well paved, and contain some fine buildings. All Saints' church is a splendid structure. The staple manufacture is throwing silk, introduced from Italy early in the 18th century, the silk mill erected in 1718 being the first and largest of the kind in England. It has also manufactures of cotton, lace, hosiery, lead, porcelain (for which it is famous), jewellery, flint spar, marble, &c.

It has a splendid arboretum and recreation ground. The Free Grammar School is one of the oldest English foundations, dating from 1162. Derby was the farthest place in England to which Charles Stuart, the Pretender, advanced. It gives the title of earl to the Stanley family, and was the birth-place of Flamsteed the astronomer,

Dr. Darwin (who founded the Philosophical Society), Linacre, and Richardson the novelist.

Soon after our departure from Derby we pass *Ambergate Junction* (137¼ miles), where tourists generally leave for the neighbourhood of the *Peak*. (A branch goes to Manchester by way of Matlock-Bath and Buxton.) We pass in succession several stations and places of no particular note; amongst others, *Chesterfield* (151¼ miles), a town of nearly 11,000 inhabitants, deriving its prosperity partly from its cotton and other manufactures, partly from the mines in the neighbourhood; *Normanton* (190½ miles), where three lines—the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the North Eastern—meet, and *Woodlesford* (193½ miles), near which is *Temple Newsam House*, where Darnley, husband of Marie Stuart, was born. Here is a good collection of paintings. We shortly afterwards reach LEEDS (*Hotels: Queen's, Great Northern, White Horse*), population, 207,165. The principal buildings are the *Town Hall*, one of the handsomest and most commodious in the kingdom, the *Commercial Buildings*, and the *Infirmery*. There is an excellent *Grammar School* and a *Mechanics' Institute*, with a good library. Although for many centuries the centre of a great trade in wool and its fabrics, and having sent a representative to Cromwell's Parliament, it is only since the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, that Leeds has arrived at the dignity of a parliamentary borough. The woollen manufactures of Leeds, from the coarsest and commonest shawls, blankets, &c., to the finest cloth, are known all over the world. Every process, from the cleansing and carding of the wool to the dyeing of the finished pro-

duction, is performed here; there are also enormous establishments for the production of machinery, canvas and linen manufactories, and many other important branches of industry, which supply employment for its large population. The improvements of so wealthy a place have naturally kept pace with the rapid increase of population, and are, therefore, nearly all of recent date.

At no great distance by rail from Leeds, are the great industrial towns of *Halifax*, *Huddersfield*, and *Rochdale*. As these are all, though nominally old, essentially new places, and more likely to attract merely business men than tourists, we are content simply to indicate their proximity. The family of Byron were lords of the manor of Rochdale for more than two centuries, until 1823, when it was sold by Lord Byron, the poet.

[Eighteen miles from Leeds, by the North-Eastern Railway, is HARROGATE (*Hotels: Granby, Dragon, Queen's*), celebrated for its mineral springs, some of which were discovered in 1576. It is a place of considerable resort. Eleven miles farther on, by the same line, is RIPON (*Hotels: Unicorn, Crown and Anchor*), a town of considerable antiquity; population, 6,250. It has a fine *Cathedral*, and other public buildings. Three miles from the town is *Studley Royal*, the seat of Earl de Grey. In the pleasure grounds are the ruins of FOUNTAINS ABBEY, said to be the most perfect monastic structure in England. It was founded in 1204. It is built in the best style of Gothic architecture. The tower and external walls are all standing. Near the abbey is an old mansion called Fountains Hall, built in 1611, with materials taken from the abbey. The grounds

are open every day except Saturday.

About three miles from Harrogate is *Knaresborough*, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nidd. Its *Castle*, of which only the tower and a few fragments of the walls remain, was erected shortly after the Conquest, and was occupied at one time by Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II.; and after 1331 by John of Gaunt. Richard II. was imprisoned here. It was dismantled under the Commonwealth. *St. Robert's Chapel* is a cavern in the cliff on the bank of the Nidd, opposite the Castle. Its roof is carved, and there are some curious Gothic designs on the altar. Near it is the *Dropping Well*, the water from which will petrify, by degrees, anything subjected to its action. About a mile distant is *St. Robert's Cave*, where the skeleton of Clark, murdered by Eugene Aram (see Lord Lytton's novel of that title), was discovered many years after the event. The corn market at Knaresborough is the largest in Yorkshire.]

Two miles from Leeds we see, close by the railway, *Kirkstall Abbey*, founded in the 12th century by one of the Lacy family. The tower, one of the gateways, some broken walls, and the remains of the chapter house, are the sole remnants of this once beautiful structure. Nothing worthy of mention is observed till we arrive at BRADFORD (212½ miles), (*Hotels: Victoria, George, Talbot*), population 106,218.

[From *Apperley*, 7¼ miles from Leeds, a branch line extends to *Ben Rhydding* and

ILKLEY (10 miles), at both of which are celebrated water-cure establishments. Five miles from Ilkley, by carriage road, is BOLTON PRIORY, one of the finest ruins in

England, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Wharfe. The nave of the Priory Church is used as a Parish Church. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who has a hunting seat close by the priory. About a mile distant is the *Strid*, a channel of barely 5 ft. in width, through which the Wharf rushes with great violence. Many years ago the then heir to the estate, called "the boy of Egremond," in attempting to spring across, was checked by his dog, which he was leading in a leash, and fell to rise no more. The incident is the subject of Rogers' "Boy of Egremond."]

Bradford was simply a market town until the year 1847, when it received a charter of incorporation. It is one of the most rapidly increasing manufacturing towns in Yorkshire. The woollen and worsted stuff manufactories employ several thousand hands, and there are cotton mills, manufactories of combs, and machinery, and extensive ironworks and foundries which also employ a very great number more. The corporation has devoted considerable sums to street improvements and sanitary arrangements, and the town has a clean and pleasant appearance. The increase in value of property here, of late years, is enormous. The historian of the place, writing in 1866, says, "land recently sold at £16 per square yard, could, within the last 20 years, have been bought for 7s. 6d."

In 1812 riots took place here in consequence of the introduction of some novel machinery, and such excesses were committed as led to the execution of 17 persons. In the parish church is a monument to Mr. Abraham Balme, of Bradford, by Flaxman, and an inscription to William Scoresby,

D.D., in his youth a seaman, and an explorer of the Arctic regions, and afterwards an author. He was for some time vicar of the parish, and died in 1857.


## ROUTE 42.

### LONDON TO MATLOCK-BATH, ROWSLEY (for CHATSWORTH) AND BUXTON.

To Rowsley (149 miles): 1st class, 27s. 4d.; 2nd, 20s. 6d.; 3rd, 12s. 4d.

To Buxton (193½ miles): 1st class, 30s.; 2nd, 22s. 3d.; 3rd, 13s. 7d.

(The route between London and Ambergate Junction is given in Route 40).

UITTING the main line, we arrive at MATLOCK-BATH (143½ miles), (*Hotels: New Bath, Old Bath, Temple*), seated in a romantic situation, on the steep acclivity of a mountain rising from the banks of the Derwent. It owes its celebrity to its medicinal springs and the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. It is a favourite resort of invalids, for whom ample accommodation is provided. The most striking objects of interest are the *High Tor* (which rises to a height of 396 ft.), and *Masson Rocks*. The caverns, with which the locality abounds, are interesting alike to the tourist and the geologist. They contain fine stalactites, and crystallizations of unequalled richness. The "Romantic Rocks," a series of masses and fragments of rocks torn asunder, are well worthy of a visit. About 2¼ miles beyond Rowsley Station, on the way to Buxton, is HADDON HALL,



standing on a bold eminence on the Wye, and affording a complete picture of an ancient baronial residence. Built in the reign of Edward III., it soon after the Conquest passed into the Vernon family, the last male descendant of which, "the king of the Peak," died in the 7th year of Elizabeth, and Haddon came by marriage into the possession of the family of Manners, of which the Duke of Rutland is the representative.

Passing Matlock, we reach ROWSLEY (149 miles), where there is an excellent hotel. In the immediate neighbourhood is

CHATSWORTH, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire. It was among the domains given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, his natural son. The present building was nearly completed by the first Duke of Devonshire, but a wing was added by the late duke. The gardens are among the most celebrated in the kingdom. The grand conservatory is 300 ft. long by 145 ft. wide, and comprises an area of about an acre. It was constructed under the superintendence of the late Sir Joseph Paxton. Eight acres are laid out in pleasure grounds, and twelve used for the production of fruit and vegetables. The park is nine miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The old house of Chatsworth was, for 13 years, the prison of Mary Queen of Scots. A delightful excursion may be made from Matlock to *Dove Dale*, distant 13 miles, where the scenery is of the most romantic description; *Ashbourne Hall*, where the Pretender spent a night in 1745; and *Mayfield*, where is situated the cottage in which Moore composed "*Lalla Rookh*."

After visiting Chatsworth, the tourist may return to Rowsley

station, and from thence proceed by rail to BUXTON (193½ miles), (*Hotels: Palace, St. Ann's, Old Hall Family*), population 2,000. This fashionable watering-place is 33 miles north-west of Derby, and lies 900 ft. above the sea, in a deep valley surrounded by hills and moors, which have been tastefully planted. Buxton has for 300 years been celebrated for its calcareous springs, tepid (82° F.) and cold, and its chalybeate springs.

The public baths are numerous, and are fitted up with every attention to the convenience of visitors.

The *Crescent* at Buxton is an extensive and elegant structure, comprising two hotels, a library, assembly rooms, &c., and was erected by the fifth Duke of Devonshire at a cost of £120,000.

The public walks are laid out with much taste, and the environs abound with natural curiosities and romantic scenery. Half-a-mile distant is *Poole's Hole*, a cavern of considerable dimensions, in which are some curious stalactites, and *Diamond Hill*, famous for its crystals. *Aledge*, one of the highest summits in the Peak, is about three miles from the town, and rises 1,000 ft. above the level of the *Crescent*.

## ROUTE 43.

### THE LAKE DISTRICT.



TOUR through the Lake District, as generally understood, is a more serious undertaking than the traveller, accustomed to pass rapidly from point to point casting hurried glances



around him, usually anticipates. The most concise of the local guide-books, taking the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway (Route 29) as the basis of operations, partitions it into four excursions from as many starting points—Lancaster, Bowness, Penrith, and Keswick; stating that each may be accomplished in from three to six days, meaning always at tolerable speed. These routes may be infinitely varied, and as each visitor is probably influenced in his choice of them by associations or fancies of his own, they serve rather to indicate localities of interest, than to determine any undeviable course. In the space available here, it would be idle to expatiate upon the beauties of any particular spots, which, it is presumed, are sufficiently known by previous report to those who are induced to visit them. The general features of the scenery are quiet lakes with picturesque islets, in secluded valleys surrounded with mountains, "the forms of which," says Wordsworth, in his "Scenery of the Lakes," "are endlessly diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in simple majesty, abrupt and precipitous, or soft and elegant. In magnitude and grandeur they are individually inferior to the most celebrated of those in some other parts of the island; but in the combinations which they make, towering above each other, or lifting themselves in ridges like the waves of a tumultuous sea, and in the beauty and variety of their surfaces and colours, they are surpassed by none." The shores of the lake differ in character as much as the mountains; in one part formed by abrupt declivities, in others by sloping lawns, and rich woods or meadows lying between them and the hills. In the smaller valleys are

limpid streams, the feeders of the lakes; here widening into the lesser pieces of water called Tarns, there tumbling over precipices, relieving the otherwise unbroken silence by the sound of their rushing or falling waters. There is nothing to remind us of the busy life so lately left, but the perfect contrast.

WINDERMERE (*Hotel: the Windermere*.) may be reached from London by the North-Western Railway to Kendal (see Route 29), and then by branch line, the whole distance being 260½ miles. The distance from Kendal to Windermere is 8½ miles. Fares from London, 1st class, 46s. 9d.; 2nd, 34s. 3d. Windermere, the largest and most beautiful of the lakes, is usually the first visited from Windermere station through BOWNESS (*Hotels: Royal, Crown*), which is the chief steamboat station on it. From the heights round this spot the most comprehensive views of the Lake may be obtained. Amongst the villas in the neighbourhood is *Elleray*, the property of the late Professor Wilson, and in the churchyard is buried Bishop Watson, author of the "Apology for the Bible." A frequent excursion is from Bowness by steamer to the Ferry Hotel on the opposite shore of the Lake, and thence by coach to *Hawkshead* and *Coniston*. Near the Ferry Hotel is a pleasure house called *The Station*, commanding a very fine view. The Lake is 11 miles long, 1 mile broad, and 240 ft. deep.

About a mile from the Ferry is *Esthwaite Water*, a small lake two miles long and a third of a mile broad, with many handsome villas round it. Its surplus waters flow into Windermere by a small stream called the *Causey*. At the head of this water stands *Hawkshead*, a small town with an ancient church,

and a school at which the two Wordsworths were educated.

CONISTON is a village near the lake of that name. The latter is 6 miles long, half a mile broad, and 160 ft. deep. The scenery round the upper part is very grand, taking in the *Old Man*, 2,633 ft. high, and *Wetherlam*, 2,400 ft.

Another excursion is from Bowness to Newby Bridge at the foot of the Lake, by steamer, with which can be combined a visit to FURNESS ABBEY, should it not be

Queen's), a town of 1,603 inhabitants, frequently chosen from its beautiful situation as a starting point by excursionists. It is said to derive its name from that given to it by the Romans, "*Amabilis Situs*" ("a delightful situation"). In the church is a stained glass memorial window to Wordsworth, presented by a number of his English and American admirers. Upon *Stock Gill*, a tributary of the Rothay, which runs through the valley, at a very short distance



HEAD OF LAKE WINDERMERE.

intended to make it from Ulverston. On *Finsthwaite Fell*, distant about three quarters of a mile from the hotel at Newby Bridge, where the key of it may be obtained, is a very high tower which commands an extensive view.

A short distance from Low-wood Hotel, near the upper and broadest part of the lake, where passengers land, is *High Skelgill*, from the heights of which may be seen a prospect, of which Professor Wilson says, "that there is not such another in all England."

About one mile from the head of Windermere Lake is AMBLESIDE (Hotels: *Salutation*, *Waterhead*,

from the town, is a broken waterfall, 70 ft. high. From various heights in the neighbourhood are fine views, and not far distant are the villages of *Rydal* and *Grasmere*, with their respective small lakes.

RYDAL MOUNT was for many years the residence of Wordsworth; and he lies buried in Grasmere churchyard. *Allen Bank*, and the *Nab* at Grasmere, were both for some time occupied by him, and the latter subsequently by De Quincey, the English opium-eater, and then by Hartley Coleridge, who is buried near the poet.

KESWICK (Hotels: *Keswick*, *Royal Oak*), which is 14 miles

from Ambleside, is the usual stopping place for tourists intending to visit DERWENTWATER. This lake is, by many persons who admire the ruder aspects of nature, preferred for its surrounding scenery to Windermere. It is about half a mile from Keswick, and has three principal islands, together with the "floating island" as it is called,

*terdale*, from which the ascent of *Helvellyn* (3,055 feet) may be made; *Cockermouth*, Wordsworth's birth-place; *Wastwater*; *Ullswater*, on which there is a steamer; and *Airey Force*, another fine waterfall. *Skiddaw* (3,022 ft.) can be easily ascended from Keswick, and the views obtained during the ascent, and from the sum-



RYDAL MOUNT.

which only appears periodically. Greta Hall, near Keswick, was the residence of Southey. From an eminence on the Ambleside Road, called *Castlerigg*, a favourite spot of the poet Gray, we have a view of the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, and the Derwent connecting them. Excursions are made from Keswick to the *Vale of St. John*; to *Lodore* (where the tourist will see the waterfall immortalised in Southey's poem) and *Borrowdale*; *Scale Force*, one of the loftiest waterfalls of the district; *Buttermere* and *Crummock Water*; *Pat-*


*mit*, are unsurpassed by any other landscape in the kingdom.

From *Wastdale*, near the foot of *Wastwater*, the tourist may reach the summit of *Scarfell Pikes*, (3,160 ft.) the highest point in England.

## ROUTE 44.

LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE,  
ELY, NORWICH, AND  
YARMOUTH.

146 miles; (*express*) 1st class, 30s.;  
2nd, 20s.; *return-tickets, avail-  
able for two days*, 1st class, 47s. 6d.;  
2nd, 36s. 6d.

 NE mile from Bishops-  
gate-street Station is  
*Mile End*, near which  
we see, on the left,  
*Victoria Park*. At *Park Station*  
(9½ miles) a branch-line of 3 miles  
leads to *Edmonton*, (famed for the  
exploit of "John Gilpin,") and  
*Enfield*, where the Government  
have established a factory for  
small arms. Near *Ponder's End*  
(11¾ miles), on the right, is *Wal-  
tham Abbey*, where Harold, the  
last of the Saxon kings, was buried  
after the battle of Hastings. At  
a short distance from *Waltham*,  
on the left, is *Waltham Cross*, one  
of the fifteen beautiful crosses  
erected by Edward I. in memory  
of his queen, Eleanor. Not far  
distant are the Government pow-  
der mills. *Cheshunt* (16¼ miles)  
is noted as the place where Richard  
Cromwell died. The manor was  
once in the possession of Cardinal  
Wolsey. From *Broxbourne* (19  
miles) there is a branch of 7 miles  
to *Ware* and *Hertford*. The next  
place of interest is *Audley End*  
(43½ miles), near which, on the  
right, we observe the beautiful  
mansion of Lord Braybrooke. It  
contains some good pictures, and  
a large aviary. Near *Chesterford*  
(47½ miles) an ancient Roman  
villa and other antiquities have  
been discovered; also several  
Roman remains near *Shelford* (54¼

miles); soon after passing which  
we reach

CAMBRIDGE (57½ miles. *Ho-  
tels: Bull, Hoop, Red Lion*), po-  
pulation, 26,361. The second  
great university of England, of  
considerable antiquity, and, like  
Oxford, assuming the regular  
form of a university only in the  
thirteenth century. There are  
seventeen colleges, each of which  
furnishes members of the general  
controlling body of the university,  
whilst retaining its own special  
rules, like those of Oxford. There  
are three terms: Michaelmas  
or October Term, from October 1  
to December 16; Lent, or Janu-  
ary Term, from January 13, to  
Friday before Palm Sunday; and  
Easter, or Midsummer Term, be-  
ginning on the Friday after Easter-  
day, and ending on Commence-  
ment-day, the last Tuesday but  
one in June. The general con-  
stitution and government much  
resemble those of Oxford, as well  
as the sources of income and re-  
muneration of the professors.  
Every student must have com-  
pleted nine terms' residence,  
during two-thirds of each full  
term, before he can take his  
degree. The degrees conferred  
are those of Bachelor and Master  
of Arts, Bachelors and Doctors  
in Divinity, Law, Physic, and  
Music. The Church of England  
test is still requisite here, as at  
Oxford. Honours are ranged  
under triposes. The three classes  
of merit in the Mathematical  
Tripos are Wranglers, Senior,  
and Junior Optimes; the first  
man being Senior Wrangler.  
The Classical Tripos has three  
classes, the first successful candi-  
date on the list being termed the  
Senior Classic, and so on. Since  
1848 other triposes have been  
established. The subjects of ex-  
amination in the Moral Sciences



Tripes, in which honours may be taken, are Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, and the Laws of England; the subjects in the Natural Sciences Tripos include Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy. The colleges are, *St. Peter's, Clare, Pembroke, Caius, Trinity Hall, Corpus Christi, King's, Queen's, Catherine, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalene, Trinity, Emmanuel, Sidney, Sussex, and Downing*; of which *St. Peter's*, founded in 1257, is the most ancient, and *Downing College*, founded in 1800, the most recent. The university returns two members to Parliament. The college fees on matriculation differ at different colleges; but those paid to the university are as follows: for *Noblemen*, £15 10s.; *Fellow-Commoners* (scions of the nobility, or young men of fortune, who are privileged to dine at the Fellows' table), £10 10s.; *Pensioners*, £5; *Sizar*s, 15s.; in addition to which, "caution"-money, returnable on the name being taken off the boards, is paid on admission to each college, as follows: *Noblemen*, £50; *Fellow-Commoners*, £25; *Pensioners*, £15; *Sizar*s, £10. The public buildings are the *Senate House, Library, University Press, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Anatomical Museum, and the Observatory*. The old *Botanical Garden*, established in 1762, having become unfitted for the purposes of the university, a new one has been formed by the side of the Trumpington-road. The geological collections in the museum are of great value. In the town may be noticed the Church of *St. Sepulchre*, with its round tower, built and named after the church of the same name in Jeru-

salem. One of the benefactors of the town was *Thomas Hobson*, the carrier, upon whom *Milton* wrote two epitaphs, alluding to the circumstances of his death. The rivalry between Oxford and its sister university Cambridge, the result of which has led to an annual struggle between them, in the form of a boat race on the Thames, near London, which has become of national interest, has sometimes been illustrated epigrammatically. In 1715—General Pepper having gone to Oxford with some dragoons, and adopted rather stringent measures towards the students, on account of their suspected Jacobite sympathies, at about the same time that the king is said to have sent a present of books to Cambridge—some wit, in the interest of the last-named university, observed:—

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,  
As Tories own no argument but force;  
On t'other hand, books he to Cambridge sent,  
As whigs will own no force but argument."

To this an Oxford wit retorted:—

"The King sent troops to Oxford, vexed to see  
That learned body's want of loyalty;  
To Cambridge books he sent, as well discerning  
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

Leaving Cambridge we presently reach *Ely* ( $72\frac{1}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: Lamb, Bell*), population 7,428. From this station branch-lines lead to *Peterborough* and *Lynn Regis*.

The Isle of Ely, on which the town is situated, is a tract of land raised above the level of the surrounding fens which, in ancient times, were covered with water.

The *Cathedral*, a structure of singular beauty, stands on the



site of a monastery originally built in 670, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was rebuilt about the year 970, and made a Cathedral by Henry VIII. The bishopric dates from 1107. The architecture is varied, but the general effect is exceedingly striking. Much has been done of late years to improve the interior.

The *Church of the Holy Trinity*, adjoining the Cathedral, is a very handsome building. There is a Grammar School here, founded by Henry VIII. Ely is celebrated for the manufacture of earthenware and tobacco pipes; and for its oil-mills. Beyond Ely we pass no place deserving of particular notice until we arrive at

NORWICH (126 miles), (*Hotels: Royal, Norfolk*), population 74,900; the capital of Norfolk, situated on the River Wensum. It was a place of importance as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor. The only buildings that claim our attention are the *Castle* and the *Cathedral*. The former is supposed to have existed long before the Conquest, and to have been rebuilt by Roger Bigod in the reign of William the Conqueror. The keep is now used as a jail. The Cathedral was commenced in 1094, and completed in 1361. It is in the Norman style, and contains some handsome carvings and monuments. The spire is 315 ft. high. Opposite the west end of the Cathedral is an ancient gateway called *Erpingham's Gate*. There are also several fine churches and public buildings which it is unnecessary to specify. Soon after passing Norwich we arrive at

Reedham Junction (138 miles), where there is a branch of 11½ miles to *Lowestoft*, much frequented as a sea-bathing place.

Skirting the north side of *Breydon Water*, a lake of some extent, we next reach

YARMOUTH (146 miles). (*Hotels: Royal, Angel*), population 34,810. The old town, or Great Yarmouth, is connected by a bridge across the *Yare* with little Yarmouth. A considerable trade is carried on here with the Baltic, but the principal business is the salting and exportation of herrings of a very superior quality, called "bloaters." *Yarmouth Roads* is the name given to the sea off the coast of Yarmouth. The quay is considered one of the finest in England, and affords a good promenade along an avenue shaded on each side by a row of trees.

In the neighbourhood is a handsome column to the memory of Lord Nelson.

#### GENERAL REMARKS IN RELATION TO THE ROUTES FROM LONDON TO THE CONTINENT.

TRAVELLERS destined to Paris have the choice of several routes: the one here partially described, known as the *Dover and Calais Route*; the routes by *Folkestone and Boulogne*, by *Newhaven and Dieppe*, and that by *Southampton and Havre*. The distance to Paris by Folkestone is the shortest, and the time is now reduced to from 9½ to 10½ hours from London to Paris, and *vice versa*. The route by Dover is preferred by many travellers, the Channel between Dover and Calais being only 21½ miles in width, while from Folkestone to Boulogne it is 27½ miles. One of the advantages of the Dover and Calais route is that, owing to the depth of water at Dover and Calais, the boats arrive

and depart at fixed hours, while those plying between Folkestone and Boulogne leave only when the tide serves. It often happens, however, that the hours of departure by the tidal trains are more convenient than those *viâ* Dover. The service is the same by either route as to comfort; the railway carriages, both in England and France, are comfortable, and the speed very great; the boats are uncomfortable, there being no choice in this respect between the two routes. There are few journeys in any civilized country at this day which entail so much discomfort as this, if the weather is at all disagreeable. The steamers are small (it is said necessarily so), there is no shelter on the main decks, and there are only two private rooms (one or two of the boats have four), which may be secured by an early application to the steward (one or two days' previous notice is advisable to secure room). The fare by Dover and Calais to Paris is: for first-class, £2 17s. 3d.; second, £2 2s. 6d. Express trains take no third-class passengers. The fare by Folkestone and Boulogne to Paris is: first-class, £2 13s. 10d.; second, £2; third, 16s. The route *viâ* Southampton and Havre is not a daily line, the steamers leaving each port on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The average time occupied in crossing at Dover is about one hour and a half, at Folkestone about two hours, at Newhaven about six hours, and at Southampton about eight hours.

Persons desiring to break the journey at Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, or Southampton, will find excellent hotels near the landings. The advantage in remaining over night at Dover or at Folkestone to take the morning boat,

besides that of being enabled to rise at a less inconvenient hour to take the early train from London, is that the traveller may go on board before the arrival of the passengers by the trains, secure the best position, and make, without haste or confusion, the necessary preparations for the trip.

There is a daily tidal service between London and Boulogne, by the Thames. The steamers leave from London Bridge. Fares to Paris, first-class, 30s.; second, 22s. The crossing from the mouth of the Thames to Boulogne is usually made in about 4 hours, the whole distance being done in from 8 to 9 hours.


Travellers desiring to proceed from London direct to Belgium and Germany, may take the Belgian mail steamers, which leave Dover every morning for OSTEND. By this route the Channel is usually crossed in from 5½ to 6 hours. Express trains for Brussels, Cologne, &c., connect with the steamers at Ostend. The journey from London to Cologne is usually performed in 15 hours, to Berlin in 27 hours.

## ROUTE 45.

### LONDON TO HARWICH.

(Route to ROTTERDAM.)

69¾ miles; first class, 14s. 6d., second, 11s. 6d.; third, 8s. 9d.

AVING London from the Bishopsgate Street Station, we reach Forest Gate (4¾ miles) on the borders of Epping Forest, and soon afterwards pass Ilford (7 miles), near which, on the left, we see Valentines, an old red-brick house containing some fine specimens of

wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons, and, in the conservatory, a remarkable vine. *Romford* (12 miles) is a flourishing market-town of about 5,000 inhabitants. The ales from *Romford Brewery* are celebrated all over the south of England. On the right, near *Brentwood* ( $17\frac{3}{4}$  miles), is *Thornodon Hall*, the magnificent seat of Lord Petre.

*CHELMSFORD* ( $29\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Black Boy, Saracen's Head*), situated on the Chelmer, is the county town of Essex. Population about 2,600. In the neighbourhood, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, is *Danbury*, noted for its church, which is built on the site of a Danish encampment. In the interior are the tombs of three knights, cross-legged, as was the case with the effigies of all those who had fought in the Holy Land. *Danbury Palace* is the residence of the Bishop of Rochester. On the right, near *Witham* ( $38\frac{1}{4}$  miles), we observe *Braxted Park*. We see nothing worthy of further mention before arriving at

*COLCHESTER* ( $51\frac{1}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: Three Cups, Red Lion, George*), population about 24,000. It is supposed that this is the site of the Roman station of *Camelodunum*. Part of the *Castle* and of the ancient walls is still existing, and we see the ruins of *St. John's Abbey*, and *St. Botolph's Priory*, together with other remains of antiquity, and several churches and public buildings. *Colchester* is situated on the south bank of the River Colne, and is especially famed for its oysters. From *Colchester* we proceed to *Manningtree Junction* (59 miles), and, leaving the main line, reach

*HARWICH* ( $69\frac{3}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: Great Eastern, Pier*), population 5,070. It is situated near the mouth of the *Stour*, and

has a commodious harbour and dock-yard. Ship-building, with other trades depending on it, is the chief source of industry. There is a regular traffic and passenger service between *Harwich* and *Rotterdam*, three times a week, and between the same place and *Antwerp*, twice a week. *Landguard Fort*, commanding the harbour and its approaches, was constructed in the reign of James I. One mile from *Harwich* is *Dover Court*, an agreeable bathing-place.

## ROUTE 46.

### LONDON TO CANTERBURY AND DOVER.

(Route to the Continent.)

From *London to Dover*, 78 miles;  
1st class, 18s. 6d.; 2nd, 13s. 6d.;  
3rd, 6s. 6d.; return tickets, 1st,  
31s.; 2nd, 22s. 6d.; 3rd, 13s.

LEAVING *London* by the *Victoria* or *Ludgate Hill Stations*, we pass through extensive suburbs, which not many years ago were isolated villages, and reach *Dulwich* (five miles), where there is a college founded by *Alleyne*, an actor, in 1639, for the gratuitous education and support of poor scholars.

We next pass *Sydenham Hill* ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles), obtaining a view of the *Crystal Palace*, and proceed past several unimportant places, through a country the attractions of which have made *Kent* renowned as "the garden of England." We then reach *Rochester* (33 miles), an ancient town situated on the *River Medway* and the seat of a bishopric. It contains a cathedral and the ruins of a castle on

an eminence above the river. The next station is *Chatham* ( $34\frac{1}{2}$  miles; *Hotels: Mitre, Sun*), population estimated at 36,177. This important place is a market town and parliamentary borough upon the Medway. Its prosperity and activity are entirely dependent upon that of the Dockyards, which, first established here by Queen Elizabeth, have since been extended from time to time by her successors, and considerable improvements are being made at the present time (1870). *Upnor Castle*, now used as a powder magazine, was built upon the opposite side of the Medway for its defence, but to small purpose, as, in 1667, De Ruyter, the Dutch Admiral, sent some of his light ships and some fire-ships to destroy it, and in spite of the guns of the castle burnt and sunk several vessels and carried off a ship of war called the "Royal Charles," creating thereby great alarm in London. The fortifications have since been proportionably augmented. From the ample accommodation which the river affords for large ships the "Great Eastern" took on board off this place the great lines of sub-marine telegraph, which she has been engaged in laying.

The Arsenal is very extensive, and its appliances and machinery of the best description and upon the largest scale. A duplicate blockmaking machine of Brunel's is kept here in case of any accident happening to that at Portsmouth.

Leaving Chatham, the next place of interest is the venerable city of CANTERBURY ( $61\frac{3}{4}$  miles; *Hotels: Fountain, Rose*), population, 21,324.

Formerly the capital and principal residence of the Saxon Kings of Kent, now a cathedral city and the seat of the primacy of all England, and a parliamentary bo-

rough, it was first a British and subsequently a Roman station. The Cathedral was commenced here by St. Augustine, who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury, and his royal disciple King Ethelbert. The cathedral, one of the largest and finest ecclesiastical buildings in England, after being burnt two or three times, was rebuilt by Archbishop Lanfranc and Anselm, his successor, and afterwards enlarged and enriched by several succeeding prelates, whence arises the mixed character of its style. The western towers and the choir are Norman, but the central tower, the nave, the principal entrance to the cathedral, and western transepts are among the finest existing specimens of the Perpendicular. There are numerous and beautiful chapels, and the monuments of archbishops and other illustrious persons are many, there being no less than ten of the former, the most splendid and interesting being those of Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV. and his Queen, the tombs of Archbishops Chicheley, Bouchier, Courteney, the Earl of Somerset, the Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Pole. Trinity Chapel, in the north-east transept, formerly contained the rich *Shrine of Thomas à Becket*. In St. Andrew's Chapel are the ancient charters and grants of land, some of them a thousand years old, and the original tomb of St. Thomas, to which Henry II. came barefoot to do penance, and where St. Louis of France, when king of that country, watched a whole night. There are many fine stained-glass windows. The cloisters have been restored and the Chapter House is an elegant building. There are several other ancient churches with interesting monuments, *St. Martin's* being said to be the most ancient church



in England. Of the old walls *Westgate* is the sole remnant. Through *Mercery Lane*, leading from High Street to the Cathedral, pilgrims used to pass in ancient times on their way to the shrine. Hervey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Abbot, the late Lord Chief Justice Tenterden were educated at the Gram-

cellent sea-bathing it affords. Leaving Canterbury and passing through a most picturesque district, the intense whiteness of the roads bearing testimony to our approach to the chalk cliffs that guard the coast, we arrive at **DOVER** (*Hotels: Lord Warden, Ship*), population estimated at 23,000. This is one of the "Cinque



CANTERBURY.

mar School here. There are some mineral springs of repute near the city.

From Canterbury a branch line of 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles leads to RAMSGATE (*Hotels: Royal, Albion*), which, like MARGATE (five miles by local line; *Hotels: Royal, York, White Hart*), attracts numbers of Londoners during the summer months. Between Ramsgate and Margate, near the *North Foreland*, is BROAD-STAIRS (*Hotel: Albion*), also a familiar haunt of the London citizens and others, on account of the

Ports," and the nearest point to the French coast. At the eastern limit of the town is the *Castle*, situated on a hill 320 ft. high. Within its walls is comprised an area of about 35 acres, containing buildings of various dates, all now used for the purposes of the garrison. Within a few minutes' walk of Dover, to the south-west, is *Shakespeare's Cliff*, so called because it is presumed to be the height mentioned in the 4th Act of "*King Lear*." In fine weather, Calais is plainly visible.



## ROUTE 47.

## LONDON TO FOLKSTONE.

71 miles: (express), 1st class, 20s.;  
2nd, 15s.

From London to Red Hill Junction, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles (see Route 49).

**L**EAVING Red Hill, we pass through Bletchingly Tunnel, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile long. At *Penshurst* (33 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is the beautiful residence of Lord de Lisle and Dudley. It was formerly the property of the Sydney family, and in it the renowned Sir Philip Sydney and Algernon Sydney were born. From *Tunbridge* (29 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a branch line of 5 miles goes to *Tunbridge Wells*, formerly one of the favourite watering-places in England. *Ashford Junction* (56 miles). Here a branch turns off to Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. See Route 46. *Westenhanger* (64 miles) is the station for *Hythe*, where the Government school of musketry for the southern district has been established. *Lympne*, near *Hythe*, is said to be identical with the old Roman station, *Portus Lemanis*. The remains of a fortress are to be seen here. Passing through *Saltwood Tunnel* we arrive at *FOLKSTONE* (71 miles). (*Hotel: Pavilion*), population about 9,000. This is a much frequented place during the bathing season, and furnishes the most expeditious route to Boulogne. In the neighbourhood is *Shorncliffe camp*.

## ROUTE 48.

## LONDON TO ST. LEONARDS AND HASTINGS.

76 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles: (express), 1st class, 17s.;  
2nd, 14s. 6d.

**A**FTER leaving London, the first place of importance is *Tunbridge* (34 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). (*Hotels: Rose and Crown, Angel*), population 3,900. This place, like *Cheltenham*, *Leamington*, and others of the same class owes its origin entirely to the discovery of its chalybeate spring, the qualities of which are supposed to resemble those of *Spa*. The spring was first brought to notice by *Dudley*, Lord North, in the reign of *James I.*; but when *Henrietta*, Queen of *Charles I.* visited it, she and her suite had no shelter but tents. It has now all the usual accessories of similar places, and is famed for toys, and other small articles, manufactured from various woods, known as "*Tunbridge Ware*." The wells are 6 miles from *Tunbridge*, where are the remains of an old castle, the seat of the *De Clares*, who, as earls of *Gloucester*, played an important part in the reigns of the early Norman kings. No place worth notice claims our attention before we arrive at *HASTINGS* (*Marine Hotel*), (62 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population 23,000.

This is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and is frequented chiefly as a watering-place. It is famous in history as the place near which *William the Conqueror* landed, and in the neighbourhood of which he fought the great battle in which *Harold* was killed, the Saxons were defeated, and he won the

crown of England, which has ever since remained with his descendants.

The chief places of interest to visitors are the ruins of an ancient castle, standing on the summit of the west cliff, erected previous to the Norman invasion; the *Lovers' Seat* and *Fairlight Glen*, the latter two romantic spots distant about 4 miles from the town.

About a mile to the west is *St. Leonards*, a new town of about 2,000 inhabitants, which is rapidly increasing, and may be considered the fashionable suburb of it.

The Battle of Hastings, as it is commonly called, was in fact fought at Battle, where there is a station on the line, about 7 miles nearer London. Its ancient name of Epiton was altered to Battle in commemoration of the event, and a year afterwards, the King founded an ABBEY there, placing the high altar upon the spot where Harold was slain; making an offering of his sword and coronation robe before it, and conferred upon the abbot great privileges and immunities; amongst others, that of pardoning any condemned thief whom he might pass or meet going to execution. The circuit of the ruins of Battle Abbey is supposed to be about a mile. Battle is a market town, and has 4,000 inhabitants.

## ROUTE 49.

### LONDON TO BRIGHTON AND NEWHAVEN.

To Brighton 50½ miles; first class, 10s.; second, 7s. 9d.; third, 4s. 2d.; by express, first class, 12s. 3d.; second, 10s. Return tickets, (express) first class, 17s. 6d.; second, 14s.; (ordinary) first class, 14s.; third, 6s. 6d.

**L**EAVING London either from the London Bridge or the Victoria Station, we pass Norwood Junction (8½ miles) where the trains from Kensington and the stations above-mentioned unite, we reach Croydon (10¼ miles) a market town, rapidly expanding owing to its proximity to London, and the facility of access afforded to it as a place of suburban residence for Londoners, by its many railway stations. This place was given to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the time of the Conquest, and the manor has since always belonged to that see. The successors of Lanfranc had a palace here until 1780, when, on account of its dilapidated condition, it was sold by Act of Parliament, and is now used for industrial purposes. With the money so realized, the estate and mansion of Addington Park, 3½ miles from Croydon, were purchased in its stead. The church is a fine Gothic building containing memorials of many archbishops.

The pretentious-looking red brick building, on the top of the hill near Caterham Junction, on

the right, is the *Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society's* school, and we observe upon the hill on the left hand, an asylum for orphans. Merstham Tunnel through which we presently pass, is nearly a mile and a quarter in length. *Red Hill* ( $20\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and *Three Bridges* ( $29\frac{1}{2}$  miles), are two places which have been called into existence, merely as junction stations. Near Red Hill is an excellent Reformatory Institution for juvenile criminals. The tourist who takes an interest in such matters will find it worth a visit. Just beyond Red Hill is *Earlswood*, where is a large and well-conducted Asylum for Idiots. We pass *Hayward's Heath* ( $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where many London men of business have their villas, the railway furnishing ready access to the City, and before us we see the downs in the distance, stretching far away to the sea-coast.

At *Burgess Hill* (41 miles) trains destined for *NEWHAVEN* (56 miles) branch off from the main line, and proceed, *via Lewes*, to Newhaven, from which place there is a daily line of steamers to Dieppe. The train passes rapidly by some unimportant places, and, in a very short time, we arrive at *BRIGHTON* (*Hotels: Grand, Bedford, Albion, Old Ship, &c.*), population estimated at 77,693.

This fashionable place of resort was, about 200 years ago, a fishing town, but in the middle of the last century, attention having been called to its suitability as a watering-place by Dr. Russell, a writer upon the medical use of sea water, it has since rapidly and continuously increased in size and importance, much of which is due to its having been selected by George IV., when Prince of Wales, as a marine summer residence. In 1801,

its inhabitants were considerably less than one-tenth of their present number. By the Reform Act, it became a parliamentary borough returning two members. It is protected by the heights of the South Downs from the north winds. It belonged to King Harold at the time of the conquest; and was plundered and burnt by the French in 1513. It was from this place that Charles II. effected his escape to France after the battle of Worcester, in a collier-brig, upon the captain of which he subsequently bestowed a pension. The *Pavilion* is a curious piece of Moorish architecture, with fantastic cupolas and minarets. The celebrated chain-pier, which was erected as a landing-place in 1822, is composed of four chain bridges, each 255 ft. in length, terminating in a granite-paved platform, resting upon a frame of strong oaken piles. The main chains are carried over ornamental cast-iron supports, which also rest upon piles. The entire length of the pier is 1,136 ft. In 1833, it was seriously damaged by an October gale, in which the suspension-chains and rods of the third span were broken.

The fashionable promenade called the *Steyne*, was, previous to 1793, a piece of waste land, used by the inhabitants to dry and repair their nets, boats, &c. The Marine-parade, Brunswick-square and terrace, Hanover-crescent, King's Road, and the new West-end Pier, which is much more frequented than the Chain Pier, and upon which a band plays every week-day, &c., furnish agreeable promenades.

The Chalybeate-spring is much esteemed for its medicinal qualities.

About 5 miles from Brighton,

on a part of the Downs, is an extensive oval entrenchment called the *Devil's Dyke*, which was probably a British encampment, which, judging from the coins

found there, was subsequently made use of by the Romans.

Races are held in August on the Downs to the north-east of Brighton.

# FRANCE.

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**T**HIS, one of the most important states of Continental Europe, is situated between the *Jura*, the *Alps*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Atlantic*, the *British Channel*, and the *German Ocean*. It did not receive the name of France until after Clovis' conquest. It was anciently named *Gaul*, from a Celtic word signifying "a wood," or "woody country;" for Gaul was formerly covered with thick forests.

France generally presents a level but not undiversified surface. The most elevated city is

*Pontarlier*, on the borders of Switzerland, which is 2,910 ft. above the level of the sea. The finest parts of France lie along the course of the *Seine* to Paris; thence by the great road to *Moulins* and on to *Auvergne*; thence to *Vivers*, on the *Rhône*, and along the course of that river to *Aix*, and from *Aix* to Italy. The provinces of *Bretagne*, *Maine*, and *Angoulême* have, in general, the appearance of deserts. Some parts of *Touraine* are rich and pleasing, but most of it is deficient in beauty. *French Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Alsace* are more rich than picturesque. Mr. Young says that the *Limousin*



possesses more natural beauty than any other province of France. Hill and dale, woods, lakes, streams, and scattered farms, are mingled everywhere through its whole extent in a thousand delicious pictures. The *Vivarraise*, along the *Rhône*, and the adjoining parts of *Dauphiné*, are most romantic. The picturesque beauty of the hilly parts of France is heightened by the rich and luxuriant verdure of the chestnut-trees, particularly in the *Limousin* and *Auvergne*. The most level tracts are the *French Netherlands*, as they are called, on the north. From the mouth of the *Garonne* to the borders of Spain the coast consists of a flat, sandy tract, called the *Landes*, producing only heath, broom, and a few junipers. The other parts of France are, for the most part, agreeably diversified with gentle risings and depressions, and bear a considerable resemblance to the general scenery of England. The principal mountain chains are the *Cévennes*, the *Vosges*, the *Jura*, the *Alps*, and the *Pyrenees*.

The grand chain of the *Cévennes* rises to the west of the *Rhône*, and seems to be the principal centre of the primitive district of France, extending into several branches. The low and rounded chain of the *Vosges*—the *Mons Vogesus* of Cæsar—rises a little to the north of *Deuxponts* and *Keyserlautern*, and runs thence in a southerly direction parallel to the course of the *Rhine*, separating the duchy of *Deuxponts* and the narrow region of *Alsace* from *Lorraine* and *Franche-Comté*. The *Jura*, a vanguard of the *Alps*, forms the boundary between France and Switzerland, and terminates a little to the north-west of Geneva. A chain of the *Alps* crosses the

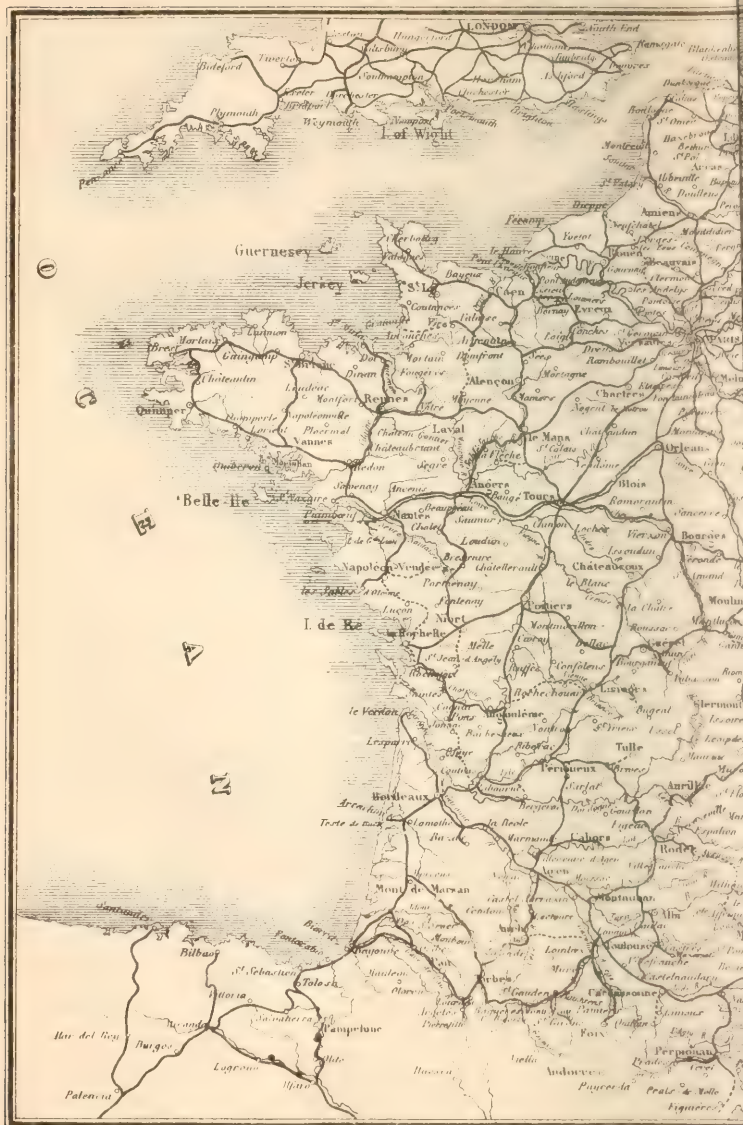
departments of the *Maritime Alps*, *Lower and Upper Alps*, and separates France from Italy and Switzerland as far as the neighbourhood of the *Jura*. In the department of *Drôme* another Alpine ridge takes its rise, and crosses the departments of the *Ardèche*, *Loire*, *Rhône*, *Saône-et-Loire*, and *Côte-d'Or*, as far as *Dijon*. The *Pyrenees*, in the south of France, stretch from *Cape Creuz*, on the Mediterranean, to the bay of *Figueras*, on the coast of Spain. This vast chain, known to geographers since the days of Herodotus, may be considered as equally belonging to France and Spain.

The highest peaks in the *Pyrenees*, the *Maladetta* and *Mount Perdu*, attain an elevation of 10,886 ft. and 10,994 ft. respectively. The French portion of the *Alps* now includes several of the highest mountains and most elevated passes of the range; as *Mont Blanc* 15,774 ft.; *Mont Iseran* 13,272 ft.; *Mont Cenis* 11,457 ft.; and the pass of *Little St. Bernard* 7,190 ft., that of *Mont Cenis* 6,770 ft. above the level of the sea, &c. In *Corsica* the highest peak rises to an elevation somewhat above 9,000 ft.

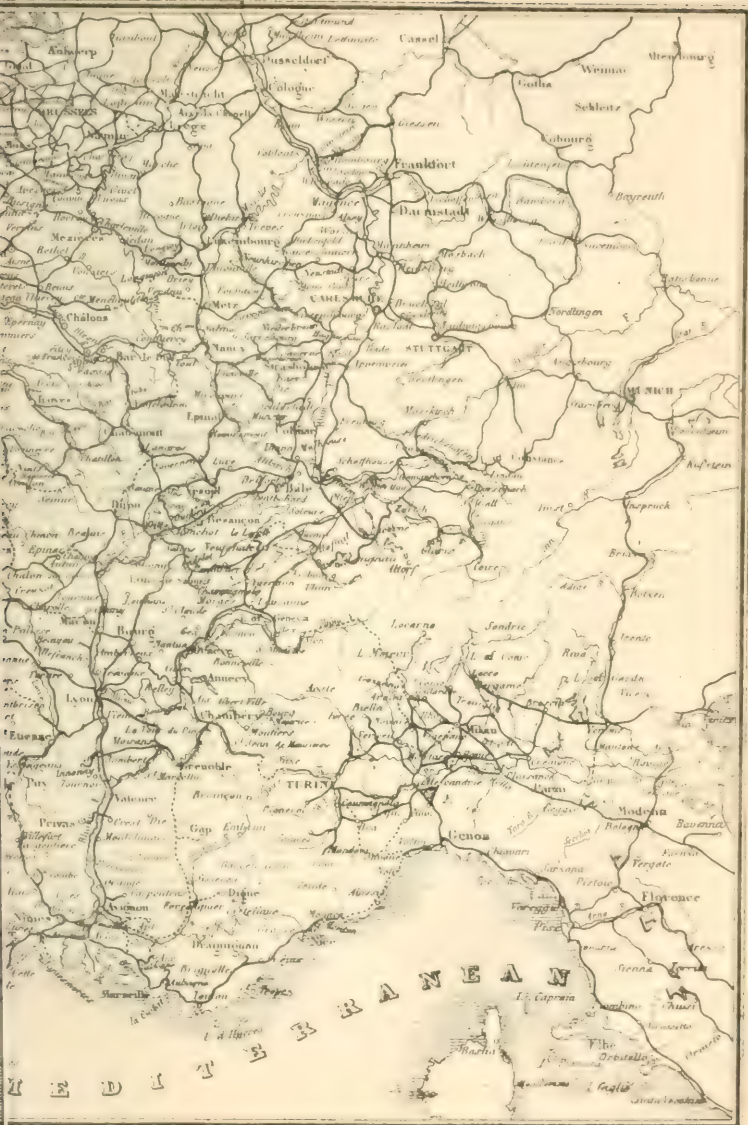
France is everywhere intersected with rivers and streams. Of these, 300 are navigable, the principal being the *Rhone*, the *Loire*, the *Garonne*, and the *Seine*. The *Loire* is the longest, running a comparative course of 650 miles. The superficial area of France, including the new *Savoy* provinces, but exclusive of the isle of *Corsica*, is estimated at 201,578 square miles, and, as *Corsica* has an area of about 3,350 square miles, the total is 204,928 square miles. France has a coast line, along the Mediterranean, of 360 miles, along the Atlantic, of 585 miles, and



# FRENCH RAILWAYS



# D THEIR CONNECTIONS.







along the North Sea and Channel, of 525 miles, and possesses numerous gulfs, bays and straits. The population, at the last census, was 37,382,225.

Owing to its great extent of area, considerable diversities of temperature are to be met with in France, yet it may be regarded, on the whole, as perhaps more favourable to the sustenance and comfort of human life than that of any other region in Europe. In the northern districts the climate is hotter and more moist in summer than in the south-western parts of England. The central division possesses the best climate. In Touraine and the Limousin, snow and frost seldom occur; the air is pure, light and elastic, and the spring a continuance of such weather as is usually enjoyed in England about the middle of May. In the north the rains are extremely heavy, and of longer duration than in England. In winter there are heavier snows, and more severe frosts than occur in the south of England.

#### FRENCH MONEY.

In France, accounts are kept in *francs* and *centimes*, 100 *centimes* being equal to one *franc*. The gold coins in use are pieces of 100 *francs*, 50 *francs*, 25 *francs*, 20 *francs* (usually called *Napoleons*), 10 *francs* and 5 *francs*. The silver coins are pieces of 20 *centimes*, 50 *centimes*, one *franc*, 2 *francs*, and 5 *francs*.

For all practical purposes the *franc* may be estimated at *tenpence* in English, or 20 *cents* in United States money—though that rate is not the exact value, the pound sterling being sometimes available in France at 25 *francs* 10 to 20 *centimes*, and the dollar being available at 5 *francs*, 5 to 15

*centimes*. It is the habit of Englishmen, in estimating their expenses, however, to count the pound sterling as equal to 25 *francs*, and Americans generally estimate the Napoleon at four dollars.

#### FRENCH MEASURES.

The French *kilomètre* is equal to 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot and 11 inches. Five *kilomètres* are therefore nearly equal to 3 English miles. Eight *kilomètres* are very nearly 5 English miles.

#### ROUTE 50.

#### CALAIS TO BOULOGNE AND PARIS.

(For Route between London and Dover, see Route 46.)

176½ miles; fares, first class, 33·25 *francs*; second, 24·95.



LEAVING Dover, we cross to CALAIS, by steamer (22 miles. *Hôtels*: *Dessin*, *Station*), population 13,250. This ancient seaport town is situated in the Department of the *Pas-de-Calais*, 19 miles from Boulogne and 22 from Dover. It is of great strength, possessing extensive ramparts, a citadel and a fortified port. Its streets are, for the most part, broad and well paved, and its ramparts form pleasant promenades. The chief object of interest, is the Church of *Notre Dame*, a Gothic edifice, which contains a fine picture of the "Assumption" by Vandyck.

The principal manufactures are

tulle and hosiery. It has distilleries, carriage factories, and ship-building docks, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wine, and provisions. Leaving Calais, a journey of 19 miles brings us to

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER (*Hotels: des Bains; du Pavillon-Imperial, on the shore; du Louvre, de Londres, Christol*), population 41,000.

The town consists of two parts, Upper and Lower. The upper town or *Haute Ville*, was in former times strongly fortified, but its citadel was demolished in 1690, and its ramparts have been converted into promenades, from which, in clear weather, Dover can be seen. The upper town contains the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Cathedral*, *Castle*, &c. The lower town, which is more properly the seaport, is newer, finer, and more populous. It contains the barracks, the great Hospital, the Theatre, Exchange, and several other fine buildings, including the Public Library, which has 30,000 volumes. Steamers ply daily, direct to London, a passage of about 9 hours, and twice a day to Folkestone.

The English community forms a large portion of the resident population of Boulogne, and numerous hotels and boarding-houses are provided for the accommodation of visitors. Paris is reached by railway from Boulogne in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The harbour is too shallow for large ships; it was, however considerably enlarged and improved by Napoleon I., and also more recently; so that at high-water the largest merchant vessels can, without danger, pass out or in. From this point Napoleon contemplated the invasion of England, and here he encamped 180,000 men, and collected 2,400 transports, but, after some months watching, the war with Austria

created other employment for them. A marble column 166 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the emperor, was erected in commemoration of this camp.

Campbell, author of the "Plea-sures of Hope," and Churchill the poet are buried here. Here also died Le Sage, the author of "Gil Blas."

Boulogne is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches and educational institutions, and a gallery of paintings.

The CATHEDRAL of Notre Dame is a modern structure in the Italian style of architecture. Its dome, which is a conspicuous object from the sea, is 295 ft. in height. The church contains very little of interest. Underneath it are extensive and ancient crypts, by some thought to date as far back as the 12th century.

The MUSEUM in the Grande Rue, contains many objects of interest, as armour, weapons, &c. and contains some paintings worthy of notice. Access may always be had to the collections, by paying a small fee to the concierge. The public library, containing 32,000 volumes, is in the same building.

The bathing establishment is one of the finest in France. The spacious building contains the usual reading, ball, and conversation rooms, baths, &c. It is surrounded by well laid out gardens, and near it is an enormous and very curious aquarium.

Near the fish-market is a statue of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

The pier, which is nearly 2000 ft. in length, is the favourite promenade of the citizens, and is thronged during the bathing seasons by promenaders, presenting an animated appearance.

The depth of water in the har-

bour not being sufficient to admit large ships, the steamer service to the opposite shores of England is a tidal one, the steamers taking their departure only when the tides serve.

Passing Boulogne, we proceed by the bank of the Liane till we pass *Pont-de-Brique* ( $22\frac{3}{4}$  miles), when, emerging from a tunnel cut through a hill, on and around which is the forest of Hardelot, we cross an expanse of sand, and arrive at *MONTREUIL-VERTON* ( $43\frac{1}{4}$  miles). Beyond *Noyelles* we pass *Blanquetaque*, where the English army crossed the Somme before the battle of *Crécy*, and reach *ABBEVILLE* ( $59\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Tête de Bœuf, de France*), population 21,000. It is the chief town of the department of the Somme, and a fortress of the second class. Its principal object of interest is the church of St. Wolfram, a good view of which may be had from the railway, on the left. The façade and portals are richly sculptured. It was commenced in the 15th century, and has never been finished. The Hotel de Ville has a belfry of the 13th century. There are many interesting old mansions in the town, one of which is called the house of Francis I. At *Piquigny* ( $86\frac{1}{2}$  miles), there is a ruined castle of the 15th century, and among the ruins those of a church. The cathedral of Amiens is seen on the left, before reaching *AMIENS* ( $95\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: du Rhin, de France et d'Angleterre*), population, 58,780. (Express trains stop 20 minutes.)

This city, formerly the chief town of Picardy, is the capital of the department of the Somme. It is the centre of a large general trade, and stands on the banks of the River Somme, distant 35 miles from the English Channel. The town is pleasantly situated, and

its streets are straight, broad, and well built. It contains a public library with 60,000 vols., a museum, a theatre, hotel-de-ville, and cavalry barracks. It is a bishop's see. Its chief manufactures are woollens. Besides these, there are important chemical works.

Its most celebrated building is a *GOTHIC CATHEDRAL*, which is one of the finest in Europe. Although founded in the 12th it was not completed till the end of the 14th century. The interior is very imposing. Its length is 442 ft., and the greatest height is 140 ft.,—half as high again as that of Westminster. The head of St. John the Baptist, which was brought from Constantinople, is among the relics of this Cathedral.

Amiens owes its chief celebrity to the treaty called "The Peace of Amiens," signed here March 27, 1802, and intended to settle the disputed points between England, France, Spain, and Holland.

Amiens is the birth-place of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre.

Leaving Amiens we proceed for several miles through a very uninteresting tract, passing, amongst other places, *Clermont* ( $136\frac{1}{4}$  miles), the ancient castle of which is now used as a Female Penitentiary. The next stoppage is at *CREIL* ( $145\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near which town, on a small island in the *Oise*, are the ruins of a castle in which Charles VI. was confined during his insanity. Express trains stop at no station between Creil and Paris. *Chantilly* ( $152\frac{1}{4}$  miles), is celebrated for its lace, and perhaps still more so for its races, which attract a large and fashionable concourse. The neighbourhood is very attractive. The railway passes for some distance through the forest, which contains

many magnificent trees of great age. At ST. DENIS (172 miles), and visible from the railway, is the beautiful ABBEY CHURCH, the burial-place of the sovereigns of France. It is one of the most splendid Gothic structures in France. In five minutes after passing St. Denis the train reaches the great Northern Station at PARIS (176½ miles).

(For description of Paris, see Route 52.)

### ROUTE 51.

#### DIEPPE TO ROUEN AND PARIS.

(From London to Newhaven, 56 miles. See Route 49.)

*From Newhaven the passage to Dieppe occupies about six hours. From Dieppe to Paris the distance is 125½ miles; fares, 1st class, 22·50 francs; 2nd, 16·90 francs.*



**D**IEPPE (*Hotels: Royal, des Bains, Bristol, Grand*), population, 20,000, is regularly built, with tolerably wide clean streets running parallel to the sea; the houses have a picturesque appearance. It is walled and has a castle occupying a high cliff at the west end of the town, which it commands as well as the harbour. The latter is situated to the north-west and admits vessels of 500 tons burden. West of the castle lies the little fishing suburb of *Pollet*, interesting from the fact that the inhabitants differ in language, manners and costume from those of the rest of Upper Normandy, and are supposed to be descendants of

those Saxons who settled on the French coast during the period of the Merovingian kings. The principal buildings are the parish *Church of St. Jacques*, a fine Gothic edifice of the fifteenth century, the *Church of St. Remy*, the *Public Library*, the *Theatre* and a bathing establishment. As one of the principal watering places of France, Dieppe has a great accession of visitors during the summer months, and a large number of huts for the accommodation of bathers—machines being dispensed with—line the shores.

The town has several squares, and is adorned by nearly seventy fountains, which derive their supply of water from an aqueduct about three miles long.

The manufactures are lace, fine linen and paper, and the carved articles of horn, bone and ivory made here have long been famous. There are also ship-building yards and sugar refineries; and the fisheries—both coast and New-foundland—are important, nearly the whole population of *Pollet* being engaged in them.

At *Longueville* (10¾ miles), on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of Longueville.

At *Saint-Victor* (18¾ miles) William the Conqueror founded the abbey, of which the chapter-house (converted into a store for timber) alone remains. Passing successively *Clères* (26 miles), *Monville* (28½ miles), *Malaunay* (32¼ miles) and *Maromme* (34¼ miles), we reach ROUEN (38 miles).

(For description of Rouen and the route thence to Paris, see Route 52.)

## ROUTE 52.

HAVRE TO ROUEN AND  
PARIS.

143 miles; fares, 1st class, 25·55 francs; 2nd, 19·15 francs; 3rd, 14·05 francs.

From London to Southampton, 78½ miles. (See Route 33.)

Steamers leave Southampton for Havre every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. The passage is usually made in 8½ hours.

**H**AVRE (*Hotels: de l'Europe, de Bordeaux, Frascuti (on the sea), de Normandie*), population, 80,000. Next to Marseilles this is the chief commercial emporium of France. It is connected with Paris, of which it is the port, by a railway 143 miles long, and the continuation of this line to Strasburg affords such facility of communication with Germany, that a considerable part of the trade of that country with America is carried on through Havre. For foreign trade it is the Liverpool of France. In 1863 it received from 500,000 to 600,000 bales of cotton, nearly three-fourths of the whole quantity imported. Since the American war, however, this has been considerably reduced. The imports consist chiefly of cotton, spices, coffee, tea, sugar, timber and coal (from England), and the exports consist of French manufactured goods, wine, brandy, oil and provisions. Havre also possesses manufactories of paper, tobacco, cotton goods, starch, lace, oil, machinery, &c. Its harbour is one of the most accessible in France,

and is entered by a narrow channel formed by two long jetties stretching from east to west, and which, owing to the current, requires little dredging. This channel leads to the *avant-port* (outer harbour), which is occupied by great numbers of coasters, and within this harbour are capacious wet docks, capable of accommodating 500 ships. The largest of these is *L'Eure*, which contains 700,000 square feet. Among the dry docks one has been recently constructed 515 feet long and 112 broad.

Havre was, until lately, surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, but these were demolished to admit of the extension of the town, which has now absorbed the neighbouring communes of Ingouville and Gravelle l'Heure. Among the principal buildings may be noticed the churches of *Nôtre Dame* and *St. Francis*, the new *Hôtel de Ville* (built in the style of the Tuileries), constructed at a cost of 1,800,000 francs, the tower of Francis I., Exchange, Mansion-house, Arsenal, Barracks, and a number of elegant villas which clothe the slopes of Ingouville. The principal institutions are, a Royal School of Navigation, a school of Applied Geometry, and a library containing 20,000 vols. The greater part of the town is modern. Its principal feature is the *Rue de Paris*, running from the *Hôtel de Ville* to the *Grand Quai*. Havre was founded in 1509 by Louis XII., on the site of a fishing village, and was intended as a harbour of refuge for the French navy. It was greatly extended and improved by his successor Francis I., and from his time rapidly rose in importance, especially as the rival harbour of Harfleur was being gradually filled up with



sand. The names of Richelieu, Colbert, Vauban, Napoleon, &c., are connected with the improvements and additions made to the original harbour. It was bombarded by the British in 1694, 1759, 1794-5. Under Louis XIV. it became the *entrepôt* and chief seat of operations of the French, East India, Senegal, and Guinea Companies. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Madlle. Scudéry, Bernardin St. Pierre (author of *Paul and Virginia*), and Casimir Delavigne. The statues of the two last are placed in front of the library facing the harbour.

After leaving Havre we proceed for some distance near the Seine. On the left is the little town of Graville, with its Abbey Church, a Norman structure, dating from the 12th century, soon after passing which we reach

HARFLEUR ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles), formerly the principal port at the mouth of the Seine. The church is reputed to have been built in the 15th century by Henry V. (of England), who besieged and took the town in 1415.

The most important town before reaching Rouen, is

YVETOT (*Hotel: du Victories*), population 8,921, with a considerable trade in cattle and agricultural products and manufactures of cotton and linen. The Lord of Yvetot is styled *Roi d'Yvetot* in old chronicles, and antiquaries have been much puzzled to account for the origin of the title. There is a tradition that Clotaire, son of Clovis, having slain one Gauthier, Lord of Yvetot, before the high altar of Soissons, endeavoured to make atonement for the deed by conferring the title of King on the heirs of Gauthier.

Passing several places of no interest to the tourist, we go

through a tunnel more than a mile and a quarter in length, before reaching Malaunay (50 miles), and shortly afterwards arrive at

ROUEN ( $55\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: d'Albion, d'Angleterre, de Paris, de Dieppe*), population (including suburbs) 150,000. This is one of the principal manufacturing and trading cities of France, and is situated on the right bank of the Seine.

The ramparts have been converted into spacious boulevards, which, as well as the quays that line the river banks, are little inferior to the boulevards and quays of Paris. The deep waters of the Seine form a commodious port which is generally crowded with ships of all nations, from vessels of 300 tons to the smallest river craft. A stone bridge and a suspension-bridge connect the Faubourg St. Sever, on the left bank of the river, with the city, which is at once one of the most picturesque and one of the busiest places in France. Some of the streets are well built, with modern stone houses, but the greater part of Rouen is old, with tall, narrow, quaintly carved and gabled houses. Among the many beautiful churches for which it is noted, the finest are the CATHEDRAL and the *Church of St. Ouen*. The former, one of the noblest metropolitan churches of France, is a remarkably fine specimen of Gothic architecture.

It was commenced under the reign of John "Sans Terre" (Lack-land), John I. of England, with the exception of the tower of *St. Romain*, the base of which is of anterior date. Continued at different dates, it was completed in 1477 by Cardinal d'Estoutville. The principal façade comprised between the tower of *St. Romain*

and the *Tour de Beurre* ("Butter Tower") was finished in 1530 by Cardinal d'Amboise. It is adorned with a great number of statues, admirably executed, but partially destroyed by time. The bas-reliefs over the three entrances were mutilated by the Calvinists in 1562. The *Tour St. Romain* is frequently ascended for the fine view from the top. The *Tour de Beurre*, built with means received from the sale of indulgences to use butter during Lent, was finished in 1507, and is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of the architecture of the 15th century. The central spire rises to a height of 480 ft. The interior of the Cathedral, which is striking from its grandeur and the perfect harmony of its proportions, is 435 ft. in length, and the height of the nave is 89½ ft. The three rows of windows in the nave and transepts are exceedingly fine. Nearly all the windows (130 in number) have stained glass—some of it dating from the 13th century. There are 25 chapels, in one of which is the tomb of Duke Rollo of Normandy, and in another that of William Long-Sword, his son. The statue of Richard Cour-de-Lion, found in 1838, the monument of Cardinal d'Amboise and his brother, are in the Chapel of the Virgin, behind the high altar, and, in the same chapel, is the tomb of Louis de Brézé, erected by Diane de Poitiers, his wife. This tomb is attributed to Jean Goujon, and to Jean Cousin.

THE CHURCH OF ST. OÜEN, which is surrounded on three sides by gardens, is one of the most perfect Gothic edifices in Europe. It was commenced in 1318 by Abbot Jean Roussel Marc d'Argent. It is in the form of a Latin cross. The principal, or west portal, reconstructed in 1852, is

between two pyramidal towers nearly as high as the central tower—which is 285 ft. high—and is a model of graceful architecture. The interior is 413 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, and is remarkably light and graceful. The church has 125 windows, filled with fine stained glass, besides three rose-windows of remarkable beauty. This is one of the very few great churches of Europe which may be said to be finished.

The church of ST. MACLOU is chiefly remarkable for its portal, which is in the florid Gothic style. The sculptures upon the panels of the doors are of exquisite workmanship, and are attributed to Jean Goujan. In the interior the most remarkable object is the stone staircase (1519) conducting to the organ loft, which is a *chef-d'œuvre* of sculpture. The churches of *St. Patrice*, *St. Goddard* and *St. Gervais* contain some interesting stained glass and paintings.

THE HÔTEL-DE-VILLE, a handsome building, was formerly part of the Monastery of St. Ouen. It has a façade composed of two parallel pavilions, and a peristyle in the centre with a Corinthian colonnade. Its great hall contains portraits of many celebrities who were born at Rouen, and in the vestibule are marble statues of Jeanne d'Arc and Corneille. In this edifice is the *Musée de Tableaux*, containing a few pictures of merit. They may be seen from one till four. The *Musée Départemental d'Antiquités*, in the Rue Impériale, is well worth visiting, the collection being one of the richest in France. Among other objects is the door of Corneille's house, a frame containing ancient charts, one of which belonged to William the Conqueror, some fine ancient stained glass, &c. The *Public Library* contains 111,000 volumes

and 2,960 manuscripts. Among other interesting objects in Rouen is the *Tour de la Grosse Horloge*, in the picturesque street of that name, in which the principal clock of the city is placed. It was built in 1389.

In the *Place du Vieux-Marché*, called also the *PLACE DE LA PUCELLE*, on the spot marked by a statue placed on a pump, the unfortunate Jeanne d'Arc was burned by the English, May 30th, 1431, after a long trial, for sorcery and heresy, accompanied by many shameful circumstances. Her family, who had been ennobled on her account, obtained in 1440 a revisal of her trial, and in 1456 she was formally pronounced to have been innocent.

Next to Lyons, Rouen is the most important manufacturing town in the empire. The principal branch of industry is the manufacture of cotton, which has given to it the name of the Manchester of France. It has also extensive manufactories of hosiery, mixed silk and wool fabrics, blankets, cordage, cotton and linen yarns, steel, chemicals, &c. Its industry also includes shipbuilding and machinery.

Rouen was the residence of the Dukes of Normandy until Duke William, in 1066, on the conquest of England, transferred the seat of his Court to London; and, up to the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, it continued to be the capital of Normandy, and the seat of Government of the Norman possessions of William the Conqueror's successors; but in 1204 it was taken by siege by the French king, Philip Augustus, and annexed, with the main part of the duchy, to the possessions of the French crown. During the wars of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England it was under the power of the English, from 1419 to 1449,

when it was retaken by the French under Charles VII. It was during this temporary period of its occupation by the English that the heroic Jeanne d'Arc was burned.

Taking our departure from Rouen, we pass through several cuttings and tunnels, on emerging from which we have a beautiful view of the Seine and of the city. On a hill to the left we observe the *Pilgrimage Church of Notre Dame de bon Secours*. We next reach *Oissel* (65 miles), beyond which we skirt the left bank of the Seine, which we soon afterwards cross. Near *PONT DE L'ARCHE* (68½ miles) are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Bon Port*, founded by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1120. At *St. Pierre de Vouvry* (76½ miles) a branch of 4½ miles leads to the thriving town of *Louviers*, one of the principal seats of the cloth trade of France. Near *Gaillon* (85 miles) we see, at a distance to the northward, the *CHATEAU DE GAILLARD*, built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and his favourite residence. It is a striking ruin, and worthy of a visit. It stands upon a rock above the Seine. We next stop at *VERNON* (*Hotel: du Lion d'Or*), population 7,800, situated on the left bank of the Seine, in the Department of the Eure and near the Forest of Vernon. It contains a handsome Gothic church, a venerable tower called the *Tour des Archives*, and numerous picturesque old houses. There is a college here, founded by Henry IV. Its manufactures are cotton goods and velvets and it carries on a traffic with Paris in corn and meal. An avenue bordered with trees leads from the station to the *Château de Bizy* belonging to the Orleans family. The grounds are beautifully laid out. The noble English family of Vernon derives its name from this town.

Near ROSNY ( $104\frac{1}{4}$  miles), on the Seine, stands the old *Château* where Sully, the minister of Henry IV. was born; the grounds extend for a considerable distance along the river-side. MANTES ( $105\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Grand Cerf, des Postillons*), is renowned as the place where William the Conqueror, after reducing the greater portion of it to ashes, met with the injury that caused his death. The church of Notre Dame is a noble Gothic building of the 12th century, with a fine stained-glass representation of the Last Judgment in the window at the western extremity. The scenery about the Seine is very pleasing as we proceed towards TRIEL ( $121\frac{3}{4}$  miles), in the church of which there is a painting of the "Adoration of the Shepherds," attributed to Poussin. At POISSY ( $126\frac{3}{4}$  miles), the birth-place of St. Louis, the font in which he was baptized is still preserved. In 1561 the abortive Conference of Poissy was held here, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between the Churches of Rome and Geneva. An old bridge of 37 arches crosses the Seine at this place. The largest cattle-market in France is held here on Thursdays. We now cross part of the forest of St. Germain to MAISONS ( $132\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotel: Talma*). This hotel was once the residence of the great tragedian of the name. The *Château* was occupied for a time by Voltaire. Leaving Maisons, a journey of less than half an hour brings us to Paris.

## PARIS.

Population in 1871, 1,950,000.

(See Plan, in cover.)

**H**OTELS. The largest hotels in Paris, or on the Continent, are the GRAND HOTEL,\* Boulevard des Capucines, and the HOTEL DU LOUVRE,\* in the Rue de Rivoli, both managed by the same company. The following smaller establishments are among the hotels also frequented by American and English travellers: HOTEL: DE L'ATHENEE,\* Rue Scribe; HOLLANDE,\* Westminster, Mirabeau, in the Rue de la Paix; Splendide, Avenue Napoleon; BRISTOL,\* du Rhin, in the Place Vendôme; Meurice, Brighton, du Jardin, Wagram, de la Place du Palais Royal, in the Rue de Rivoli; des Deux Mondes, Rue d'Antin; de Lille et d'Albion, St. James, de France et de Bath, in the Rue St. Honoré; DE L'EMPIRE,\* d'Orient, de l'Amirauté, Chatham, in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin; DU PARLEMENT,\* Boulevard de la Madeleine; St. Petersburg, Rue Caumartin; Vouillmont, Rue Boissy d'Anglas; Meyerbeer, Champs Elysées.

These are all excellent establishments, and the tariff of charges is very nearly the same. There are a multitude of hotels of every grade throughout the capital, suited to the needs and means of tourists, men of business, students and others, of which the limits of this work will not permit further mention.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, indicated by yellow placards, in which rooms are let in *suites* or singly, may be had in every part of the city. In the quarters frequented by English and American families



the apartments are generally well furnished, and are usually let at prices which may be regarded as reasonable in view of the enormous rents demanded by the landlords of modern Paris. Suites, suitable for families, may be had in the quarters indicated, at from 400 to 1000 francs per month. Strangers taking apartments should be extremely careful in verifying the inventory of furniture, as gross abuses are frequently practised by insisting upon payment for damage to furniture, which may have been caused by previous tenants. It is well to entrust the details to an experienced and reputable house agent.

PENSIONS, or boarding-houses, at which strangers may live very comfortably, and more economically than at the hotels, abound in Paris. The names of respectable *pensions* may always be had at the offices of the English house agents. The American bankers are usually ready to furnish such information to their clients.

AMERICAN BANKING-HOUSES.—Several American banking-houses have establishments in Paris. The premises occupied by them are in central positions, are very commodious, and include spacious reading-rooms for the use of their clients, supplied with American and other journals, and post-offices, where the letters of clients are received and delivered. Beside these facilities the principals of these establishments, or their employés, are always ready to impart to persons doing business with them, any desired information in relation to funds, routes, couriers, places of residence, purchases, &c.

In describing Paris, the author has pursued the course adopted in describing other large cities; he has not attempted to dictate to the

reader the order in which its objects of interest may be seen, but has confined himself to descriptions of them, leaving the order of the visits to the taste or convenience of the reader.

PARIS is built on a plain on both sides of the River Seine, here flowing from south-east to north-west. Its original name, as mentioned by Cæsar, was *Lutetia*, a word supposed by some to have been derived from *lutum* (mud), as descriptive of the marshy nature of the ground—the *palus perpetua* of Cæsar—on which the city stands. Of its present name a more satisfactory account is given. The Parisii, who anciently inhabited the district in which Lutetia was situated, would in process of time naturally impart their name to the capital of the province in which they lived. At what time, however, the change of name was made cannot be exactly determined. It could not have been earlier than towards the end of the fifth century, for Julian, who resided here for some time, speaks of it in 458 as his “dear Lutetia.” The country on all sides of the city is level, and presents little diversity of physical appearance. On the north and north-east it rises into low hills. These hills, which are separated by narrow valleys or plateaux, as those of *St. Denis* to the north, *Ivry* to the east, *Montrouge* to the south, and *Grenelle* to the south-west, are encircled at a distance of from two to five miles, by an outer range of heights, including *Villejuif*, *Meudon*, *St. Cloud* and *Mont-Valérien*, the latter being the highest point in the immediate vicinity of the city. The southern parts of the city are built over beds of limestone, rich in fossils, which have been so extensively quarried as to have become a mere network



of vast caverns, which in some cases scarcely afford sufficient support to the houses above. These quarries were converted in 1784 into *catacombs*, in which are deposited the bones of the dead collected from the ancient cemeteries of Paris. The *Seine*, which enters Paris at the south-east, at Bercy, and leaves it below Auteil in the west, divides the city into two parts and forms the two islands of La Cité and St. Louis, which are both covered with buildings. In the middle ages Paris was divided into three distinct parts, *La Cité* on the island, the *Ville* on the right bank, and the *Quartier Latin*, or University, on the left bank of the river. Louis XI. did much to enlarge the city and to efface the disastrous results of its occupation by the English during the wars under Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, but its progress was again checked during the wars of the last of the Valois, when the city sustained several sieges. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1589, a new era was opened. The improvements commenced under his reign were continued during the minority of his son Louis XIII., and on the accession of Louis XIV. the completion of several bridges, roads and quays, and the erection of various public and private palaces had put a new face on the old city. To the *Grand Monarque* Paris owed a still greater debt, for in addition to the opening of eighty new streets and the conversion of the old ramparts into public walks, or *boulevards*, he organised a regular system of police, established drainage and sewerage, founded hospitals, alms-houses, public schools, scientific societies, dramatic institutions, and learned establishments of various kinds;

and thus gave to Paris the indisputable right of being regarded as the focus of European civilisation. The Revolution caused a temporary reaction; the Parisian mob of that period were more intent on destroying historical records of the past than in erecting monuments for the future. It needed all the genius of Napoleon to obliterate the damage done to the French metropolis during the reign of the people. With a strong hand he arrested the further demolition of the city, and with extraordinary rapidity Paris was remodelled on a new and grander scale. New quays, bridges, markets, streets, squares and public gardens were created. All the treasures of arts and science which his conquests had placed in his power were appropriated and applied to the embellishment of the capital, in the restoration of which he spent vast sums. The downfall of the Emperor arrested further progress, and deprived Paris of many of her ill-gotten treasures.

Under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. little was done towards the improvements of the city. Renovation of various sorts commenced under Louis Philippe, but as lately as 1834 much of the old condition of things remained; the gutters ran down the middle of streets, there was little underground drainage, oil lamps were suspended on cords over the middle of the streets, and, except in one or two streets, there were no side walks. The introduction of a copious supply of water, of gas, and a better kind of street paving are due to the reign of Louis Philippe. It was reserved, however, for Napoleon III. to render Paris a thoroughly modern city. Under his rule it may be said to have been almost rebuilt. Streets were widened and beautified,

and new and spacious thoroughfares opened up through old and crowded districts. In the present day, chiefly through his policy, Paris excels, in comfort and beauty, all the cities in the world, and has accordingly become a centre of universal attraction. The city is built of a light coloured limestone, easily wrought. The houses are reared in huge blocks, rising to a height of six or seven stories, each floor constituting a distinct dwelling, access to all the floors in a tenement being gained by a common staircase, which is usually placed under the charge of a porter, or *concierge*, at the entrance.

#### PARIS IN 1870-1.

Since the appearance of the first edition of this work, remarkable events have occurred in the history of Paris and of France. The reign of Napoleon III., which, in July, 1870, seemed likely to endure for years, was suddenly brought to an end by the revolution which followed the defeat of the French army, and the surrender of the Emperor as a prisoner of war, on September 2nd, 1870, at Sedan. The war having been continued by the "Government of National Defence," Paris was invested by the German army on the 19th day of September, 1870, and endured a siege which ranks among the most memorable of modern times. The city was obliged, for lack of provisions, to surrender on January 28th, 1871, the inhabitants having been compelled to consume more than 60,000 horses for food. After the fall of Paris, and the close of the war, the unfortunate city fell into the hands of the revolutionists, and on

March 18, 1871, the Government of France being established at Versailles, Paris was seized by a body of men calling themselves a "Commune," which, being sustained by a large proportion of the National Guard, openly declared war against the established and recognised Government of France. They closed the gates of the city, organized armies for its defence, and carried on a regular war against the Government. During the continuance of this unhappy struggle, the Government, having possession of Fort Valérien and other works, fired continually upon Paris, and great loss of life and damage to property ensued. Tourists who will visit the streets bordering on the Champs Elysées, near the *Arc de Triomphe*, the *Avenue de la Grande Armée*, Neuilly, and Auteuil, will see abundant evidence of the severity of the fire. Many houses are demolished, and hundreds bear the marks of shot and shell. The *Arc de Triomphe* bears the marks of numerous missiles. Shells fell in many places in the Champs Elysées, as far down as the *Palais de l'Industrie*.

During the reign of the Commune occurred the massacre of peaceful citizens in the Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome, a procession of "the friends of order" having been fired upon by National Guards stationed behind barricades in the Place Vendome. The number killed is stated to have been fifteen.

Among many acts of Vandalism committed in the name and by authority of the Commune, the most notable were the pulling down of the magnificent column in the Place Vendome on the 16th day of May, 1871, and the demolition of the private hotel of M. Thiers in the Place St. George, 8.

On Sunday, May 28th, 1871 the Government troops entered Paris at the St. Cloud gate and began to drive the Communists from the Western quarter of the city toward its centre and Eastern extremity. Bloody conflicts occurred in many quarters, the Communists being always gradually driven back. The fighting was severe in the Champs Elysées, in the Place de la Concorde, Place de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, and throughout the whole length of the Rue de Rivoli. On the night of Tuesday, May 23, the Communists attempted to carry into effect the threat repeatedly made to lay the city in ashes. Shells containing petroleum were fired into all parts of the city from the Buttes de Chaumont, and public and other buildings were fired by the retreating Communists aided by women and even children. On the night mentioned the Palace of the Tuileries was set on fire and consumed. The adjoining palace of the Louvre was saved by the timely arrival of the troops. The Palais Royal, the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay, the Palace of Justice, the Hotel of the Legion of Honour, the Ministry of Finance, the Hotel de Ville, and other public buildings shared the fate of the Tuileries. Nearly two hundred private houses were burned, the greatest destruction being in the Rue Royale, Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Rue de Rivoli. The final struggle between the troops and the last remnant of the insurgents took place in the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, and the neighbouring district of Belleville on Sunday, May 28th. The whole city was in the hands of the Government before the close of the day mentioned.

The entire city exhibits marks of the unhappy contest, but that

part of it usually called the *stranger's quarter*, bears, and will for a long time bear, the most visible and appalling marks of the fierce struggle between the contending forces, and of the demoniacal rage of the defeated insurgents.

DAYS AND HOURS FOR VISITING,  
AND MEANS OF OBTAINING ACCESS  
TO THE MONUMENTS, MUSEUMS,  
COLLECTIONS, LIBRARIES, &c.,  
&c.

NOTE.—In view of the unsettled condition of things at Paris, consequent upon the two sieges, it is impossible to give exact information as to the means of obtaining access to public places, collections, &c. As soon as order shall have been established, the new regulations will be inserted in this chapter. It is presumed, however, that the following are substantially correct.

In several cases the names by which streets and avenues were known before the war are retained, although it is known that the names have been changed several times within a few weeks. They will be best known by the old names for a long time to come.

(Strangers will do well to consult, in "Galignani's Messenger," published every morning, the article headed "Strangers' Diary," which mentions what is to be seen on the day of publication.)

Nearly all the objects of interest which strangers will desire to visit are open to the public, or to tourists provided with passports. To those which are not generally open to the public, access may be obtained by written application to the officers indicated in the following list. Letters making such applications should be sent by

post, prepaid. The following will serve as the form of such letters:—

*Monsieur* (adding the official title)

*J'ai l'honneur de prier votre Excellence* (if to a Minister) *de vouloir bien me faire adresser un billet pour* (state number of persons *afin*), *de visiter* (name of place.)

*Veuillez recevoir l'assurance de la haute consideration avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,*

*Monsieur,*

*Votre très humble serviteur,*  
(Signature and address).

**ABBATOIRES.** At La Villette. Every day, on application to the concierge (fee).

**ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE.** Apply to the guard for permission to ascend (fee).

**BOIS DE BOULOGNE.** The gates of the Porte Maillot, de Suresnes, d'Auteuil, de Boulogne, and Saint Cloud, serving as passages for the high roads, are always open; the gates which are used only by foot-passengers are shut at midnight.

**BOURSE.** Open every day, except on Sundays and holydays, from 1 to 5.

**CATACOMBS** (entrance by the western gate of the old Barrière d'Enfer). A certain number of persons are allowed to visit them on the first Saturday of each month, tickets being first obtained from the Préfet of the Seine.

**CEMETERIES.** From 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. in summer, and from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter.

**CHAPELLE SAINT FERDINAND,** 10, Route de la Révolte, at Neuilly: apply to the concierge (fee).

**CHATEAU DE VINCENNES.** Every day, from 12 to 4.

**THE CONCIERGE** (in the Palais de Justice), may be visited by written order, to be procured at the *Bureau des Prisons*.

**CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS,** 292, Rue St. Martin. On Sundays and Thursdays, from 10 to 4, gratis; on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, the entry is 1 franc.

**Gobelins** (see *Manufactures*).

**HALLE AU BLE.** Open every day: the principal market days are Wednesdays and Fridays.

**HALLES CENTRALES** (the great markets). Open every day.

**HOTEL DE VILLE.** On Thursdays, with permission from the Préfet de la Seine, for which write in advance.

**HOTEL DES INVALIDES.** Every day except Sundays, from 11 to 5, with passports or permission from the Governor. Every Sunday at 12, mass with military music in the church. The dome, and the Tomb of Napoleon (entry by the Place Vauban) are open to the public, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 to 3.

**IMPERIAL LIBRARY,** 58, Rue Richelieu. Open every day, except Sundays, from 10 till 4.

**IMPERIAL PRINTING OFFICE,** 87, Rue Vielle-du-Temple. On Thursdays at 2 P.M. with permission of the Director, on previous demand being made in writing.

**JARDIN DE L'HOTEL DE CLUNY.** Every day from 11 to 4. Entrance by the Hôtel Gate.

**JARDIN DES PLANTES.** The menagerie is open every day, from 11 A.M. till sunset in winter, and from 10 till 6 in summer. The galleries of comparative anatomy, zoology, and mineralogy, are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 to 5, and on Sundays from 1 to 5. The library is open every day from 10 till 3.

**JARDIN DES TUILERIES.** Open daily, from morning to night. (The private garden, and the terrace overlooking the river, were only open to the public during the ab-



sence of the Court.) During the summer a band plays, every day except Sundays, from 5 to 6.

**JARDIN DU LUXEMBOURG.** Open daily, from morning to night. In summer the band plays, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 6, in the long parterre.

**JARDIN DU PALAIS ROYAL.** This garden, being a public passage, is opened very early in the morning and closed at midnight. In summer the band plays on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 7, or 5 to 6.

**JARDIN ZOOLOGIQUE D'ACCLIMATION,** Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte Maillot. Open every day. Price of admission: on week days, 1 franc for the garden and hothouses; on Sundays, 50 cents, for the garden only, and 50 cents, for the hothouses.

**LAFAYETTE,** Grave of. Every day; fee to concierge of Convent.

**LIBRARY OF THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.** Open every day except Mondays, from 10 till 3.

**LIBRARY OF SAINT GENEVIEVE,** Place du Panthéon, open every day, except Sundays and holydays, from 10 to 3, and in the evening, from 6 to 10. Vacation from 1st September to 15th October.

**LIBRARY OF THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,** at the Jardin des Plantes. Open every day, except Sundays and holydays, from 10 to 3.

**MANUFACTURE DES Gobelins.** With tickets from the superintendent, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 3 in winter, and from 2 to 4 in summer. Strangers are admitted on the same days and hours on presenting their passports.

**MANUFACTURE DE PORCELAINE DE SEVRES.** The show-rooms may be viewed from 11 to 4. The

Musée Céramique is only open to the public on Thursdays; on the other days of the week a permission is necessary. The work-rooms can only be seen by special permission (rarely granted) from the Administrateur.

**MANUFACTURES DES TABACS,** 63, Quai d'Orsay. Every day, with permission from the superintendent, obtainable at the office.

**MINT.** On Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 3. For special ticket to visit laboratory and workshops, apply to *M. le Président de la Commission des Monnaies, Hôtel de Monnaies.*

**MUSEE D'ARTILLERIE,** 99, Place St. Thomas d'Aquin. On Thursdays, from 12 to 4.

**MUSEES DE CLUNY ET DES THERMES.** Open on Sundays from 11 to 4. Open every week-day (Mondays excepted) at the same hours, to persons with tickets, to be procured from the Directeur du Musée des Thermes, and to foreigners with passports.

**MUSEE DU LOUVRE.** Open to the public every day except Monday, from 10 till 4.

**MUSEE DU LUXEMBOURG** (contemporary painting and sculpture; entry by garden at the north-east corner of the palace, near the gateway). Open every day, except Monday, from 10 to 5. Open to students the same day and hours.

**NOTRE DAME.** The treasury is visible every day from 12 to 4; ticket, 50 centimes. The entrance to the towers is in the northern tower (fee, 20 c. each person).

**PALAIS DES BEAUX ARTS,** 14, Rue Bonaparte. Open daily, from 10 to 4.

**PALAIS DU CORPS LEGISLATIF.** Visible every day from 8 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., when the chambers are not sitting. Apply to the porter (small fee). A gallery with 20 seats is reserved for the public



during the sittings, but sixty additional seats are reserved for those who obtain tickets by applying to members of the Legislative body.

**PALAIS DE JUSTICE.** Open every day except Sundays and holidays.

**PALACE OF THE ELYSEE.** Permission to visit this is rarely accorded. Application may be made to General Rolin, Palace of the Tuileries.

**PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE,** in the Champs Elysées. Open every day to foreigners on presentation of passports, except when in use for exhibitions.

**PALAIS ROYAL.** The apartments of the palace are not open to the public.

**PALAIS DES TUILERIES.** Generally visible on application to the concierge.

**PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG.** Visible every day from 10 to 4, when the senate is not in session. (For the galleries, see *Musées*).

**PANORAMA NATIONAL** (Champs Elysées). Every day from 10 to 5; admission, 2 francs.

**SAINTE CHAPELLE,** Palais de Justice. Every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 11 to 4, on presentation of passport.

**SAINT GENEVIEVE or PANTHEON.** The guardians show the dome and crypt every day, for a fee.

**SAINT SULPICE.** The entrance to the towers (20 c. each person), is in the northern tower, Rue Saint Sulpice.

**SEWERS.** Permission to visit the sewers is sometimes obtained by application, in writing, to the *Bureau des travaux publics*, Hôtel de Ville.

**SORBONNE.** The amphitheatres are open during lecture hours. The church is open on Sundays and holidays; on the other days it is open from an early hour until 9 in the morning, and in the

afternoon from 1 to 3. To see *Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb*, a fee to the guardian is requisite.

### CHURCHES.

**NOTRE DAME** stands on a site successively occupied by a Pagan temple and a Christian basilica of the time of the Merovingian kings. The present building was constructed between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, and, in its present state of restored magnificence, it may rank as one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture. It is of a regular cruciform shape, with an octagonal east end, two flanking towers with flying buttresses, and a new central spire, 135 ft. high above the roof, remarkable, like every other part, for its delicate and elaborate tracery. It is 390 ft. long, and 102 ft. high, with transepts 144 ft. wide. Although most of the painted windows are modern, the grand rose-windows, which give a characteristic beauty to the whole building, are of ancient date. The interior of the church is composed of a principal nave, flanked on either side by two collateral naves, which are continued around the choir. There are thirty-seven chapels surrounding the edifice. Twelve large pillars sustain the principal vaults, and comprise altogether 297 columns. There are also 113 painted windows.

The choir is enclosed by a small gallery of open iron-work, of elegant design, and is adorned with curious carvings in wood.

Visitors are admitted to the sacristy on payment of 50 centimes. Here may be seen the relics, consisting of a piece of the cross, part of the crown of thorns, &c., and the church utensils and vestments, which are exceedingly rich and curious. Among other robes are

those worn by Pius VII. at the coronation of Napoleon I.

In November, 1793, the National Convention decreed the abolition of the Catholic religion, and established in its stead the Religion of Reason. By the same decree the name of *Nôtre Dame* was changed to *Temple of Reason*, and here was set up the goddess of Reason.

On the 1st of December, 1801, the coronation of Napoleon took place at *Nôtre Dame*, the Pope Pius VII. officiating at the ceremony; and here on the 12th of January, 1853, the late Emperor and Empress were married.

The *MADELEINE*, begun in 1764, and completed in 1852, is in the Grecian style. The form of the edifice is oblong. It is surrounded on the outside with Corinthian columns 50 ft. high. The pediment (120 ft. long by 25 ft. high) represents the *Last Judgment*. Along the galleries are thirty-four statues of male and female saints, by different artists. It has one single nave, four bays (one being for the choir), with compartments and ceilings, painted and gilded. On the grand altar is the *Assumption* in white marble, sculptured by Marochetti. Behind the altar is a painting by Ziegler, representing the Magdalen at the feet of Christ, surrounded by Apostles, Evangelists, and a group of historical personages—Constantine, Godefroy de Bouillon, Clovis, Barbarossa, Jeanne d'Arc, Raphael, Dante, Napoleon I., &c.

*SAINTE-GENEVIEVE* (THE *PANTHEON*) is a Greco-Roman edifice, commenced in 1764, and dedicated by the Constituent Assembly to the memory of the great men of France, under the name of the *Panthéon*. It was re-opened for public worship in 1851. Fifteen steps lead to the peristyle, which is surmounted by a triangular

pediment, supported by twenty-two fluted columns. The inscription on the pediment is "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.*" Underneath the peristyle, over the doors, are bas-reliefs, garlands, &c. In the centre of the church rises a magnificent dome (250 ft.), resting on a quadrangular basement, with cut panels, within which are four staircases leading to the interior of the cupola. A second basement supports a plain wall, pierced with twelve windows, and encircled by a fine Corinthian colonnade. Above is an attic gallery, and a cupola with projecting sides, surmounted by a lantern ornamented with ten columns. From this lantern is obtained a magnificent view of Paris and its suburbs. In the interior, the aisles and transepts are raised by several steps above the principal nave, and Corinthian columns support an entablature, with a frieze ornamented with festoons and foliage. The dome is supported by enormous pillars, united by four great arches. There are three cupolas, the second being adorned with fresco paintings.

Copies of the *stanzas* of Raphael, by the brothers Balze (*Parnassus*, the *School at Athens*, the *Dispute at the Holy Sacrament*, the *Deliverance of Saint Peter*, &c.), adorn the church. The *Panthéon* escaped destruction on May 24, 1871, by the timely cutting of the fuse which led to the crypts, where a large quantity of powder had been placed by the Communists.

The attendants admit visitors to the crypts and to the dome, on receipt of a small fee. The tombs of Lagrange, Bougainville, Soufflot, Lannes, Voltaire, Rousseau, and great men of the first empire may be seen here; also a statue of *Voltaire*, by Houdon.

**SAINTE CHAPELLE.** This church was built by Saint Louis (1242-47) for the reception of the relics brought from Constantinople, and now at *Nôtre Dame*, and has been completely restored.

runs around the building. The salient lines and ridges of the roof and spire are gilded. The front is composed of two superposed porches. Above the upper platform is a great rose-window, sur-



THE PANTHEON.

The elegant spire was rebuilt a few years since in the florid style of the fifteenth century. The church consists of two superposed chapels, without aisles or transepts. On the outside is a double row of windows with sculptured frontals; an elegant balustrade

mounted by a gable between two attached open spiral towers. The lower chapel has 40 monostylic columns supporting the arches of the vaulting, the crowns of which are in sculptured oak. In the upper chapel, the attention is principally attracted by the mag-

nificent stained glass of the 15 windows; the statues of the twelve Apostles on brackets placed against the pillars of the nave; a very fine altar; the niches, or places of honour, formerly reserved for the king and the royal family; the grated window of the oratory of Louis XI.; and the open screen behind the altar, the middle arch of which bears a platform with a Gothic canopy, upon which the holy relics, now at Nôtre Dame, were formerly exposed. Notwithstanding the destruction by fire of the adjoining Palace of Justice in May, 1871, this beautiful church was not materially injured.

SAINT EUSTACHE (near the Halles Centrales) was rebuilt in 1332-1641, with the exception of the principal entrance, which, composed of the Doric and Ionic orders, forms a porch and an exterior gallery surmounted by a pediment. On the left is a small tower, ornamented with fluted Corinthian columns. The porches on the north and south are in the style of the sixteenth century. It has a large arched door; large foliated pilasters; two ranges of galleries; several rows of balustrades; mullioned rose-window, and small spires. There is a superb campanile in the centre, and on the apsis of the church. In the interior are two side aisles, with chapels extending along each side of the principal nave, and continuing behind the choir. In the transepts are statues of the twelve Apostles, bas-reliefs and mural paintings. The windows of the choir and apse (several of which are attributed to Philippe de Champagne), represent the Apostles, the Fathers of the Roman Church, and Saint Eustache. The music at this church is very fine. This church was badly damaged by the insurgents in May, 1871.

SAINT GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS (Place du Louvre) was originally built in the 10th century, restored in the 15th, and again in the 18th century, and finally by Lassus under Louis Philippe. The façade was built in the 15th and 16th centuries. The porch has fine oval arches, surmounted by a balustrade, which runs around the building, and is adorned by frescoes on a gold ground. The gable is pointed, and flanked by two hexagonal turrets. The principal door dates from the commencement of the 13th century. The portico of the south transept is remarkable for its sculptures. There is a square tower (of the 12th century) in the angle formed by this transept and the nave of the choir. In the polygonal tower, between the church and the mairie, is a magnificent chime of bells, recently placed there.

In the interior are a nave, double side-aisles, transepts, lateral chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries, choir and apse of the 13th century.

From the belfry of this church the signal was given on the 23rd of August 1572, for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

SAINT ROCH (Rue Saint Honoré) was commenced in 1633, and finished in 1736. The portal, of the Doric and Corinthian orders, was restored between 1863 and 1866. In the interior is a nave, 2 side aisles, 18 lateral chapels, and 3 larger chapels behind the choir. The pillars are decorated with Doric pilasters. The church has a singular pulpit, designed by Charles and restored by Laperche. The steps, which extend along the whole front, have been the scene of many stirring events. During the Directory, the crowd collected here was dispersed with cannon by order of Napoleon.



The music at the services in this church is very fine.

SAINT SULPICE was commenced in 1646, subsequently continued and enlarged, and finished in 1749. The principal façade has two porticoes (Doric and Ionic superposed), and two towers, each 230 ft. high. Statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul are placed on the right and left of the principal door.

The interior has 3 naves, separated by Corinthian pillars, flanked by side chapels, and the choir is encircled by an aisle and chapels.

SAINT GERVAIS, situated behind the Hôtel-de-Ville, was built in the 15th and 16th centuries. The front, of the 17th century, exhibits three orders of architecture, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, superposed. In the northern angle of the transept and the choir, rises a Gothic tower, of the 16th or 17th century, from the ground-floor to the second story above. The interior consists of a nave with transept and aisles, and several chapels bordering the sides. There are the remains of some stained glass by Jean Cousin in the second chapel to the right.

*Nôtre-Dame de Lorette* was built in 1822, on the plan of a Roman basilica. It has a Corinthian porch and pediment, the latter sculptured by Nanteuil (the angels worshipping the infant Jesus; at the corners, statues of the three cardinal virtues). The interior consists of a portico, nave, and two side aisles, and contains some remarkable paintings.

THE CHAPELLE EXPIATOIRE, Boulevard Haussman, built in 1820 by order of Louis XVIII., to the memory of Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette, and other victims of the Revolution, has been surrounded by a square, with

elegant railings. The principal entrance represents an antique tomb, with a portico of the Doric order in marble. Within, are statues of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, each supported by an angel. Beneath, is a subterranean chapel, with an altar, which stands over the spot where Louis XVI. was buried. In one corner of this chapel is pointed out the spot where Marie-Antoinette was originally buried.

SAINTE CLOTILDE (Place Belle Chassée), was built between 1846 and 1857, in the style of the thirteenth century. The façade is composed of three great ogives, with sharp pediments and bas-reliefs. To the right and left are towers terminating in handsome spires 200 ft. high.

SAINT ETIENNE DU MONT (near the Pantheon). This church, some parts of which date as far back as 1121, was finished in 1626. Externally it has little to attract attention. In the interior is a fine gallery, on low elliptic arches, surrounding the nave and the choir. The key-stones of the vault are remarkable for their ornaments. The elaborate tomb of Sainte-Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris (sixth century), is in the chapel of the same name.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL (Place La Fayette), was constructed, from 1814 to 1824, on the plan of a basilica. The approaches to it consist of an amphitheatre of inclined planes of hewn stone, from which leads an imposing flight of steps, with advancing peristyle, having three rows of Ionic columns, and sculptured pediment. It has an attic, flanked by two square towers (180 ft. high), surmounted by a terrace with balustrade, bearing statues of the Evangelists. In the interior, the ceiling of the principal nave is in



wood, with bare girders decorated and ornamented with compartments, sculptures, and incrustations.

LA TRINITE was completed in 1867. Its length is 300 ft., and its width 100 ft. The façade is in the Renaissance style, and has a portico surmounted by a fine second story, and a steeple 200 ft. in height. An open balustrade runs round the wall of the gable, and on the right and left are two turrets, containing staircases, which lead to the galleries and upper portions of the edifice. The interior contains some fine paintings.

In front of the church is a square (of about 3,700 yards area) surrounded by a stone balustrade, and adorned with three fountains.

Among other churches worthy a visit, are, *Vale de Grace*, *la Sorbonne* (where are the remains of Richelieu), *St. Louis en l'Île*, *St. Philippe*, *St. Augustin* (a fine new church, Boulevard Malesherbes), *St. Merri*, the Chapel of *St. Ferdinand* (No. 10 Route de la Révolte), erected upon the scene of the death of the Duke of Orleans, in 1842, the Russian Church, &c.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES (English and American.

The *English* churches are as follows:—*Episcopal*, No. 5, Rue d'Aguesseau; 10, bis, Avenue Marbœuf; and 35, Rue Boissy d'Anglas. *Presbyterian* (Church of Scotland), Chapel of the Oratoire, 160, Rue de Rivoli; *Congregational* Chapel, No. 23, Rue Royale.

*American Churches*.—*The American Chapel*, 21, Rue de Berry; *American Episcopal Church*, Rue Bayard.

## PALACES.

The LOUVRE, on the site of which once stood a fortress, built by Philip Augustus, was commenced by Francis I. in 1582, and was finally completed by Napoleon I. The colonnade, facing the Church of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, was built in 1685, and consists of twenty-eight columns and pillars of the Corinthian order, placed in couples, surmounted by a fine pediment, decorated with bas-reliefs. It is considered one of the finest colonnades in existence. The other fronts, though less bold, are very fine. The southern front is decorated with forty Corinthian pilasters, and has a rich pediment over the central compartment.

The interior court is a masterpiece of French architecture. The façades comprise a ground floor divided into arcades, a retreating first story, and an attic. There are numerous pavilions, chiefly remarkable for the ornate architecture of their façades, the pediments and entablatures being profusely adorned with statues and allegorical groups.

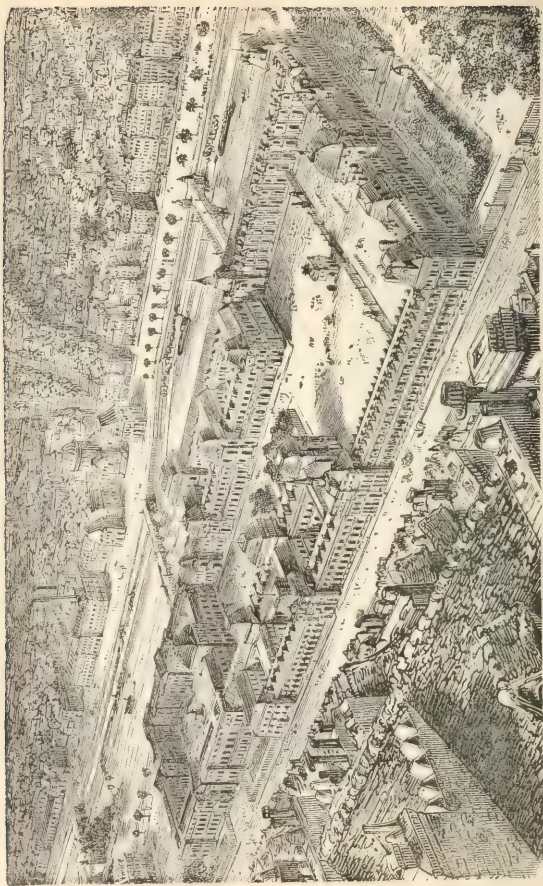
The LOUVRE was finally joined to the Tuileries by Napoleon III. On the façade of the *Pavillon Sully*, situate on the southern side of the late Place Napoleon III. (in which is one of the entrances to the galleries), is a marble slab, containing inscriptions, of which the following are translations:

1541. Francis I. commenced the Louvre.

1564. Catherine de Medicis commenced the Tuileries.

1852-7. Napoleon III. joined the Tuileries to the Louvre.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES. The place occupied by the palace and



THE TUILERIES AND LOUVRE.

gardens of the Tuileries was formerly an uncultivated spot outside the limits of the city, called *La Sublonnière*. In the thirteenth century, the *tuiliers*, or makers of roof-tiles, established themselves there, hence the name now given to the palace and gardens. In 1564 Catherine de Medicis, who then resided in the Louvre, bought a small house which stood near the centre of the palace of the Tuileries, purchased several small properties adjoining, and commenced the construction of a palace, which forms the central part of what was known as the Tuileries. Henry IV. commenced the enlargement of the palace toward the Seine, but his death prevented the completion of the *Pavillon de Flore*. During the minority of Louis XIV., Anne of Austria completed that pavilion, and Louis XIV. completed the palace in the other direction as far as the present Rue de Rivoli. He also formed the design of joining the Tuileries to the Louvre, but having abandoned this as his residence, little was done during his and the three subsequent reigns, and it was left to Napoleon I. to commence and to Napoleon III. to complete the work of joining the two palaces.

The length of the façade of the Tuileries was 330 yards and its breadth 36 yards. The *Pavillon de Flore*, on the quai, was the finest part of the structure, and was remarkable for its sculptures.

The annexed engraving gives an excellent idea of the Tuileries as they were before May 24, 1871, the date of their destruction by the insurgents, and of the Louvre, and renders detailed descriptions of them unnecessary. The Tuileries was twice sacked by the populace—on the 10th of Aug.

1792, and on the 24th of February, 1848, on which latter day Louis Philippe fled from it, never to return. Louis XVIII. is the only sovereign who has died in it. Henry IV. died in the Louvre, Louis XIII. at St. Germain, Louis XIV. and Louis XV. at Versailles, Louis XVI. on the scaffold, Napoleon I. in exile, Charles X. at Holyrood, and Louis Philippe in exile.

On the night of the 23rd of May, 1871, the Palace was burned by the retreating insurgents, the apartments having first been filled with petroleum and other inflammable matter to insure its speedy and complete destruction.

THE PALAIS ROYAL was built in 1629 by the Cardinal Richelieu, who purchased two hotels which formerly stood upon its present site. The edifice was first called *Palais Cardinal*. At his death it passed into the hands of Louis XIII. In 1643 Anne of Austria occupied it with her son, Louis XIV., and it then took the name of *Palais Royal*. In 1781 the Duke of Orleans (Philippe-Egalité) conceived the project of surrounding the garden with buildings to be let out to tenants. After the death of the Duke of Orleans, Restaurants, Cafés and Playhouses were established in the Palais Royal. In 1807 it became the property of the Crown, and the Tribunal of Commerce and the Bourse were established in it. In 1814 it again became the property of the Orleans family, and the Bourse and Tribunal of Commerce were removed. In 1848 it took the name of the Palais National, and on the 2nd December, 1851, by decree, the name of Palais Royal was restored.

A court-yard, shut in, to the south, by a porticoed wall, runs

along the front of the palace; to the east rises a pavilion of Doric and Ionic architecture. The façades of the court-yard are composed of Doric and Ionic pilasters. This Palace was burned by the Communists on the day when they destroyed the Palace of the Tuileries and other public edifices.

Surrounding the central square or garden of the *Palais Royal* are the *Galerie d'Orleans*, which surpasses in magnificence the finest Parisian Passages, the *Galerie de Valois* to the east, the *Galerie Montpensier* to the west, the *Galerie Beaujolais* to the north, containing fine shops of jewellers, &c. One hundred and eighty arcades, composed of two stories, with fluted pilasters and balustrades, shut in the *Galerie d'Orleans* and the *Jardin du Palais Royal*.

The palace was formerly inhabited by the Prince Napoleon. Cardinal Richelieu died in it, and here Franklin and Voltaire were officially received. It was sacked by the mob on the 24th of February, 1848, and not only was the interior badly damaged, but the large collection of paintings (with the exception of about a dozen), works of art, and furniture were completely destroyed. The garden is a favourite place of resort for the Parisians. Here are some of the best of the restaurants of Paris, the *Trois Frères*, *Vefour*, &c. A military band plays in the garden every evening in summer, except on Mondays.

PALACE OF THE INSTITUTE, on the Quai Conti, formerly the College Mazarin, was built in 1662. Having served during the Revolution as a house of detention, and as a meeting place for the Committee of Public Safety, it became in 1795 the Palace of the

Institute of France. It contains the Mazarin Library of 120,000 volumes and 50,000 manuscripts. In the centre of the concave segment of a circle, forming the front, is the church, now the hall where the meetings are held. Above the front is an attic surmounted by a dome, which is one of the most conspicuous objects on that side of the Seine.

PALACE OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF (formerly the Palais Bourbon). This palace was commenced by the Dowager Duchess of Bourbon in 1722. It afterwards became the property of the Prince de Condé, by whom it was greatly enlarged at a cost of twenty million francs. It was among the mansions plundered in the Revolution. The Council of Five Hundred for a time held its sittings here. It afterwards became the property of the Duc d'Aumale, and was eventually purchased by the Government for the Chamber.

The façade, built in 1804, consists of twelve Corinthian columns resting on a flight of twenty-nine steps. It has several courts, the principal one being adorned with statues. Among the apartments are the *Salle des Quatre Colonnes*, *Salle de la Paix* (containing a copy of the Laocoon, Virginius and a Minerva in bronze, and with a ceiling painted by Horace Vernet), the *Salle du Trône*, *Salle Casimir Périer*, and *Salle des Conférences*. The *Salle des Séances*, or the Legislative Hall, is semicircular, ornamented with twenty-four columns of the Ionic order in white marble with bronze gilt capitals. The cupola is ornamented with arabesques.

THE PALACE OF THE ELYSEE NAPOLEON (façades on the Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré and the Champs-Élysées) was built in



1718 for the Comte d'Evreux, and was afterwards purchased and occupied by Madame de Pompadour. After passing through various hands it became the property of the Crown in 1804, and was a favourite residence of Napoleon I. On the Faubourg-Saint-Honoré side, a gallery gateway in the form of a triumphal arch, composed of one story and an attic, over which is a terrace crowned by a stone balustrade, encloses the courtyard. To the right and left of the entrance are groups of Corinthian columns supporting a trophy of arms and flags. On the Champs-Élysées side is a garden with fine old trees, which extends to the avenue Gabriel. Permission to visit the apartments is rarely granted. They are finely decorated and sumptuously furnished, and consist of the *Salle de Reception*, *Chambre de Napoleon I.* (which was his bed-room), *Salle des Souverains* and *Salle de Travail*, in which last Napoleon signed his final abdication. Crowned heads visiting Paris are usually lodged in this palace.

The PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG, commenced in 1615, nearly completed in 1620, and enlarged in 1804, after having been successively a habitation of the royal family, a prison during the Revolution, the palace of the Directory and Consulate, the palace of the Senate under the Empire, and the palace of the peers under the Restoration and Louis Philippe, is set apart at the present day for the Senate. The principal façade, on the side of the rue de Tournon (260 ft. long), is composed of a central pavilion, surmounted by a cupola, and flanked by two galleries which unite with the corner pavilions. The lateral façades are each 150 yards long.

The apartments which can be visited are:—the *Salle des Gardes* (ancient oratory and private cabinet of Marie de Medicis), containing some fine wood carving; *Salle d'Attente*, containing marble statues of "Hope," "Julius Cæsar," and "Achilles and Briseis" (the frescoed ceiling by Jadin represents Aurora); the *Salon de l'Empereur* (formerly the reception-room of the Regency), in which are pictures representing the interview between the Duke de Guise and the president Harlay, Charlemagne dictating his capitulations, Saint Louis, and the chancellor l'Hopital delivering the seals to the king, Charles IX. (the ceiling, painted by Decaisne, represents Union, Force, and Abundance); the *Salle du Trône*, one of the most magnificent halls in Europe, containing splendid decorations, which have been entirely restored within the last few years; these include numerous allegorical compositions, of which those in the central gallery are "The Apotheosis of Napoleon I.," and "Peace and War," while the paintings on the piers represent various scenes from the history of the first and second empires. The hemi-cycles at the two extremities are painted with representations of the history of French civilization. The throne stands at the central point of the wall on the right. We next visit the *Galerie des bustes*, containing busts of generals, statesmen, &c. of the first empire. The *Salle des Séances* (Hall of the Senate) is a semi-circular chamber, 92 ft. in diameter; around it are statues of Charlemagne, Saint Louis, and other distinguished characters. The *Private Saloon of the Emperor* contains some fine paintings, among which are the Treaty of Campo Formio, the Constitution



of the year Eight, the Entry of Napoleon III. into Paris, and his marriage. The *Chambers of Marie de Medicis*, which are shown, consist of the *Salle d'Attente*, and a bed-chamber elaborately decorated. The *chapel* of the palace is 69 ft. long by 20 wide, and is lighted by four windows, opposite which are paintings of St. Philip the Apostle curing the sick, St. Louis pardoning traitors, St. Louis burying the dead in Palestine, and the Marriage of the Virgin. Behind the high altar is a large fresco representing the Throne of God (from the Apocalypse). Behind the altar fronting the back entrance is a painting by Simon White, an American artist, "The Adoration of the Shepherds."

THE PALACE OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY was burned by the Communists on May 24, 1871. The façade represented two orders (Tuscan and Ionic) superposed, and surmounted by an attic with Corinthian pilasters, and having arched windows, nine on each floor. The principal court was surrounded by a double row of arcades, the ground floor was occupied by the Council of State, and the first story and attic were devoted to the COUR DES COMPTES.

LE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.—This enormous range of buildings, which includes those occupied by the *Courts of Justice*, the *Préfecture of Police*, and the *Conciergerie*, stands on the site of a fortress erected by the Romans. The present buildings, some of which were still unfinished when fired by the insurgents on May 24, 1871, occupy the places of those destroyed to make room for the new. The oldest part of the buildings, dating from the 13th century, is in the *Cour Harlay*, where may be seen remains of the

façade erected at that period. Since 1776 the palace was almost entirely reconstructed. It contained the usual apartments adapted to the use of tribunals, offices, &c. The front, on the Boulevard du Palais, is fine, and the iron railings and gates are considered very elegant. The *Conciergerie* is upon the Quai de l'Horloge, the entrance, however, is from the chief court of the *palais*. This prison is especially interesting from its association with the events of the French Revolution. Here Maria Antoinette was imprisoned before her execution. The cell occupied by her is now the sacristy of the prison. During the Revolution, Camille Desmoulins, Hébert, Bailly, and Robespierre were prisoners here. It was also the prison of Madame Roland. Napoleon III., after the failure at Boulogne, was imprisoned here in an apartment which is now occupied by one of the officers of the prison, and is not shown. The two pointed towers, which are conspicuous objects upon the quay, form part of the *Conciergerie*, and are called *Tour de César* and *Tour de Montgomery*.

This prison is now used for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial. Its last inmate of note was Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who was lodged here previous to his trial for the alleged murder of Victor Noir.

HOTEL-DE-VILLE. This superb edifice was destroyed by the insurgents on the 24th of May, 1871. Little remains but the exterior walls, yet the following description will interest our readers. Part of the façade belongs to the building erected by Henry IV. in 1605. The old building was repaired in 1801 for the Préfet of the Seine. The recent edifice was four

times as large as that of 1837. The style was of the Renaissance, which prevailed in Italy during the sixteenth century. The façade upon the Place had four pavilions, and above the old door was an equestrian statue of Henry IV. in bas-relief. The wing upon the Quai contained the apartments of the Préfet. The wing upon the Rue de Rivoli was reserved for the offices of the City. The suites of apartments were among the finest in Europe. They consisted of the *Salon des Arcades*, *Salon de Napoleon*, the ceiling representing the Apotheosis of Napoleon; the *Galerie des Fêtes* (which was separated, at each extremity, by arcades, from the *Salons des Arts*). This superb apartment was 150 ft. in length, by 39 in width; it was surrounded by a gallery, and there was a tribune for the orchestra at each end. This gallery was lighted by 26 chandeliers, each holding 100 candles. At the left of the gallery, was the *Salle des Caruatières*; beyond, was the *Salon de la Paix*, handsomely decorated. The ornamentation of these apartments was partly in the style of the Renaissance, partly in that of Louis XIV.

#### MUSEUMS AND COLLECTIONS.

**MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE.** There are fifteen distinct museums which go to make up what is generally known as the Museum of the Louvre. They are: 1. The Museum of Painting; 2. Ancient Sculpture; 3. Sculpture of the Middle ages and Renaissance; 4. Modern Sculpture; 5. Drawings; 6. Engravings; 7. Naval Science; 8. Of the Sovereigns of France; 9. Assyrian an-

tiquities; 10. Egyptian antiquities; 11. Greek and Etruscan antiquities; 12. Ethnographical; 13. Algerian; 14. Museum of Napoleon III.; 15. The Sauvageot Collection.

The Museums best known, and to which tourists generally devote their first attention, are those of Painting and Sculpture.

The Gallery of Paintings is one of the most extensive in existence, the number of paintings falling little short of 1850. The limits of this work do not permit a description of the interesting objects which form this immense collection. Every visitor who proposes to give more than a casual glance at the galleries, will purchase the well arranged catalogue sold at the entrances.

The *Salon Carré* contains some of the choicest specimens of all schools, the chief of which are the *Conception*, by Murillo (No. 546); the *Belle Jardinière*, by Raphael (No. 376); the *Holy Family*, (No. 377), and *The Virgin and St. Elizabeth* (No. 378), also by Raphael; *The Marriage of Cana*, by Paul Veronese (No. 103); *The Joiner's Household*, by Rembrandt (No. 410); Rubens' wife and his two children, by himself (No. 460); *The Crowning with Thorns*, by Titian (No. 464); *The Virgin, Infant Jesus, and Saint Anne*, by Leonardo da Vinci, (No. 481).

In the Long Gallery adjoining the Salon Carré, at the farther end, is the collection of the most admired works of Rubens, more than twenty in number. These paintings have recently been restored and re-canvassed.

In the fifth room of the *Musée des Souverains*, called *Salle de l'Empereur*, are the relics of Napoleon I. Among other things

are the clothes worn by him on occasions of ceremony, the uniform worn at Marengo, the hat worn in the campaign of 1814, the hat worn at St. Helena, and the handkerchief which he used when on his deathbed.

Among the statuary in the collection, is the celebrated *Venus of Milo*.

THE MUSEUM OF THE LUXEMBOURG is in the eastern wing of the palace. It is reserved for masterpieces of contemporaneous art. The whole number of paintings is 165, and there are about 30 pieces of sculpture. Among the most valued of the paintings are, *The Children of Edward IV.*, by Delaroche; *The Sultane Woman*, and Eberhard, *Count of Wurtemberg*, by Ary Scheffer; *Judith and Holofernes*, by Raphael at the Vatican, by Horace Vernet; *The Decay of the Roman Empire*, by Couture; *Calling of the last victims of the Reign of Terror*, by Müller; *Nivernais Husbandry and Haymaking in Auvergne*, by Rosa Bonheur.

HOTEL CLUNY AND PALAIS DES THERMES. The museum of the Hôtel Cluny, in the Rue des Mathurins, near the corner of the Boulevard St. Michel, contains a valuable collection of relics of the middle ages, and of the period of the Renaissance, consisting of glass, porcelain, tapestry, wood carvings, arms, &c. &c. The building in which this singular collection is exhibited dates from 1480. Its Gothic turrets and elaborately ornamented windows, are very striking. The *Palais des Thermes* is the name given to the remain of what was once the palace of the Roman governor of Gaul. It is now partially restored. The most perfect part is the large hall with a vaulted ceiling, which was the cold bath, or *frigidarium*.

It is 65 ft. long by 45 wide, and 54 high. The niches in which the bathing tubs were placed are still visible, near to the chamber which contained the apparatus for heating water. The hall contains many pieces of Roman sculpture found in Paris. In the garden is a curious metallic cross, taken in the late Crimean war from the Church of St. Vladimir at Sebastopol.

Previous to the recent discovery of the Gallo-Roman Amphitheatre, the Palais des Thermes was the only visible structure of the Roman period which Paris possessed.

The remains of an ancient GALLO-ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE have recently been discovered in the Rue Monge, while excavating the foundations of the proposed new office of the *Compagnie des Omnibus*. The area is entered by a large gateway on the north, on the left of which is the gladiator's room, from which the arena was separated by folding doors. Traces of the fastenings still remain. The inner arena is surrounded by a wall of about 10 ft. high. Numerous coins have been discovered: amongst them, some of the time of Adrian, and others of Gordian III., Numerian, Tetricus the younger, Constantine the Great, and Constantine II. In addition to these coins, several medals, earthenware vessels, a valuable collar, and two skeletons have been found. The process of clearing the amphitheatre is still going on. Its diameter is about 140 yards, and it probably accommodated 15,000 spectators. This amphitheatre is mentioned in a mediæval poem, composed by a monk of the Abbaye de St. Victor, and also in documents of the same period, in which it is called *Clos des Arènes*.



PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.





BOULOGNE





THE MUSÉE D'ARTILLERIE, in the Place St. Thomas d'Aquin, contains a fine collection of arms of all ages and countries. It is classed in chronological order, from the fourteenth century to the present time. In the armour gallery are effigies of knights in armour of various periods, attended by warriors on foot. Among the historical relics is the suit of armour worn by Henry, Duke of Guise, who was killed at Blois in 1588. The flag of the old Imperial Guard is preserved here, in a gilt frame.

THE MUSEUM OF THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS, 292, Rue St. Martin, contains a valuable collection of machines, drawings, models, and scientific and mechanical apparatus, including hydraulic machines, apparatus for lighting and warming, agricultural machines, &c. &c.

THE PALACE OR SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, the name of which sufficiently indicates the object of its foundation, is in the *Rue Bonaparte*. The entrance to the first court is by a superb gate, decorated with two colossal busts of Puget and Poussin. In the first court is a marble Corinthian column surmounted by a bronze statue of Abundance. Behind this column is the beautiful front of a château, built in 1500 at Gaillon, by Cardinal d'Amboise. On the left are sculptures from the *façades* of the *Hôtel Tremouille*, formerly situated in the Rue Bourdonnais. On the right is the ancient conventual chapel, the front of which is formed of the portal of the *Château d'Anet*, built in 1548, by Henry II., for Diana of Poitiers. This chapel consists of a single nave with an arched roof. At the end is a copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment, and, in

the little *Chapel of Marguerite de Valois*, are casts of the Moses of Michael Angelo, and the tombs of Julien and Laurent de Medicis, by the same artist, and also casts of the bronze doors of the baptistery of Florence, of which Michael Angelo said that they were "worthy to stand at the entrance of Paradise." The interior of the Palace is not remarkable. The *Salle Louis XIV.* and the *Salle du Conseil* contain a collection of portraits of the most eminent members of the Academy. In the *Galerie de Prix*, which is divided into three parts by Corinthian pilasters, is a collection composed of pictures which have obtained the great prize of Rome. On the *Quai Malaquais*, near by, was erected, in 1860-61, a new building, where are held the annual exhibitions of pictures painted by the pupils of the school at Rome, and the pictures which have taken the prizes at the School of Fine Arts at Paris.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, in the *Ecole de Médecine*, is chiefly interesting to the professional visitor. It contains a remarkable collection of anatomical preparations. The collection of anatomical and surgical instruments is very extensive and interesting. In one of the cases are the instruments used for the autopsy of Napoleon.

THE COLLEGE DE LA SORBONNE is situated in the Place of that name, where Robert Sorbon founded, in 1253, a school for the gratuitous education of all who might choose to avail themselves of it. The buildings have gradually increased, and now extend over about 13,000 square yards. It is considered the principal College in the University of Paris. The course of instruction includes

the faculties of theology, law, medicine, &c. The *Library* contains 80,000 volumes, and is open every day, except holidays, from 10 to 3, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. A room has been set apart for the collection of books bequeathed to the University by Victor Cousin; strangers are admitted from 12 to 2, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The *Church*, completed in 1659, contains some good sculptures, including the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu.

#### PARKS AND GARDENS.

The *BOIS DE BOULOGNE*, now the fashionable promenade of the Parisians, was formerly part of a large forest called *Rouveret*. It afterwards became the *Bois de St. Cloud*, and later, the *Bois de Boulogne*, after the little village of that name, at its western extremity. It was preserved by Louis IX., and succeeding monarchs, for shooting. In the 14th century it was infested by robbers. Even after the Revolution it was neglected by the State, and became again the haunt of vagabonds and robbers. Napoleon I. undertook extensive works for beautifying it. He restored the game, and established guards to keep away outlaws. It suffered greatly during the occupation of Paris by the allies. Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe began the works necessary to render it a place of resort for the Parisians, but it was left for Napoleon III. to complete them. The carefully-prepared plan annexed renders any description of the park itself unnecessary. It contains about 2,150 acres. The principal avenue leading to it is the *Avenue de*

*l'Imperatrice*, opened in 1855, which is 1,400 yards long, and 100 yards wide. On the side of the Bois, near the Boulevard Maillot, is the *Jardin Zoologique d'Acclimation*. This collection is considered to be the finest in Europe. It consists of:—The great *aviary*, 68 yards long by 5 yards wide, composed of 21 divisions, and 2 pavilions glazed and warmed; the *aquarium*, a large rectangular building, 50 yards long; the *magnanerie* for the various kinds of silk-worms introduced into Europe; special grounds for the ostriches and cassowaries; buildings for mammalia; basins for the seals and beavers; the *serre d'hiver* for the parrots, paroquets, &c., hot-houses, and the *grande serre*, or winter garden, containing reading and refreshment rooms.

The *CHAMPS ELYSEES*. A beautiful promenade, leading from the *Place de la Concorde* to the *Place de l'Etoile* by a fine avenue, divided into three alleys planted with trees, the entrance of which is marked by the celebrated sculptures known as "The Horses of Marly," standing one on each side. The Champs Elysées formerly consisted of a plain covered with gardens, meadows and fields, in which stood isolated buildings. In 1670, numbers of trees were planted, forming alleys, and it received the name of the *Promenade du Grand Cours*, and, later, took its present name. In 1764, Marny replanted and re-arranged it much as we see it to-day.

The Champs Elysées may be said to be divided into two distinct parts, of which the boundary is marked by the *Rond-Point*. In the lower division are large plantations, interspersed with *cafés chantants*, and other scenes of

entertainment, and contiguous, on one hand, to the *Avenue Gabriel*, on the other, to the *Cours-la-Reine*. Here are delightful parterres, with choice shrubs and flowers, and refreshing fountains. The other, or upper part, consists of a double border of elegant mansions.

Not long ago a fountain stood in the centre of the *Rond-Point*, but as this was found to interfere with the movements of the carriages, it was removed. The *Rond-Point* is now adorned with six fountains, disposed at equal distances, and separated from each other by walks. It is encircled by a parterre having a sloping border of grass.

At the upper end of the *Champs Elysée* towers the *Arc de Triomphe*. From four to six o'clock in fine weather, this splendid avenue is filled with equipages going to or returning from the *Bois de Boulogne*, along the promenades, on either side, are crowds of pedestrians of all grades of Parisian society, and in the evening this part of the avenue is even gayer and more animated than in the day-time. Just before reaching the *Rond-Point*, on the left, is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, in which the great Universal Exhibition, or "World's Fair," was held in 1855. It is an enormous building of cut stone, in a simple, and even heavy style of architecture. The front is about 275 yards in length, and 118 yards in width. The principal entrance, on the *Champs Elysées*, is composed of an immense arcade, flanked with Corinthian columns, surmounted by an attic decorated with a bas-relief and medallions of distinguished men. The building is used for exhibitions of paintings, and the like. Very near this palace, and on the same side, is the *Panorama National*, containing the

magnificent painting of the battle of Solferino, which no tourist should omit to see.

THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES, the immense square bounded by the Palace of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Seine, and the Rue de Rivoli, covers about 80 acres. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was separated from the palace by a street, and so remained until 1832. The present design was made by Le Nôtre, the architect of Louis XIV. On each side, bordering the river and the Rue de Rivoli are parallel terraces, the first being the *terrasse du bord de l'eau* (from which there is a fine view), the other the *terrasse des Feuillants*, both of which have double rows of trees. In the space between the terraces are two fine alleys or avenues; the one at the centre extending from the pavilion de l'Horloge of the palace to the Place de la Concorde, and the other near the terrace des Feuillants, which last is called *Allée des Orangers*, from the orange trees which are placed there during the warm season.

In that part of the garden near the palace are two fountains with jets, and in the end towards the Place de la Concorde, a very large fountain, also with a jet. A wide avenue extends across from the river to the Rue Castiglione. Many excellent statues adorn the garden, among which are the *Phidias* by Pradier, and many copies of the best statues of antiquity, among others the celebrated group of Laocoon, in bronze; the Apollo Belvidere; Diana with the hart; Æneas, bearing his father Anchises, and leading Ascanius, &c. &c.

GARDEN OF THE LUXEMBOURG. This garden, like the palace, is the work of Jacques Desbrosses.



It is the most beautiful of all the old promenades in the interior of Paris. It consists of a central part, in front of the palace, composed of a great octagonal basin, surrounded by flower-beds and grass-plots, and flanked by terraces, shaded by fine chestnut-trees. This central part is adorned with numerous statues. Upon the terrace at the right of the palace, are statues of Sainte Clotilde, Marguerite of Provence, Anne of Brittany, Anne of Austria, Blanche of Castille, Anne of Beaujeu, Valentine of Milan, Marguerite de Valois, Marie de Médicis, and Laura de Noves. Those upon the opposite terrace are: Sainte Bathilde, Bertha or Bertrade, one of the queens of France (name unknown), Sainte Genevieve, Marie Stuart, Jeanne d'Albret, Clémence Isaure, Made-moiselle de Montpensier, Louise de Savoy, and Joan of Arc.

The *Fontaine Medicis* is an oblong basin, flanked by rows of plane-trees, which join their branches above it, and form a leafy arcade. Twenty-four vases are placed along the sides of the basin, and two, of larger size, stand at the lower end. The fountain is composed of three niches, separated by Doric columns. The central niche contains a group representing Polyphemus, with one knee on a rock, ready to slay Acis and Galatea.

At the end of the *Avenue du Luxembourg*, and a conspicuous object from the Palace, is the Observatory, near which, at the junction of the Boulevards Mont-Parnasse and St. Michel, is the statue of Marshal Ney, erected upon the spot where, on the 7th of December, 1815, he was shot by order of Louis XVIII.

THE PARK MONCEAUX. This

beautiful promenade was first opened to the public in 1861. It consists of eighteen acres handsomely laid out and planted with trees and a great number of choice plants. Two carriage roads cross it. At the entrance, on the exterior boulevard, is an elegant rotunda, with an entrance on each side. On the same side of the park is an imitation ruin, consisting of a colonnade of Corinthian columns standing upon the border of a little lake. From this lake a stream issues, which, crossing the park, falls into a fine artificial grotto.

This park is in one of the best quarters of Paris, and is bordered on two sides by elegant private dwellings.

*Le Jardin des Plantes*, or Museum of Natural History, is believed to contain the finest collection of animal and vegetable products ever brought together. It was originally established in 1650, since which time it has been considerably enlarged, and now covers seventy-seven acres of ground. The principal entrance is on the *Place Wallhubert*, facing the *Pont d'Austerlitz*. The garden comprises three grand longitudinal walks (two of linden trees planted by Buffon). On the side of the *Rue Buffon* are four thickets of large walnut-trees, a nursery ground, a café-restaurant, a library, and the botanical, geological and mineralogical galleries. At the extremity of the garden is the ancient house inhabited by Buffon from 1773 up to the day of his death. The fourth part of the garden contains the menagerie, the reptile house, the cabinet of comparative anatomy, the houses of Cuvier and of Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, the amphitheatre, &c. The English garden com-

prises the orangery, the gardens of naturalisation and of seeds, and the labyrinth. In the *Menagerie* are cages for wild animals, including the carnivora, monkeys, and the rodents; a *polygonal* for the large herbivora, pits for the bears, basin for aquatic birds, aviaries, &c. The *menagerie of reptiles* occupies glass galleries at the bottom of a court. In the same part are the *botanical school*, containing 13,000 species, classified by families; the *amphitheatre*; the *labyrinth* (containing a cedar of Lebanon, planted in 1734); the *nursery of fruit trees* (900 varieties); the *orangery* (70 yards long, 9 wide, 10 high); the *zoological galleries* 130 yards long (upwards of 200,000 geological and mineralogical specimens); a *library* of 60,000 volumes and remarkable collection of drawings; *botanical galleries* (500,000 specimens, 100,000 species); *Gallery of Comparative Anatomy*, in which are skeletons of all the varieties of the human race, of all known animals, including two whales (spermaceti and Australian), and of gigantic fossil remains; *anthropological collection*, founded by M. Serres, &c.

BUTTES CHAUMONT is the name usually given to a new park near Belleville, and not far from Père La Chaise. It contains about fifty acres handsomely laid out. Its most striking feature is an island formed of a craggy rock in the middle of a lake. The height of the rock is sixty feet. It is approached by a bridge, and on its summit is a tasteful belvedere, called the Temple of the Sibyl, from which a fine view over the city may be obtained.

THE PLACE DE L'ETOILE has recently become one of the most beautiful in Paris. It is surrounded

by elegant houses, and from it extend several of the most fashionable of the newly created avenues. In the middle of this place rises the majestic *Arc de Triomphe*. The first stone of this monument was laid on the 15th of August, 1806, the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I. It was designed to commemorate the victories of the French army, which, in the space of four months, had destroyed the forces of Austria and Russia. The events of 1814 caused a suspension of the works. After the Revolution of 1830 the work was commenced anew, and the whole was completed in 1836, and inaugurated on the 29th of July in that year. It is by far the largest triumphal arch in existence. The northern pier, on the front towards the *Champs Elysées*, has a group representing the departure of the army in 1792, the most prominent figure in which is the Genius of War calling the nation to arms. On the southern pier of this front is a group commemorative of the victories of 1810. It represents Napoleon, crowned with laurel by the Goddess of Victory, while Fame proclaims his triumphs, and History engraves them on her tablets. Figures emblematic of conquered cities are at his feet. On the front towards the *Avenue de la Grande Armée* are groups; that on the north representing Resistance (a young soldier defending his family from invaders; and behind them a warrior, slain in combat, falling from his horse); that on the south pier representing The Peace of 1815 (a warrior in the centre, returning his sword into its scabbard; a woman holds an infant, while another child is leaning upon her; another figure is represented as taming a bull; over all is the

figure of Minerva, emblematic of peace and the arts of civilization). These several groups are 36 ft. high. Of the groups in relief, in the compartments above the cornice that in the southern compartment, on the eastern side, represents the Surrender of Mustapha Pacha at the battle of Aboukir; the northern, the death of General Marceau. On the western front, the northern group represents the taking of Alexandria, the other the passage of the bridge of Arcola. Above the cornice, on the northern side of the structure, is the battle of Austerlitz, and, on the southern side, that of Jemappes. The frieze represents the departure of the armies, distribution of the flags, and the return of the armies. From the platform at the top of the Arc an extensive view may be had over the city and environs.

**PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.** This, the most magnificent of all the places of Paris and of Europe, is situated between the garden of the Tuileries on the east, the Champs Elysées on the west, the Seine on the south, and the Rue Royale, and the Ministry of the Marine on the north. Its name has been frequently changed. In 1763 an equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in the centre, and the place was called after that monarch. In 1792 the statue was demolished, and replaced by a plaster statue of Liberty, and the name became Place de la Concorde.

In the centre stands the *obelisk* of Luxor, presented to the French government by the Viceroy of Egypt, and which was brought from the ruins of Thebes to its present position in 1836, at an expense of two million francs.

Two magnificent fountains

adorn the Place. (That nearest the river was nearly destroyed during the fighting which occurred here on May 22, 1871.) The base of each is a basin 18 yards in diameter, of polished granite. This basin is surrounded by eight figures of Tritons and Nereids, each holding a fish, from the mouth of which flows a jet of water. The middle basin is supported by a cylindrical column, standing on a hexagonal base. Seated around the column are six colossal figures, 9½ ft. high, with their feet resting on the prows of ships, and between each figure is a dolphin. This basin is surmounted by another and smaller one, supported by a column around which stand three figures of children, and between them swans with jets of water from their beaks. Each of these fountains expends more than 7,000 cubic yards of water in 24 hours. The fountain nearest the Rue de Rivoli is dedicated to river, the other to maritime navigation. Besides these decorations there are, at the corners of the Place, upon stone pavilions, eight colossal statues, representing Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Brest, Lille, and Strasburg, the two last named being considered the finest.

The guillotine upon which Louis XIV. was executed stood midway between the centre of the Place, and the entrance to the Champs Elysées, and that upon which Marie Antoinette was executed, stood midway between the centre of the Place and the gateway of the Tuileries garden. On the spot where now stands the obelisk of Luxor, the guillotine was erected upon which, between January 20th, 1793, and May 3rd 1795, more than 2,800 persons suffered death. Among these

were Charlotte Corday, Danton, Anacharsis Clootz, Robespierre, St. Just, and Couthon. The popular uprising which led to the expulsion of Louis Philippe, began in this Place, and the king and his family, escaping from the Tuileries, came upon the Place from the western gate of the garden, and went thence across it on their way to St. Cloud.

The *Place de la Bastille*, occupying the site of the ancient fortress and prison, in the centre of which rises the column of July, 153 ft. in height, surmounted by a gilt figure of the Genius of Liberty.

The Bastille was captured by the people, July 14th, 1789. In the following year it was demolished by decree of the National Assembly. It was at a barricade erected by the insurgents at the end of the Faubourg St. Antoine, near the Bastille, in June 1848, that Archbishop Affre was killed, in attempting to persuade the people behind the barricade to abandon their revolutionary attempts.

THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL, so called from a fete or *Carrousel* given here by Louis XIV. in June 1662, occupies that part of the open space which lies between the Palace of the Tuileries and the new PLACE NAPOLEON III. The latter name was given to the narrower square near the Louvre, in which are the two small gardens. This place was formerly encumbered with houses and narrow streets. It was partially cleared under Louis XIV. and his successors continued the work; but it was not until the present reign that it became what we now see. At the entrance to the court of the palace from the Place is the *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel*,

a beautiful arch, 48 ft. in height surmounted by a group in bronze, representing Victory in a triumphal chariot, drawn by four horses. It is copied from the celebrated group upon the Cathedral of St. Mark at Venice, which was brought to Paris by Napoleon, and restored by the Allies in 1815, with numerous other works of art which had been brought to Paris by the Emperor from conquered places. This place has been the scene of many remarkable events in the history of France. In its centre, in April 1793, Lazowski was interred between two trees of liberty, Robespierre delivering the funeral oration. Here, a pyramid was raised to the memory of Marat, and sentinels guarded it night and day. Two months afterwards, Marat's body was thrown into the sewers. Upon this place the guillotine was first tried, and it was here that the attempt of Cadoudal to take the life of Napoleon, by exploding an infernal machine, was made on the 24th of December 1800. Here also took place the popular assemblages which preceded the bloody events of 1830. During the first French Revolution, this place was called the *Place de la Fraternité*.

THE PLACE VENDÔME was constructed by Louis XIV. It was formerly called *Place des Conquetes*, and *Place Louis le Grand*. The column, which occupied the place where once stood a statue of Louis XIV., was erected by Napoleon in 1806, and the Place then received its present name, which it derived from the fact, that upon its site once stood the hotel of Cæsar Vendôme, son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle. The column was composed of stone, covered with bronze plates, made

from cannon taken from the Austrians. The bas reliefs represented events in the military campaign of 1805. It was 135 ft. high. The statue at the top represented Napoleon in Roman costume. This magnificent column was pulled down and destroyed by order of the "*Commune*" on the 16th day

is the new opera, has upon every side superb edifices. On the north stands the Grand Hôtel, on the south extends the Boulevard des Capucines, and from it opens the Rue de la Paix, one of the finest streets of Paris, and the Avenue Napoleon. The elegant buildings recently erected in this neighbour-



PORTE ST. MARTIN.

of May, 1871. By this act of Vandalism, Paris lost one of her most striking and beautiful monuments.

THE PLACE DU CHATEAU D'EAU, in the centre of which formerly stood the fountain from which it took its name, is surrounded by fine buildings, among which is the enormous *Caserne du Prince Eugène*, one of the largest barracks in Paris, capable of accommodating 3,500 men.

THE PLACE DU NOUVEL OPERA, which may now be said to be the busiest and most frequented square in Paris, and in the centre of which

hood render this one of the most attractive squares in the city.

The *Place du Châtelet* occupies part of the site of the old prison of the Grand Châtelet. At the south is the *Pont au Change*, and on one side is the theatre du Châtelet, and on the other the theatre Lyrique. The *Fountain of Victory* in this place consists of a circular basin, in the centre of which is a square pedestal, with a sphynx on each of its sides, discharging a jet of water. Above the pedestal rises a column, carved at the foot and at the summit so as to resemble



the trunk of a palm-tree. Around the lower portion of this column is arranged a group of four figures, representing Faith, Vigilance, Law, and Force. On the top is a gilded figure of Victory, her feet resting on a hemisphere, her extended hands holding triumphal crowns. The height of the entire structure is about 72 ft.

The *Champ de Mars* is situated between the Seine, on the north, and the *Ecole Militaire*, on the south, and comprises an area of 3,084 by 2,290 ft. It formed the site of the Great Exhibition of 1867, and is now used, as formerly, for reviews and parades. The *Ecole Militaire* has been converted into cavalry barracks.

The *Place Louvois* (*Rue Richelieu*) is ornamented by a fine fountain with statues in bronze representing the four principal rivers in France; the *Place Royale* (once inhabited by the elite of Paris); *Place St. Sulpice*, *Place du Trône*, *Place du Pont Saint-Michel*, *Place du Prince Eugène*, *Place des Victoires*, have no features worthy of especial mention.

**STREETS.**—Within the past few years great improvements have taken place in Paris, and many spacious and handsome streets have been opened. Among the principal thoroughfares, new and old, are the *Rue de Rivoli*, which extends from the *Place de la Concorde* to the *Rue St. Antoine*, nearly 3 miles; the *Rue Castiglione* and the *Rue de la Paix*, together extending from the Boulevard to the garden of the Tuileries; the *Rue Saint Honoré*, *Rue Royale*, extending from the Madeleine to the *Place de la Concorde*; the *Rue Vivienne*, the *Rue Richelieu*, *Rue Turbigo*, *Rue de Bac*, *Rue de Seine*, *Rue Lafayette* (one of the finest of the new streets), *Rue*

*Scribe*, *Rue Auber*, and many others.

#### BRIDGES.

The bridges over the Seine are twenty-seven in number, the principal of which are the *Pont Neuf*, finished in 1604, above the platform of which is the equestrian statue of Henri IV.; *Des Arts*, built in 1803 and reserved for pedestrians; *du Carrousel* or *des Saints Pères*, built in 1834, uniting the Quai Malaquais to that of the Tuileries, at the extremity of which are four colossal stone statues representing, on the right bank, "Abundance" and "Industry," on the left bank, the "Seine" and "The City of Paris;" *Royal*, built in 1665; *de Solferino*, built in 1859, opposite the Palace of the Légion d'honneur; *de la Concorde*, opposite the Palace du Corps Legislatif and the *Place de la Concorde*; *Des Invalides*, uniting the Quai de la Conférence to the Quai d'Orsay, between the arches of which are statues representing a grenadier, a zouave, a chasseur, and an artillery-man; *d'Jena*, built in 1813, opposite the Champs de Mars and the *Ecole Militaire*, on which are colossal statues representing allegorical figures subduing horses; *de Grenelle*, built in 1828; *du Point du Jour*, or *d'Auteuil*, a magnificent work finished in 1866 for the *chemin de fer de Ceinture*.

#### HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

The project of gathering together, in one asylum, the soldiers who had been disabled in the wars of France, was originated by Louis XIV., who laid the foundations of the *Hôtel des Invalides* in 1670. It was ready for the reception of pensioners in four years

thereafter, and was placed under the authority of the Minister of War. In 1790 the Hôtel was called the Temple of Humanity. This name was changed, under Napoleon, to Temple of Mars. In 1814 it took its original name, which it still retains.

Here soldiers who have been disabled in service, or who have served thirty years in the army,

There are two lateral, and one central entrance. Behind the main building are five courts, around which are the apartments occupied by the inmates. The court to which the central door leads is the *Cour d'Honneur*, in the buildings around which are the refectories, or dining rooms (one for officers, and the other for privates), and two kitchens.



THE RUE DE RIVOLI

and have obtained a pension, are furnished with a retreat for the remainder of their lives. The number now here is about 1,300.

The terrace in front of the Hôtel, laid out in gardens, contains about forty field pieces, most of them taken in the various wars in which France has been engaged. Many of them are worthy an examination. The front of the Hôtel is 612 ft. long and four stories high. It has three pavilions, the central of which has a bas-relief of Louis XIV.

The dormitories are on the first and second stories.

The *Salle d'Attente*, *Salle des Maréchaux*, and *Salle du Conseil* contain portraits and busts of distinguished military men and governors of the Hôtel. Strangers may visit the Hôtel daily. A small fee is expected by the *invalides* who acts as guide, and by those who show the council chamber, dining-rooms and kitchen.

The old *Church of the Invalides*, which is separated from the dome, under which is the Tomb of Na-

poleon, by a railing, consists of a single nave, with two aisles which support the gallery. Flags taken in various battles are ranged along both sides of the arched nave.

**TOMB OF NAPOLEON.**—The entrance to the dome under which the tomb is placed is in the Place Vauban. Seen from this side, the church is a majestic edifice, with a front of 138 ft., surmounted by the enormous gilded dome, rising 323 ft. above the ground. It is divided into two stories, and in the centre of each story is a projection with a pediment resting on columns. The statues of St. Louis and Charlemagne are placed in niches on each side of the entrance, and various allegorical figures are placed upon the upper story. On entering the church, the first object which strikes the attention is the circular balustrade of white marble, surrounding the crypt where, directly underneath the dome, is placed the sarcophagus which contains the remains of Napoleon.

There is an entrance to this crypt by a winding stairway beneath the high altar; but visitors are not allowed to enter. The sarcophagus and the crypt are best seen from the balustrade above. At the entrance to the crypt is a bronze door, above which, on a tablet, is the following extract from Napoleon's will:—"I desire that my ashes may rest on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have loved so well." Two bronze caryatides—one on each side of the door leading to the crypt—hold the globe, sceptre, and imperial crown. On each side, against the walls, are sarcophagi, one dedicated to Marshal Duroc, the other to Marshal Bertrand, the Emperor's friends in his adversity.

The crypt, which is circular, is twenty-three yards in diameter, and its floor is six yards below that of the dome. The centre is open at the top, and is surrounded by the marble balustrade before referred to. The diameter of the balustrade is fifteen yards; a large portion of the crypt is beneath the floor of the dome. Around the portico thus formed, and facing the tomb, are twelve statues in white marble, by Pradier. The sarcophagus is of red Finland granite, and is four yards long and two yards wide. It is formed of four blocks—the receptacle, the lid, and the two supports. The base is of green granite from the Vosges.

The total height is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The immense monolith of porphyry, of which the tomb is composed, weighs 135,000 pounds, and cost 140,000 frs. The whole cost of the monument was nine million francs.

The high altar, ascended by a flight of ten white marble steps, and surmounted by four elegant spiral columns in black marble, the interior decorations of the dome, and the tombs in the various side chapels, will all attract attention, and are worthy of careful examination.

**HOSPITALS.**—Among the chief institutions of this kind we may enumerate the following:—

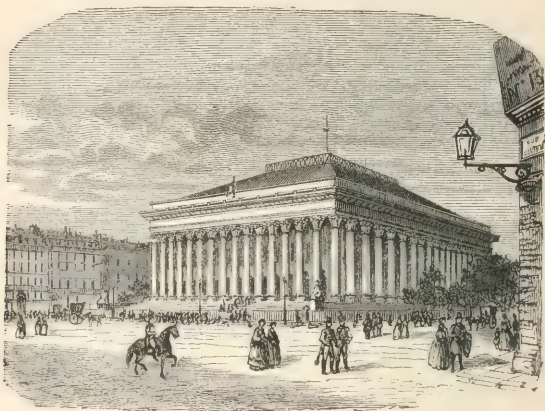
The *Hôtel-Dieu*, situated in the Place du Parvis de Notre Dame. This is by far the most ancient hospital in Paris, being reputed to owe its foundation to St. Landry who was Bishop of Paris in 660. It has been enlarged and improved from time to time, and will shortly be closed, as the new *Hôtel-Dieu* on the Quai Napoléon is approaching completion. The buildings of the latter occupy a space of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The present edifice can accommodate upwards of 800 pa-

tients. It is built on both sides of the southern branch of the Seine, and access from one part to the other is afforded by a tunnel and covered bridge. The chapel of *St. Julien le Pauvre*, adjoining the oldest portion of the Hospital, is a very ancient structure, attributed to the sixth century. It contains some fine paintings, as also does the Hôtel itself.

The *Hôpital St. Louis*, 40, Rue Bichat, is specially devoted to the cure of cutaneous disorders. It was founded by Henry IV. in 1604, and contains 810 beds.

The *Hôpital Necker*, 151, Rue de Sévres, has 386 beds. In the chapel are two fine marble statues representing Aaron and Melchisedech.

THE BOURSE, or Exchange,



THE BOURSE.

The *Hôpital Lariboisière*, in the Rue St. Vincent de Paule, has beds for 634 patients. The chapel is worth seeing.

The *Hôpital de la Pitié*, 1, Rue Lacépède, is annexed to the Hôtel-Dieu. It contains 620 beds.

The *Hôpital de la Charité*, 45, Rue Jacob, has 474 beds. It was originally founded in 1602.

The *Hôpital Beaujon*, 208, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, contains 416 beds.

The *Hôpital St. Antoine*, 184, Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, has 480 beds.

situated in the Place to which it gives its name, is a vast rectangular building, measuring 212 ft. by 126, and occupying the site of the Convent des Filles St. Thomas. Around it are 66 Corinthian columns, and, at each angle, a seated figure, representing respectively Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry. The interior of the Bourse, on the ground floor, is mainly occupied by the *Salle*, 116 ft. long by 76 wide, where business is transacted. It is surrounded by a handsome gallery, from which the busy scene below



may be surveyed. Admission to the gallery is free. The hours for the bargain and sale of stocks, shares, &c., are from 12 to 3. The *Place de la Bourse* surrounds the building, from which it is separated by a noble range of railings. It presents an animated scene during business hours.

THE BANK OF FRANCE occupies an enormous edifice between the *Rues de la Vrillière*, *Croix des Petits Champs*, and *Neuve des Bons Enfants*, which was formerly the *Hôtel de Toulouse*. It was purchased by the Government in 1812 for the Bank. It has recently been enlarged and restored. Its capital is one hundred and eighty million francs. It is the only bank of issue in the empire, and has branches in the chief provincial cities of France. The specie vaults of the Bank are entered by a single stairway, which admits one person at a time, and they are so arranged that they can be instantly flooded and rendered inaccessible in case of any sudden emergency.

THE MINT, or *Hôtel des Monnaies*, is on the *Quai Conti*, on the left bank of the *Seine*, opposite the *Louvre*. The collection of coins and medals is extensive and interesting, the former comprising those of nearly every country in the world. These collections may be visited without special permission, but to visit the laboratory and work-shops it is necessary to procure previous permission. See "List of days and hours, &c.," above.

Amongst the FOUNTAINS not elsewhere described are the following:

The beautiful *Fontaine des Innocents*, in the *Rue St. Denis*, was constructed, in 1550, by command of Henry II., who entrusted the architecture to Pierre Lescot, and

the decorations to Jean Goujon, who, being a Protestant, was afterwards included in the list of victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It stands in the centre of a railed enclosure laid out with shrubs and flower-beds. Its form is quadrangular, with the figure of a lion at each angle of the pedestal, modelled after those on the *Termini fountain* at Rome. On each face it is pierced by an arcade, the sides of which are ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters, with the figure of a Naiad between them. It is surmounted by a cupola, plated with copper, engraved so as to resemble the scales of a fish.

The *Fontaine Louvois*, situated in the centre of the square so called, consists of a large stone basin, containing a stone pedestal, with bas-reliefs of bronze, and which supports a bronze basin, surrounded with heads whose mouths discharge jets of water into the one below. On the summit of the pedestal is a group in bronze representing the *Seine*, the *Loire*, the *Saône*, and the *Garonne*.

The *Fontaine St. Michel* stands against the wall of the house which forms the angle of the *Boulevard St. Michel* and the *Place St. André-des-Arts*. It represents St. Michel vanquishing Satan, a group in bronze, within a niche. The rock on which it is placed discharges a copious stream of water. On each side are two columns of red marble, surmounted by figures of Truth, Prudence, Force and Justice. Two imperial eagles, with extended wings, crown the whole. On either side of the basin is a griffin discharging a jet of water.

The *Fontaine Molière*, at the junction of the *Rue Molière* and the *Rue Richelieu*, consists of a niche



with two Corinthian columns on each side, with a sculptured pediment. A bronze statue of Molière, in a sitting posture, is placed in the niche. In the house No. 34, Rue Richelieu, near the fountain, Molière died, on the 17th of February 1673. On the front of the house is an inscription to that effect.

THE TOUR ST. JACQUES, in the square of the same name, which opens on the Rue de Rivoli, is the only existing remnant of the old church, commenced in 1508, and finished in 1522, which was demolished in 1789. It is a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture, 187 ft. high, and had formerly a spire of 300 ft. One of the angles at the summit is adorned with a colossal statue of St. Jacques, the other three bearing figures emblematic of the Evangelists—the lion, the ox, and the eagle. The pointed windows and the tracery about the angles are very fine. Under the arch is a statue of Pascal, and nineteen other statues in niches are arranged around the tower.

THE CONSERVATOIRE DE MUSIQUE ET DE DECLAMATION is situated at 15, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, and occupies the site of the old Hôtel des Menus-Plaisirs. The principal entrance is adorned with statues of Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, and Opera Comique. It was originally established in 1784, for singing and music, and, in 1786, a school of declamation was added, of which Talma was a pupil. After undergoing many vicissitudes, the present scheme was arranged, under Napoleon I., with the title given above. There are usually about 600 pupils of both sexes, who receive gratuitous instruction from the best masters. They are admitted after an examination, and are periodically ex-

amined during their course of tuition. The great prize of 3,000 francs a year for five years, is given to the successful competitor at the annual examination. The Conservatoire possesses a fine collection of musical instruments of all kinds, both ancient and modern.

The concerts given at the Conservatoire are the most renowned of any in Paris. The performers, numbering 187, of whom 102 are singers, and the rest musicians, are of the highest order of merit that can be secured. They commence on the second Sunday in the year, and are continued fortnightly until April. There are three supplementary concerts, in Holy week and Easter week. Places are taken by subscription a considerable time in advance, and it is very difficult for a stranger to obtain admission.

Among the popular CONCERTS are those of the CHAMPS ELYSEES. The orchestra is placed in a garden, between the Palais de l'Industrie and the Cours la Reine. Admission, 1 franc. Performances every night during the summer, from 8 to 11.

THE Gobelins. This manufactory of tapestry and carpets is situated in the Rue Mouffetard, and derives its name from one Jean Gobelins, a wool-dyer, who, in 1450, possessed the property, which subsequently passed into the hands of Louis XIV., and is held by the Government. There are five apartments, containing both ancient and modern specimens of each of the branches of industry cultivated here. They comprise copies of wonderful accuracy from celebrated paintings, portraits of sovereigns, &c. The work-rooms are six in number. In making the tapestry, the workman stands at the back of the

frame on which the canvas is stretched; this is to prevent the surface being disfigured by any ends or knots of thread. The carpets are worked from the front. The manufacture of both tapestry and carpets is a tedious process, sometimes extending over several years when the design is unusually intricate. It has occasionally taken ten years to complete a carpet. Some have been produced at a cost of 150,000 francs. The work is not sold, and is chiefly used for the decoration or furniture of the various palaces, for presents to distinguished persons, &c.

THE MANUFACTORY OF TOBACCO, 63, Quai d'Orsay. The French Government has the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco in France. The manufactory, on the Quai d'Orsay, is the largest of all, and in it more than 1,800 persons are constantly employed. More than two million kilogrammes of snuff are produced here every year. The annual profit realized upon tobacco is 175,000,000 francs. Permission to visit the working rooms is readily accorded by the superintendent.

THE ABBATOIRS, or public slaughter-houses, at La Villette, are worth a visit from those who care to see how establishments of the kind may be conducted, without most of the offensive details usually associated with them. With a plentiful supply of water, and the aid of ingenious machinery, the slaughtering of animals is carried on here on an enormous scale, without rendering the neighbourhood disagreeable or unhealthy, as would be the case in many countries.

At the corner of the Avenue du Champs de Mars, near the Pont d'Alma, is a fine range of build-

ings which were built by Napoleon III. for the IMPERIAL STABLES. The central building of the principal court is the riding-school, with stables on each side, which can accommodate 300 horses. In another court are coach-houses, containing, amongst others, the coaches used at the coronation of Napoleon I. and Charles X. The remainder of the buildings are taken up by the Infirmary, and the residences or apartments of the equerries, coachmen and grooms.

There are also extensive stables under the Palace of the Louvre, in which many of the finest horses of the Imperial stud were kept during the residence of the Imperial family at the Tuileries. Neither of the stables now contain anything worth a visit.

THE HALLE AU BLE, or Corn Market, is an immense rotunda, situated at the end of the Rue Mercier, not far from the Halles Centrales. It occupies the spot where formerly stood a palace of Catherine de Medicis. Its diameter is 126 ft. The centre is reserved for sacks of grain, which are also stored in the granaries above. The sacks of flour are placed beneath the gallery surrounding the building.

THE HALLES CENTRALES, or market-houses, contain markets of butchers' meat, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, eggs, butter, bread, &c. They consist of ten covered sheds, built chiefly of iron and glass, each of which is 120 ft. long by 100 wide. From the cellars three tramways are carried to a tunnel beneath the Boulevard de Sebastopol, which has access to the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture. The best hour for visiting the Halles is from eight to nine in the morning, when the scene is very animated and curious.

**CEMETERIES.**—Up to the year 1790, interments took place in the burial-grounds within the precincts of the city, but at that date the Constituent Assembly passed a law prohibiting intramural sepulture, and enacting that three cemeteries should be laid out and enclosed beyond the barriers: one, on the north side of Paris, being assigned to the 1st,

within the city twelve minor cemeteries, of which eight only are in use. The chief place of interment for the wealthier classes is the cemetery of *Père-la-Chaise*, situated beyond the Bastille, at the end of the Rues de la Roquette and St. André. It extends over about 124 acres, and takes in the hill called Mont Louis. It is laid out with great taste, and the views



TOMB OF ABELARD AND HELOISE.

2nd, 3rd and 4th arrondissements; another, on the east, to the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; and a third, on the south, to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th arrondissements.

Napoleon, in 1804, directed the formation of four more cemeteries; two on the north, styled respectively the cemeteries of *Montmartre*, and *Père-la-Chaise*; and the others, on the south, of *St. Catherine* and *Vaugirard*. The two latter were subsequently closed, and their place supplied by the cemetery of *Mont-Parnasse*. The extension of the boundaries has included

of Paris and the adjacent country to be obtained from it are at once extensive and highly picturesque. More than 50,000 mausoleums, tombs and memorial stones are contained within its limits. Not far from the entrance, to the right, is the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, which was erected in 1165, at Paraclet, and conveyed to Paris in 1800, and to this cemetery in 1817. Amongst other objects of interest are the tombs of Masséna, Casimir-Périer, Molière, Rachel, Talma, Delille, General Foy, Arago, and Rossini.

The Cemetery of *Montmartre*, between Clichy and Rochechouart, comprises about 74 acres. In it we find the tombs of Marshal de Ségur, of St. Lambert the poet, of the sculptor Pigalle, of Godfrey Cavaignac, and many others.

The Cemetery of *Mont-Parnasse*, near Montrouge, occupies a space of about 60 acres. Here we see the monument erected by public subscription, at the instance of the Geographical Society of France, to the great navigator, Admiral Dumont-d'Urville, and the tombs of Lagrange, the great mathematician; Henrion de Pansey, first President of the Cour de Cassation; Nicolle, Principal of the College of *St. Barbe*, and others.

At No. 35, in the Rue de Picpus, near the Boulevard Mazas, in a private cemetery in the rear of an Augustin convent, is the grave of Lafayette.

The *Morgue*, or Dead-house, is situated behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and near the new bridge of St. Louis. It is open night and day, in order to enable the friends of the deceased to identify them. The number of bodies found dead and brought to the Morgue, averages 360 a-year.

#### LIBRARIES.

The *National Library*, 58, Rue Richelieu, established in 1360, contains upwards of 1,800,000 volumes of printed books, 100,000 manuscripts, 400,000 medals, 1,040,000 engravings, and 300,000 maps and plans. Many of the volumes are in duplicate, and about 750,000 are accessible to the public. Readers are admitted every day from 10 to 4 to the reading rooms. The library is open to the public between the same hours on Tuesday and Friday. A School of Living Oriental

Languages is attached to this library.

The *Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève*, or *du Pantheon*, contains 200,000 printed volumes, and 2,500 manuscripts. Except on Sundays and fête days, it is open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M.

There are, of course, many other libraries in the city, but those above-mentioned are by far the best worth visiting.

The *National Printing Office*, 89, Rue Vieille-du-Temple, is devoted to the printing of state papers of all descriptions, and of works in Oriental characters, the types for which are not usually kept by private printing establishments. Nearly 1,000 persons are constantly employed.

THE CATACOMBS.—In 1784 the Council of State decreed that the bones contained in the Cemetery of the Innocents, and others about to be abandoned, should be removed to the quarries which had for a long period existed underneath the southern districts of Paris. The ceremony of consecration was performed in April, 1786, and the work of removal forthwith commenced. The chief entrance is near the Barrière de l'Enfer, down a flight of ninety steps. In one of the galleries adjoining the vestibule is a representation of Port Mahon, cut in the rock by a soldier who had been imprisoned in that fortress for some years. The vestibule is octagonal, and has its walls inlaid with human bones and skulls, arranged in various devices. Beyond is a series of galleries leading to chambers or chapels, some of the latter containing altars, and vases in niches, formed of bones; and the walls of both galleries and chapels are inlaid like those of the vestibule. The catacombs

contain a fountain called the *Fontaine de la Samaritaine*, on account of the words spoken by Christ to the Samaritan woman being engraved upon it. There are other inscriptions, from the Scriptures and Fathers, in various parts. Near the entrance are some curious rocking-stones, delicately poised, which have probably stood undisturbed for centuries. There is also a collection of geological specimens, and another of bones and skulls, displaying signs of various diseases.

**THE SEWERS.**—The entire length of the sewers of Paris is about 300 miles. In order to organize the system of sewerage, the whole area of the city was divided into five basins, three of which are on the right, and two on the left bank of the Seine. Of those on the right bank, the first comprises Charenton, Belleville, and Montmartre; the second, St. Antoine, the Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, the Tuileries, and Palais Royal; the third, Chaillot, the Roule, Monceaux, and the Faubourg St. Honoré. One of those on the left bank takes in the district of Deux Moulins and the Bièvre; and the other, the Luxembourg, St. Germain des Prés, and the Gros Caillou.

There are six main galleries, three on the right, and three on the left bank, and fifteen smaller galleries directly supplying them, while the latter are themselves fed by numerous others. Of the galleries on the right bank, the first extends along the quays to a distance of 4,330 yards; the second, (2,004 yards) goes along the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and unites with the first in the Place du Châtelet; the third reaches from the Place de la Bastille to the Place de la Concorde.

Of the main galleries on the left bank, the first goes along the

quays from the Pont d'Austerlitz to the Pont d'Iéna; the second extends from the Place de l'Observatoire to the Pont St. Michel; the third extends from the valley of the Bièvre to the Rue St. Jacques.

All these sewers fall into the collector of Asnières, beneath the Place de la Concorde; those on the left bank passing into it through a siphon under the Seine. They then flow together to a point below Asnières, where they discharge into the Seine.

**THEATRES.**—Those styled Imperial received a subsidy from the late Government, and comprised the following:—

**The Grand Opera.** The building now in use is situated in the Rue Lepeletier. As a structure, it is not worth notice, and it will soon be pulled down. It was in front of this building that Orsini and his confederates made the attempt on the lives of the late Emperor and Empress on the 14th of January, 1858. The new Opera House, which is nearly completed, is in the Place de l'Opera, on the Boulevard des Capucines. A representation of it is here given. Its area is about 462 ft. by 380 ft., and it is intended to accommodate 2,500 spectators. It is the finest opera house yet constructed. The exterior is not only imposing in its general appearance, but exceedingly elaborate and costly in its details. The interior is fitted up with every regard to convenience, and on a sumptuous scale, the decorations being profuse, and, at the same time, in excellent taste. This theatre receives a subsidy from the civil list, of 100,000 francs, in addition to 620,000 francs from the Government.

**The Théâtre Français, or Comédie Française,** is in the Rue Richelieu, partly attached to the



Palais Royal. Its exterior has nothing worthy of special notice. The interior is handsomely decorated, and affords room for 1,300 persons. The performances at this theatre have generally been considered as the standard for the whole country, and are limited to the higher styles of Tragedy and Comedy.

The *Italian Opera* is in the Place Ventadour, near the Rue Neuve St. Augustin. Performances take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and occasionally on Sundays and Mondays, from April to October. It has places for 2,000 persons.

The *Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique*, where operas of the higher class are usually performed, is in the Place Boieldieu, near the Boulevard des Italiens. It has places for 1,800 spectators.

The *Théâtre de l'Odéon*\* is in the Place de l'Odéon, near the Luxembourg, in the Quartier Latin. It accommodates 1,700 persons.

The *Théâtre Lyrique*\*, in the Place du Châtelet, has a *façade* decorated with statuary and sculptures; and has seats for 1,750 persons.

Amongst the ordinary theatres, which receive no aid from the State, are:—

The *Gymnase*, on the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, with places for 1,300.

The *Faudeville*, at the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin and the Boulevard des Capucines, with 1,300 places.

*Théâtre des Variétés*, 7, Boulevard Montmartre, with 1,240 places.

*Théâtre du Palais Royal*, at the Palais Royal, with accommodation for 1,000 persons.

*Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin*,\*

\* Partially or wholly burned by the insurgents in May, 1871.

16 and 18, Boulevard St. Martin, having 1,800 places.

*Théâtre de la Gaîté*, in the Place des Arts et Metiers.

*Ambigu-Comique*, 2, Boulevard St. Martin, 1,600 places.

*Théâtre Imperial du Châtelet*, in the Place du Châtelet.

The last-named is one of the largest theatres in Paris, and has seats for 3,500 spectators.

#### CIRCUSES.

The *Cirque Napoléon* is in the Boulevard des Filles de Calvaire. Here equestrian and other performances, usually seen in such establishments, are held. In summer, the company is transferred to the *Cirque de l'Impératrice*, in the Champs Elysées.

The *Hippodrome*, situated at the Rond-Point of the Avenue de St. Cloud, near the Bois de Boulogne, is an open-air circus, with covered rows of seats extending round it. Besides ordinary displays of horsemanship, there are chariot and steeple-chases, balloon-ascents, &c.

THE PUBLIC BALLS of Paris may be divided into two classes—the summer and winter balls. Of the former, the most frequented is the *Mabille* in the Avenue Montaigne, where a ball takes place nightly in the warm season, in a beautiful garden, splendidly illuminated, in the centre of which are the dancing area and the pavilion of the orchestra. The *Closierie des Lilas*, Carrefour de l'Observatoire, in the Latin quarter, is much frequented by students. Both are favourite resorts of the *demi-monde*. The *Casino* in the Rue Cadet, and the *Salle Valentino* in the Rue St. Honoré, are large halls in which balls and concerts take place during the winter, both being fre-

quented by the same classes as the gardens above described.

During the Carnival, *Bals Masqués* take place weekly at the Grand Opera-house. They are generally crowded to excess with the lowest of the Parisian population in grotesque costumes, as dancers, and by great numbers of the curious from all parts of the globe, as spectators. As an exhibition of a curious though not altogether pleasant phase of Parisian life, it would be well worth the while of the tourist to see one of these *bals*. Few will care for many repetitions of the visit.

#### HOUSES NOW REMAINING WHICH HAVE BEEN INHABITED BY EMI- NENT PERSONS.

Voltaire died at No. 1, Rue de Beaune, close by the Quai Voltaire. His apartment was upon the first floor.

Molière died at No. 34, Rue Richelieu.

Corneille died at No. 18, Rue d'Argenteuil.

Napoleon I., when an officer of artillery, resided at No. 5, Quai Conti, on the fifth floor. He afterwards resided at No. 19, Rue de la Michodière.

Jean Goujon resided in the house No. 22, Rue Monsieur le Prince.

Madame de Sévigné resided in the Hôtel de Carnavalet, No. 23, Rue de Sévigné, where her apartments are shown. Her celebrated letters were chiefly written here.

Marat resided at No. 20, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, where he was stabbed, while in a bath, by Charlotte Corday.

Madame Récamier once resided in the apartments on the first floor, to the left of the entrance to the Court of the *Abbaye aux Bois*, 16, Rue de Sèvres.

#### ST. CLOUD

Is situated on the declivity of a hill near the Seine, and about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Louvre. It owes its origin and name to St. Clodoald, a grandson of Clovis, who founded a monastery here in 551. St. Cloud is chiefly celebrated for its CHÂTEAU, built by Mazarin, and embellished by successive Dukes of Orleans, who possessed it until 1782, when it passed into the hands of Marie Antoinette. It was the usual summer residence of the Imperial Family. The château was burned on October 13, 1870, by the French, who fired upon it from Mont Valérien. It consisted of a centre and two wings. It was richly furnished, and had numerous statues, vases, pictures, and articles of vertu, nearly all of which were destroyed. The château has been the scene of some important events in history. In it Napoleon I. laid the foundation of his power, on the memorable 19th Brumaire, by expelling with his soldiers the Council of Five Hundred from the *orangerie* (now removed), in which they held their sittings; and here Charles X. signed the ordinances of July, 1830, which led to the second revolution. In 1814 St. Cloud was attacked by the vanguard of the allies under Langeron, and was occupied by the army from April 7 to June 3. In the following year Blücher made it his headquarters, and here, on the 3rd July, was concluded the convention by which Paris fell, a second time, into the hands of the allies. The park attached to the château is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and its fine cascades and fountains. The latter usually play every second Sunday during the summer.

## VERSAILLES.

(Hotels: *des Reservoirs*, *de France*, *Petit Vatel*: each of the Hotels has an excellent Restaurant.)

Persons residing upon the right bank of the Seine will find it more convenient to set out from the St.

1 *f.* 50 *c.*; second, 1 *f.* 25 *c.* Inconvenience is avoided by the purchase of return-tickets.

The Galleries are open every day except Mondays, from 11 to 4.

The reserved apartments are open during the same hours.

The apartments of the *Grande Trianon* are open every day except Monday, from 12 to 5. To



BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.

Lazare station of the Western Railway, those residing on the left bank will find it more convenient to leave from the Mont-Parnasse station. The Versailles station of the latter line is nearer the Palace than that of the other.

Trains leave both stations for Versailles fifteen times a day. The distance by the right bank railway is 14 miles, by the left bank 12 miles; *Fares*: first class,

visit those of the *Little Trianon*, it is necessary to procure a ticket from the proper officer at the Tuileries.

(To prevent disappointment it would be well to consult "*Galigani's Messenger*" before starting, as changes are sometimes made in the days and hours for visiting the Trianons.)

It is advisable to give at least two days to Versailles—one to the Galleries and Apartments, the

other to the Park and the Trianons.

By starting early from Paris, and going in a cab from the railway station at Versailles to the Park and the Trianons, one might see in one day, without too much fatigue, in a hasty manner, all that is to be seen at Versailles. Persons who find it necessary to do this should drive about the Park before the Galleries are open, and should, after seeing the Palace, take a cab to the Trianons.

Authorized guides, who speak English, are always to be found in front of the Palace.

Excellent catalogues of the paintings and statuary are sold at the entrance.

VERSAILLES, now a handsome and well built town, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, was, before the time of Louis XIV., a small village, to the neighbourhood of which Louis XIII. frequently went for the purpose of hunting in the forests which surrounded it. He built here a hunting-lodge, around which ultimately grew up the village. The town is crossed by several fine avenues bordered with trees, and has numerous handsome squares. The Church of Notre Dame is the work of Mansard, who was also the architect of the Palace. In 1661 Louis XIV. determined to make his permanent residence at Versailles.

The building of the Palace occupied eleven years, and it was finally completed in 1672, but the court was not removed there until 1680. The interior was decorated by Lebrun, and the gardens and parks are the *chefs-d'œuvres* of Le Nôtre. The site was a most unfavourable one for the creation of pleasure grounds, and vast sums of money were necessarily ex-

pended before the original design was completed. "The genius of man was forced to struggle against nature. Rivers were turned from their courses that their waters might be conducted to the fountains, and an army was employed upon the work. All the Arts vied with each other in their zeal to carry out the design of a palace which should be the most splendid of all royal residences." The amount expended was little short of 40 millions sterling. Here, for many years, Louis XIV. held his brilliant court, attracted by the magnificence of which, people flocked to Versailles from all parts of France. The population of the town was estimated, at one time, at 100,000.

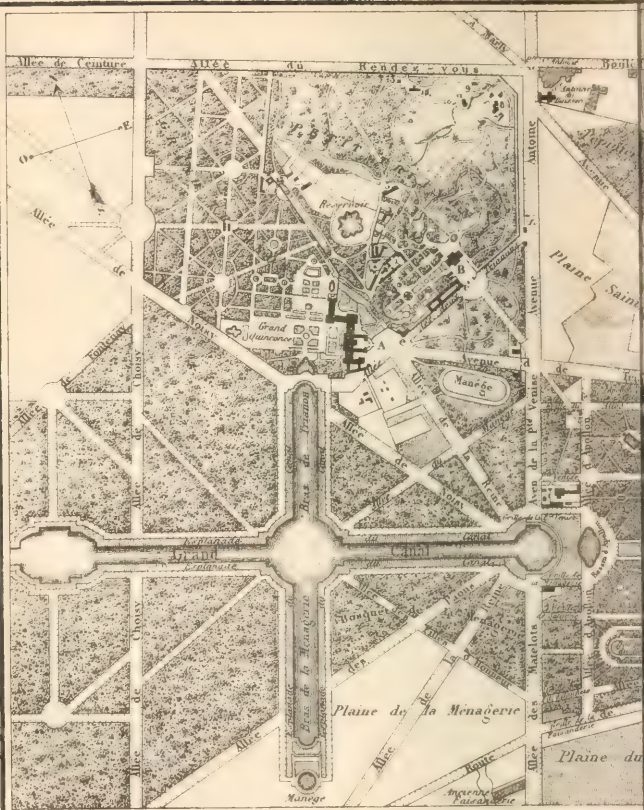
Louis XV. resided here for some time after 1725, and the unfortunate Louis XVI. made it his constant abode until he was taken to Paris, at the beginning of the Revolution in 1792. Under the Convention the Palace became a branch of the Invalides, and the question of destroying it altogether was considered, when, in 1799, it was saved by the advent of Napoleon I. to power. The latter contemplated its restoration, but the campaign in Russia prevented the execution of his design. The work was left to Louis Philippe, who conceived and carried out the scheme of converting it into a great national gallery for works of art illustrative of the military glory of France.

In front of the Palace is the *Grand Cour*, formerly La Cour des Ministres. In the centre of the Court is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and, on the sides, colossal statues of Duguesclin, Bayard, Duquesne, Dugay-Trouin, Tourville, Suffren, Suger, Sully, Richelieu, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Montebello, and Mortier.





# VERSAILLES



- 1 Eglise Notre-Dame et Place St Louis
- 2 Place et Statue de Hoche
- 3 Eglise Notre-Dame
- 4 Marché (Statue de Louis XV)
- 5 Théâtre
- 6 Préfecture
- 7 Musée
- 8 Palais de Justice
- 9 Bibliothèque
- 10 Château d'eau
- 11 Jeu de Paume
- 12 Pavillon Royal
- 13 Hôtel et Parcours du Réservoir
- 14 Hôpital militaire (G<sup>e</sup> Commune)

- 16 Carrières
- 17 Cour de Marbre
- 18 Temple Protestant
- 19 Synagogue
- 20 Sous-Intendance Militaire
- 21 Parc
- 1 Parterre d'eau
- 2 du Midi
- 3 du Nord
- 4 la Pyramide
- 5 Fontaine du pont du jour
- 6 de Diane
- 7 Bassin
- 8 Parterre de Latone
- 9 Salle de Bal
- 10 Bosquet de la Reine

- 11 Bassin du miroir
- 12 Salle des marionnettes
- 13 la Colonnade
- 14 Bain d'Apollon
- 15 le Rond vert
- 16 l'Etoile

## Trianon.

- A (Château du Grand Trianon)  
 B Petit Trianon  
 C Entrée ordinaire du Petit Trianon  
 D Grille de la grande entrée  
 E Salle des voitures

- 1 Salle
- 2 Loges
- 3 Orangerie
- 4 Salon
- 5 Temple
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11 Tour
- 12
- 13
- 14

## D TRIANONS.



Malby & Sons, London.



Beyond the Place d'Armes, and on each side of the Avenue de Paris, are a range of buildings, formerly the Royal stables, and now used as barracks. In the rear of the Palace are the parks and gardens, charming views of which may be had from many points in and about the building.

The *grand apartments* occupy the whole of the first floor of that portion which projects towards the park, those of the King being upon the north, and those of the Queen upon the south side. Entering these apartments from the gallery in front of the chapel, we first come to the *Salon d'Hercule*, which serves as a sort of entrance to the grand apartments. The ceiling is decorated with a picture of the Apotheosis of Hercules.

The next is the *Salon de l'Abondance*, so called from a painting on the ceiling. Then follows the *Salle des Etats Généraux*, deriving its name from a picture of the opening of the States General at Versailles on the 5th of May, 1789. Returning to the *Salon de l'Abondance* we enter, in succession, the *Salons of Venus, Diana, Mars, Mercury and Apollo*; from which latter we enter the *Salon de la Guerre*, which looks into the magnificent *Galerie des Glaces*, one of the finest halls in the world, 239 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 43 ft. high. It is lighted by seventeen windows, from which may be had the finest views of the park. The ceiling is painted by Lebrun, with allegorical representations of the principal events in the life of Louis XIV. The niches contain marble statues of Minerva, Venus, Adonis and Mercury.

In the rear of the *Galerie des Glaces*, and entered from it, is a suite of three rooms, the first of which is the *Salle du Conseil*, where Louis XIV. usually met his minis-

ters. It was to this room that M. de Brézé came to announce to Louis XVI. the refusal of the deputies to disperse, and the memorable words of Mirabeau, "We are here by the will of the people, and we will only disperse at the point of the bayonet." From this room a door leads to the bed-chamber of Louis XIV., in which "Le Grand Monarque" died. It is splendidly decorated, and the furniture has been restored to the condition in which it was at the death of the King. The bed is that on which he died. Next to the last named is the *Salle de l'Œil de Bœuf*, so called from the oval window at the end. This was the King's ante-chamber, where his courtiers used to await him, and in which he and Marie Antoinette dined in public on Sundays.

Next, in the rear of the latter, is the *Salle des Gardes*.

Returning to the *Galerie des Glaces* through the King's ante-chamber and the *Œil de Bœuf*, we enter, at the south end, the *Salon de la Paix*, which was the card-room, in which Madame de Montespan is said to have lost in one night 400,000 pistoles (value 16s. each). A door leads from this room to the Queen's bed-chamber, which was occupied by the three queens, Marie Thérèse, Marie Leczinska, and Marie Antoinette, and in which the Duchess d'Angoulême was born. At six o'clock on the morning of the 6th of October, 1789, the Queen, being asleep in this chamber, was roused by the cries of the guard that her life was in danger. Escaping from the room by the passage which leads to the *Œil de Bœuf*, she hastened to join the King, whom she found in the *Salle du Conseil*. They at once appeared, with their children, on the balcony of the King's bed-

chamber, from which the King addressed the infuriated mob which crowded the court below.

We next visit, in succession, the *Salon de la Reine*, the *Antechambre*, the *Salle des Gardes*, and the *Salle du Sacre*; the latter deriving its name from the painting, by David, of the Coronation of Napoleon. A door at the south-west corner of the *Œil de Bœuf* leads to the *Petites Appartements de Marie Antoinette*, consisting of her library, boudoir, and other rooms, now nearly denuded of furniture.

The paintings and sculptures all bear inscriptions sufficiently denoting their respective subjects, and it is therefore unnecessary to do more than give a general account of them. Those visitors who seek further information can purchase a catalogue in the palace. They consist of representations of the most remarkable events in the history of France, more especially the victories achieved by military valour, including those gained by Napoleon III. The portraits are those of the admirals, constables, and marshals, and numerous other distinguished officers, of various periods, who have contributed to the glory of France. The sculptures include the statues and copies of the tombs, of the French kings, &c.

The *Orangery* was constructed by Mansard in 1685, and is 150 yards long, by 13 yards wide. Before it, in fine weather, are ranged more than 1200 orange trees. The oldest of these is known as the *Grand Bourbon*.

The circumference of the Park is nearly fifty miles. It is divided into the large and the small Park, the latter being that immediately in the rear of the Palace, which includes the beautiful gardens. We remark in the gardens the

statues and fountains, some of the latter of great size, containing groups of exquisite workmanship. The fountains, alleys and parterres are indicated in the accompanying plan, and further mention of them here is unnecessary.

In the north-western part of the Park, and at no great distance apart, are the two small Palaces or villas, called the Great and Little Trianons. The first-named was built by Louis XIV. for Madame de Maintenon. It is in the Italian style, and consists of a single story with two wings united by a gallery, the front being ornamented with Ionic columns.

It is handsomely decorated with paintings and statuary. Among other rooms shown to visitors are the small apartments which were formerly inhabited by Madame de Maintenon and by Louis XV., and which were used as council rooms by Napoleon I. The gardens are laid out in a style similar to those of Versailles, with fountains, &c. The Little Trianon is a simple square pavilion of small size, and is far from imposing in its appearance. It was built by Louis XV. for Madame du Barry. The king himself once inhabited it. The apartments are decorated in a style of great simplicity, and contain a few paintings.

The gardens are laid out in the English style, with a river and a lake, on the banks of which is the *Swiss Village*, composed of a number of rustic houses, a mill, dairy, &c., built by Marie Antoinette, and to which she used often to resort. The gateway on the right of the visitor, as he enters the court of the Little Trianon, opens upon a path which leads directly to the Swiss village. About midway between the Trianon and the village, on an island



in the little lake, is a pretty temple called the *Temple de l'Amour*.

On the *Allée des Trianons*, between the two Trianons, is the coach-house, which no tourist should omit to visit. It contains several magnificent state carriages, the finest being that constructed for the coronation of Charles X., used also at the baptism of the Prince Imperial. Here is also the coach used by Napoleon I. when First Consul, the wedding-coach, and others.

The *Grandes Eaux*, or the playing of the fountains, presents the most interesting sight of the kind in the world. All the fountains are not made to play at one time, but the water is turned upon each in succession, and spectators may easily follow from one to the other. Usually this exhibition takes place on the first Sunday of each month, from May 1 to October, but announcements are always published in advance in the newspapers of Paris.

During the siege of Paris by the German army in 1870-1, the head-quarters of the King of Prussia were at Versailles. In the magnificent *Galerie des Glaces*, already described, on the 18th day of January, 1871, King William, surrounded by the representatives of the various German Sovereigns and the chief officers of his Government and the army, formally assumed the title of "*German Emperor*."

After the return of peace the National Assembly of France removed from Bordeaux to Versailles, and the latter city became the seat of the French Government, the Assembly holding its sittings in the theatre of the palace.

#### FONTAINEBLEAU.

(*Hotels: de France et d'Angleterre, Ville de Lyon.*) Population, 11,939.

Reached by Lyons Railway, distance  $36\frac{3}{4}$  miles. *First class*, 6.60 francs; *second*, 4.95 francs; *third*, 3.65 francs.

The Palace is open every day from 12 to 4.

The town is beautifully situated in the midst of the forest of the same name. This forest covers an extent of sixty-four square miles, and the scenery, in many parts of it, is exceedingly fine. Fontainebleau is chiefly famous for its Palace, which is said to have been originally founded by Robert the Pious, in the tenth century. Louis VII. re-built it in the twelfth century, and it was enlarged by Louis IX. and his successors. Francis I. repaired and lavishly embellished it, and in 1539 received in it Charles V. with great splendour. It has been added to by many sovereigns, and bears the style of almost every century since its first foundation. It contains about 900 apartments, most of which are fitted up in a sumptuous manner.

In the seventeenth century it was inhabited by Christina of Sweden, after her abdication. In the reign of Louis XIV. Madame de Montespan occupied it, and in the reign of Louis XV. it was occupied by Madame du Barry. Pope Pius VII. was detained here by Napoleon for nearly two years. Among the many public acts and treaties which have emanated from this Palace are the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, signed here, October 22, 1685, the public announcement of the divorce of

Josephine, and the abdication of Napoleon.

The entrance to the Palace is by the *Cour du Cheval Blanc*, or *Cour des Adieux*, in the middle of which Napoleon took leave of the remnant of the Old Guard, previous to his departure for Elba. The apartments first entered are called *Appartements des Reines Mères*, from the fact that they were formerly occupied by Catherine de Medici and Anne of Austria. These were the apartments occupied by Pope Pius VII. during his compulsory visit.

Among the other interesting apartments are the *Galerie de François I.*; the *Appartements de Napoleon I.*, comprising the *cabinet de travail*, containing the table upon which he signed his abdication, and the bed-room, nearly in the state in which he left it; the *Salle du Trône*; the *Galerie de Diane*; and the *Salle du Bal*, one of the finest in the palace.

In the *Chapelle de la Sainte Trinité* Louis XV. and Maria Leczinska were married.

There are three gardens called the *jardin du roi*, the *parterre*, and the *jardin Anglais*.

The forest is remarkable for its picturesque and wild character, the quantity of rocks to be seen, and the beauty of the views which are to be had from various parts.

The points usually visited are the *Gorges d'Appremont* and *de Franchard*, and *La Vallée de la Solle*.

Carriages may always be had at the Railway Station, for excursions in the forest, and the coachmen may safely be trusted to select the best routes. It would be well to arrange the charge for the carriage and driver before starting.

## VINCENNES

May be most conveniently reached by cab from Paris, through the park. Trains from the Bastille station stop there, and omnibuses leave many times a day from the square of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*. It is 5 miles south-east of the Louvre, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Place du Trône. It is chiefly famous for its case-mated barracks, its arsenal, and school of musketry, and for its beautiful and extensive park. At the *École Normale de Tir*, the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and all the best marksmen of the army are trained. The chief object of interest in the town is the *Château*, which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. It was surrounded by nine towers, which were in existence down to the year 1818, but of which only one, known as the *Tour Principale*, 115 feet high, remains. The *Donjon*, within the fortress, 170 feet high and with walls 17 feet thick, is also in good preservation. These buildings cover the site of a more ancient structure, which was erected by Louis VII., in 1137, as a hunting-lodge. Philippe-Auguste enlarged it, and stocked its woods with game sent to him by the King of England. Philip de Valois caused the old mansion to be demolished, and laid the foundations of the more modern château. From the middle of the fourteenth century till the time of Louis XV. it was a royal residence. After this time it was used as a prison, and among the famous men who have languished within its walls may be mentioned Henry IV., the Prince of Condé, Cardinal de Retz, Mirabeau, and the Duc d'Enghien,

who was shot in the moat of the castle by order of Napoleon I.

The armoury is only shown on Saturdays, from 12 to 4, on production of tickets obtainable by writing to *M. le Ministre de la Guerre*.

Near the château is the *Model Farm*, admirably kept, and well worth a visit from those who take an interest in such matters.

Adjoining the château is a fine park, containing upwards of 1,800 acres, called the *Bois-de-Vincennes*. It affords a spacious expanse of fine scenery, and is embellished with artificial sheets of water, rivulets, and agreeable walks. A large tract in the centre of the park has been cleared to serve as an exercise-ground for troops.

#### ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

(*Hotel: Pavillon Henri IV.*), (with an excellent restaurant). Distance from Paris by Western Railway (St. Lazare Station)  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles. *First class*, 1.50 francs; *second*, 1.25 francs; trains 20 times a day. Population, 14,500. Is situated on the bank of the Seine. It is chiefly interesting for its *château* and *forest*. It has several handsome squares and a magnificent terrace along the river upwards of two miles long, affording delightful and extensive views. The town is well built and the streets are wide, regular, and well paved. The ancient *Château*, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious pentagonal edifice with a tower at each angle, and, until Versailles was built, was a favourite residence of the kings of France. It is now undergoing extensive repairs, and in it is opened a museum of Gallo-Roman remains. The

Forest is one of the largest in France, having a circuit of 21 miles, and covering 10,000 acres. It is intersected by roads, offering agreeable rides and walks in all directions. In the château James II. of England, after a residence of 12 years, died in 1701. Henry IV. built a palace upon the terrace, of which nothing remains but a small pavilion, now used as a restaurant. In this pavilion Louis XIV. was born.

#### SEVRES

is about 6 miles from Paris, and may be reached by either of the lines to Versailles, or by omnibus. It is on the left bank of the Seine, contiguous to the park of St. Cloud. Its population numbers about 6,800. The celebrated manufactures of porcelain carried on here have made the name of this village famous throughout the world. They were originally established at Vincennes in 1738, under the control of the company of "farmers-general," who removed them to Sévres in 1755-56. Louis XV. purchased them in 1759, and they have been the property of the crown ever since.

The show rooms contain specimens of the choicest workmanship in every variety, comprising vases and ornamental groups, table services, and exquisitely painted copies of some of the finest works of the old masters. The *Museum* occupies 12 rooms and a gallery on the second floor. Here are preserved samples of pottery and porcelain of all descriptions, belonging to every country, from the remotest ages down to the present time, and displayed at every stage of their progress from the raw material to its completion as

a work of art or utility. The *work rooms* are not shown, except to those who are furnished with a special permission from the *Administrateur*, which is rarely granted. The show rooms are open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 11 to 4. The attendant expects a small fee. The Museum is open on Monday, without the production of a ticket; on other days a ticket must be procured from *M. l'Administrateur de la Manufacture de Sevres*.

#### MALMAISON

Is about 10 miles from Paris, and is most conveniently reached by the Western Railway (St. Lazare Station), alighting at the Rueil Station ( $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Paris). Malmaison is distant about two miles from the station. Carriages are always to be found there. It was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. The latter died here on the 29th of May, 1814. It was purchased by the Empress while she was the Countess Beauharnais. After her marriage she frequently resided here during the absence of Napoleon. It afterwards passed into the hands of Prince Eugene, and subsequently came into the possession of Marie Christine, Queen Dowager of Spain, from whom it was purchased a few years since by Napoleon III. Various articles of furniture, and other relics of the Empress Josephine, have been collected from the several places inhabited by her, and may be seen in the apartments at Malmaison.

Josephine and Queen Hortense are both buried in the church at Rueil. The monument to the latter was erected by her son,

Napoleon III., by whom also the church has been restored.

#### ST. DENIS.

THIS town, about 4 miles from the Northern Railway Station, may be reached from it many times a-day. Population, 9,000. It is well built, and has handsome barracks, an asylum for the houseless poor, a theatre, a public library, &c., but is chiefly noted for its ABBEY CHURCH, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, rebuilt by St. Louis in 1231. It was originally founded in the seventh century, by Dagobert, in connection with the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of St. Denis, and formed the ordinary place of sepulture of the Royal Family of France, and of other illustrious personages. By decree of the Convention in 1793, the Royal tombs were destroyed, and the valuable relics and other treasures of the abbey, including the crown and sword of Charlemagne, the sword of Joan of Arc, the great cross, &c., carried away. The building, stripped of its lead to furnish bullets for the revolutionists, remained roofless, and was used as a cattle-market until the time of the empire, when Napoleon commenced its restoration—a work which was completed by succeeding sovereigns in a style surpassing even its former splendour. The crypt of the abbey church contains statues of the French kings and princes from Clovis to Louis XVI.

In the chapels are now arranged the monuments which were formerly in the vaults, except those of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, the Duc de Berri and his children, the Prince de Condé

and the Duc de Bourbon, Louis VII. and Louis XVIII.

To the right of the entrance to the choir, under a Gothic canopy, is the tomb of Dagobert and his Queen, recently restored, with interesting sculptures and bas-reliefs. The monument to the first Napoleon will stand opposite this. The hearts of Louis XIII. and XIV. are preserved in the church in silver caskets. Vaults are now being constructed for the remains of the Emperors of the French. The church suffered considerably during the bombardment of the town by the Germans in January, 1871.

### ROUTE 53.

#### BREST TO PARIS.

387 miles; 1st class, 69·80 francs; 2nd, 52·35 francs; 3rd, 38·40 francs.

**B**REST (*Hotels: des Voyageurs, Lamarque*), population 82,000, is situated on the west coast of Brittany. It is a principal station of the French navy, and possesses one of the best harbours in the world. The town stands partly on a hill, and the streets are steep and irregular, but in the suburb of Récouvrance the houses are well built, and the streets spacious. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity are the barracks, the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard, the iron swing-bridge, a prison, called *Le Bagne*, and capable of accommodating 4,000 convicts, house of correction, hospital, theatre, two marine academies, the cloth manufacto-

ries, the foundries, and the fine walk called *Le Cours*, planted with trees, and overlooking the bay.

The first station after leaving Brest is *Landerneau* (11½ miles), (*Hotels: de l'Univers, des Voyageurs*); population, 6,934. It contains some curious old houses and gateways, one of which latter is the solitary remnant of the once famous *Castle*. *MORLAIX* (37 miles) (*Hotels: de Provence, de l'Europe*), population 14,008, is situated on a tidal river or creek, and has a convenient harbour. The manufacture of tobacco employs many hundreds of both sexes. The town is quaint and picturesque, bearing witness, in its streets and houses, to its great antiquity. Near the *Fontaine des Anglais* (so called on account of the slaughter near it of part of the invading force sent by Henry VIII. in 1522) is the agreeable promenade along the bank of the river, called *Cours Beaumont*. Beyond Morlaix we traverse a long viaduct across the valley of Douaron, and, passing several unimportant stations, reach *Guingamp* (65 miles), pleasantly situated near the river Trieux. It contains a handsome church, and a beautiful fountain in the market-place. Near St. BRIEUC (92 miles) is the ancient *Tour de Cesson*, erected in 1395 to guard the entrance of the Gouet, and partially destroyed after the war of the League, in 1598. At *Lamballe* (105 miles) we see, above the town, the fine Gothic church of *Nôtre Dame*. The interior contains some richly-carved woodwork. *Broons* (121½ miles) was the birthplace of the celebrated Bertrand Duguesclin, Constable of France. A monument in his honour stands on the site of the



Castle of La Motte Broons (in which he was born), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town. RENNES ( $154\frac{3}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: de France, Julien*); population, 51,000, the ancient capital of Brittany. Here is the junction of the lines from Brest, Redon, Nantes, and St. Malo. The town is situated near the confluence of the rivers Ille and Vilaine. It contains some fine buildings; amongst them are the *Cathedral*, the *Palais de Justice*, the *Lyceum* (in which is a good collection of pictures), the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, and the public walks, which are extensive, and well planted with trees. One of the old gates, called *la Porte Morde-laise*, still exists. It bears a Roman inscription, not now legible. *Vitré* ( $178\frac{3}{4}$  miles) affords a favourable specimen of a mediæval town. The fortifications are, for the most part, in good preservation. The *Castle* is now a prison. LAVAL (201 miles), on the Mayenne, presents much the same characteristics as Vitré. Its *Cathedral* is very handsome. The industry of the town consists principally in the manufacture of linen and cotton goods, and thread. Laval was conspicuous in the Vendean insurrection of 1792. The next place of interest is LE MANS ( $256\frac{1}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: de la Boule d'Or, de France*); population, 46,500. (About twenty minutes allowed here for refreshment.) Henry II. of England, the first of the Plantagenets, was born here. The *Cathedral* is a noble building, and its internal decorations are magnificent. The southern transept contains a monument to Berengaria, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion. There are some Roman remains in various parts of the town, and a


largestone, supposed to be Druidic, is imbedded in one of the walls of the cathedral. Passing through a beautiful expanse of country watered by the Huisne, we reach LA FERTE-BERNARD ( $282\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town of about 2,615 inhabitants, with a beautiful church, and a fine *Hôtel-de-Ville*. The next stoppage is at NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU ( $295\frac{1}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels: du Dauphin, de la Gare*); population, 7,105. The town occupies an attractive situation on the Huisne. It contains three handsome churches; the church of *Notre Dame* is distinguished by its fine façade, of the thirteenth century; the church of *St. Laurent* contains a picture of the martyrdom of that saint; in the church of *St. Hilaire* are some beautiful carvings, pictures, and stained-glass windows. The *Château St. Jean*, formerly the residence of Sully, stands on the side of a steep hill, and is approached by a flight of 150 steps. It is in tolerably good preservation, and has a picture-gallery, in which are paintings by Van Dyck, Ruysdaël, and other celebrated artists. CHARTRES (333 miles), (*Hotels: de France, du Duc de Chartres*); population, 19,531; is an ancient town, built on the slope of a hill overlooking the river Eure. The *Cathedral*, one of the largest and most imposing ecclesiastical structures in Europe, with its lofty spires—one of them rising to a height of more than 400 ft.—stands on the summit of the hill. It contains 130 stained-glass windows of great beauty both of colouring and design. The church of *St. Pierre*, and the obelisk to the memory of General Marceau, are also deserving of notice. Chartres has a large weekly corn-market, which is under the control of a corpora-

tion of women. There is, moreover, a tribunal of commerce, a botanic garden, and a public library of 30,000 volumes. Leaving Chartres, we cross the Faubourg St. Jean over a viaduct of eighteen arches, and afterwards the Voise, and the valley through which it runs, on a viaduct of thirty-two arches, and presently reach MAINTENON (344 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), situated at the confluence of the Eure and the Voise. We see the *Castle*, with its demesne, given by Louis XIV. to his favourite, Madame de Maintenon, widow of the celebrated Scarron. Here are also the ruins of an aqueduct, and some Roman and Druidical remains. Near Eperton (349 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) are the ruins of a castle, and of the ancient *Priory of St. Thomas*. RAMBOUILLET (357 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) is situated near a forest of the same name. The *Château* was, for a long time, the residence of the French kings, until the abdication of Charles X. in 1830. Shortly before reaching VERSAILLES (376 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) we see, on the left, the military college of *St. Cyr*. Passing Versailles, with its palaces and beautiful grounds, we arrive, in about twenty-five minutes, at Paris (Mont Parnasse Terminus).

## ROUTE 54.

## CHERBOURG TO PARIS.

229 miles; 1st class, 41.55 francs; 2nd, 31.15 francs; 3rd, 22.85 francs.

HERBOURG. (*Hotels: de l'Univers,\* de France, des Bains de Mer*), population, 43,000, is a fortified seaport town and arsenal, situated at the head of a deep bay on the northern extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin, on the English channel, and opposite the Isle of Wight.

Cherbourg has long been one of the principal stations of the French navy, and its improvement has, for many years, occupied the attention of the French government. It has numerous docks and basins, and a spacious harbour. It is protected against hostile attempts by its powerful fortifications, and against the encroachments of the sea by a *digue*, or breakwater, 4,120 yards in length. It has also a commercial port situated on the south-east, but it displays little activity. The town itself is insignificant, and there are no public buildings worthy of mention. There are some manufactures of hosiery, chemicals, lace and leather, as well as sugar and salt refineries. In 1758, Cherbourg was taken by the English, who destroyed the naval and military works, and levied a contribution on the town. The place has no antiquities of interest.

BAYFUX (63 miles) (*Hotel: du Luxembourg*), an episcopal see, with a population of about 9,500, is the first place of any note after we leave Cherbourg. The *Cathedral*, with its ancient crypt, is well

worth inspection; but the principal object of interest is the celebrated *Bayeux Tapestry*, said to have been worked by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. It consists of fifty-eight compartments, representing incidents connected with the Norman invasion and conquest of England. It is preserved in a room in the *Public Library*, which, amongst other curiosities, contains the seal of Lothaire and that of William the Conqueror. From Bayeux we proceed to

CAEN (82 miles). (*Hotels: d'Angleterre, Humby's*). Population 44,000, comprising a considerable number of English residents. (A delay of twenty minutes for refreshment.) The *Church of St. Etienne*, erected by William the Conqueror, and in which his remains were buried, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. A grey marble slab, in front of the high altar, marks his grave, but it was ransacked successively by the Huguenots and the revolutionary mobs of 1793, and the bones disinterred and scattered. There are several other churches, and some noteworthy public buildings; amongst others, the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, which contains a good picture gallery; the *Antiquarian Museum*, that of the *Société Française d'Archéologie*, the *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*, &c. The quarries supplied the celebrated stone of which old London Bridge, the White Tower, Henry VII.'s Chapel, the cathedrals of Winchester and Canterbury, and many other churches throughout England are constructed. *Lisieux* (112 miles) has a plainly-built cathedral of the thirteenth century. The *Gardens and Boulevards* are well laid out. At *BERNAY* (131 miles) (*Hotels: du Cheval Blanc*), a small manufacturing town, the

train stops about twenty minutes. The ancient abbey, founded A.D. 1000 by Judith, the wife of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, and partially rebuilt in the seventeenth century, now serves as the town-hall. The public gardens are among the most beautiful in France. Passing *Sequigny* (135½ miles), near which are the remains of a Roman camp called *Fort St. Mark*, and *Beaumont-le-Roger*, a few miles further on, containing a fine church, and the ruins of an abbey, we reach *Conches* (151 miles), pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, near an extensive forest. Here are the ruins of the ancient *Donjon* or Keep, and those of a Benedictine Priory. We next stop at *Evreux* (162 miles). (*Hotels: du Grand Carf, du Dauphin*), where there is a noble cathedral, with the *Episcopal Palace* adjoining it, and, at some distance, the church of *St. Taurin*, surmounted by a handsome belfry, and containing very rich internal decorations. The *Museum* possesses a choice collection of medals, statues, ancient pottery, &c.; and there are numerous rare and valuable manuscripts preserved among the municipal archives. After passing *Evreux* we go through a long tunnel, and reach *Bueil* (179 miles), and *MANTES* (194 miles). From hence to Paris thirty-five miles, see Route 52.



## Churches.

1 du Béguinage (St. Jean Bapt.)	F II
2 St. Catherine	E II
3 St. Gildule	E IV
4 St. Jacques sur Caudenberg	D V
5 St. Joseph	D VI
6 des Minimes	C IV
7 Notre Dame de bon secours	D III
8 ——— de la Chapelle	C III
9 ——— du Ministère	F III
10 ——— des Prêtres (du Sablon)	C IV

## Public buildings.

11 Hôtel de Ville	E III
12 National Palace	E V
13 Kings Palace	D V
14 Palais Ducal	D V
15 ——— de l'Industrie et Bibliothèque	D IV
16 Museum	D IV
17 ——— des armures	A III
18 Observatoire	G V
19 Pavon des Petits Carreaux	C V

20 G <sup>d</sup> Theatre de la Monnaie	E III
21 Theatre St. Hubert	E III
22 ——— du Vaudeville	E III
23 ——— du Parc	E V
24 ——— des Variétés	E V
25 ——— des Nouveautés	G III

26 Hôtel du Duc d'Arenberg	C IV
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28 Wiertz Museum	D VII
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29 Galerie St. Hubert	E III
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50 Manniken Po	D III
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51 Post Office	E IV
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52 Botanical Garden	G IV
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## Places

53 des Barricades	F V
54 et (Colonne) du Congrès	F IV
55 de l'Hôtel de Ville (Grand Place)	E III
56 St. Gery	E II
57 St. Jean	D III
58 et (Monument) des Martyrs	F III
59 de la Monnaie	E III
40 Royale	D IV
41 du Petit Sablon	C IV
42 Monument Brouckère	C V





[illegible]

Malby & Sons, London.



## ROUTE 55.

## PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

197 miles; 1st class, 34.00 francs;  
2nd, 25.50 francs.

(For the journey from Paris to Maubeuge (142½ miles), see Route 56).



FROM Maubeuge we proceed to *Feignies*, the French frontier, and thence at once to QUEVY, two miles further, where is the Belgian Custom House. There is a delay here of about 20 minutes. The next stop is at

MONS (136 miles). This is the chief city of the Province of Hainault, and was formerly a fortress of the first class, which has sustained many sieges, but is now dismantled, although its fortifications were rebuilt and considerably extended in 1815.

The church of *St. Waudru* was built in 1460, upon the site of one much more ancient; but the tower and spire, which were designed to exceed in height that of Antwerp, were never completed. It contains some interesting pictures, amongst which are the "Elevation of the Cross," and the "Crucifixion," attributed to David Teniers the elder; the "Exaltation of St. Francis de Paul," by Theodore van Thulden; and the "Flight into Egypt," by Poussin; besides several altars and bas-reliefs worthy of inspection. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* and the *Belfry* are the only other noticeable buildings.

Mons has no manufactures, but there are a great number of collieries around it. We presently reach BRAINE LE COMTE (167

miles), which is said to derive its name from Brennus, the renowned leader of the Gauls, in their victorious invasion of Rome. BRUSSELS (197 miles). *Hotels: BILLÉ VUE,\* de Flandre, de l'Europe, Britannique,\* de Suede, de Saxe.* It is often called "Paris in miniature," and on account of its greater cheapness, and pleasant situation, is preferred by many to the larger city. Pop. 195,000.

It grew up around a small chapel built by St. Gery, one of the first apostles of Christianity in these regions, and increased rapidly when Charles of France, Duke of Lower Lorraine, about the year 980, made it his residence, and brought here the body of *S<sup>te</sup>. Gudule*, grand-daughter of Pepin of Landen, who was made, with St. Michel, a patron saint of the city, and to whom the Cathedral is dedicated. Under the princes of the House of Burgundy, who made it their chief residence until it passed, in marriage with their heiress, to the crown of Spain, it received its greatest adornments. Its subsequent history is identified with that of the whole country.

A fine panoramic view of the town and neighbourhood may be obtained from the *Colonne du Congrès*, in the *Rue Royale*, erected to commemorate the declaration of Belgian Independence, and the election of Leopold I. as king. Of the public buildings, not only the most venerable, but the most imposing in appearance, is the CATHEDRAL. The present building was commenced by Henry I., Duke of Brabant, about 1226, but was not finished until the 15th century, which accounts for the incongruity of some of its architectural details. The most ancient portion is the choir. So numerous are the memorials of its benefactors, amongst whose names will

be found some of the most illustrious of their time, that we cannot here give a list of them; suffice it to say, that they remind us of events connected with the history of the country from most remote times to those of the last revolution. There is a fine monument representing the death of Count Frederic de Merode, under the patriot flag of 1830. The pulpit with its accessories, sculptured in wood by Verbruggen, in 1699, representing the "Expulsion from Paradise," is one of the finest of the kind in Belgium. There are many other sculptures and paintings in glass, executed by the first artists.

Next in historic interest to the cathedral are the churches of *Nôtre Dame de la Victoire* in the *Sablon*, built in memory of the battle of Woeringen, in 1238, and of *Nôtre Dame de la Chapelle*, erected in 1210, and enlarged in the 15th century.

The *Grand Place* is second in interest to none in Europe, as regards the tragic and romantic historical episodes, of which it has been the scene; and no other has probably remained through so long a period so entirely unchanged in its prominent features. The noble *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Maison du Roi* opposite to it, in front of which a monument has recently been erected to the memory of the patriot nobles, Egmont and Horne, who were executed on the spot in 1568, and the other surrounding edifices are in such a state of preservation as to require no exercise of the imagination to restore to them the appearance which they presented, when most of the events which have given them celebrity occurred.

The *King's Palace*, and the *Ducal Palace* near it, used as a Museum of paintings and sculptures,

&c., have externally nothing to recommend them to notice. The MUSEUM contains many valuable paintings, among which are seven ascribed to Rubens. There are *Botanic and Zoological Gardens* well worth visiting. Near the latter is the MUSEUM of paintings by the late eccentric Wiertz, belonging to the nation, and called the WIERTZ MUSEUM. The Park is a fine promenade, with superb forest trees of large growth. There are several theatres and other places of amusement. In the *Place Royale* there is a fine equestrian statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, the hero of Tasso's "*Jerusalem Liberata*," and in the *Place des Martyrs* a monument to the patriots who fell in the Revolution. At the *Porte de Namur* is a handsome fountain erected to the memory of the late C. de Brouckere, Bourgmester. In the *Porte de Hal*, which has been restored for the purpose of receiving them, is a Museum of Antiquities. It contains a good collection of stone and bronze implements, unbaked pottery, &c., from the tombs of the earliest inhabitants; a good collection of armour and mediæval weapons; and, amongst other objects from America, the feather-cloak of Montezuma, which he wore when seized by Cortes. This building is the only portion remaining of the fortifications of Brussels, all the rest having been swept away to form the boulevards which surround the town. The collections which it contains are not so well known as they deserve to be.

By the canal, fed by the Senne, which reaches the Scheldt at Willebroeck, vessels of small tonnage can reach Brussels. At the corner of the *Rues de l'Etuve* and *de la Chene*, at the back of the *Hôtel de Ville*, is a fountain,

the principal figure in which is a little boy, in an attitude more natural than decent, which all visitors to Brussels are expected to see. It is called the *Mannekin*, has several suits of clothes, and a valet to attend to it, who varies its costume to suit the occasion. For example, during the popular fetes, it is dressed as a national guard; on great festivals, in full court costume; but in its usual state it is perfectly unembarrassed with clothing of any kind.

The *Bois de la Cambre* is the fashionable promenade, and is to Brussels what the Bois de Bologne is to Paris. The walks and drives are handsomely laid out.

[Before the construction of the new line, shortening the distance considerably, the route from Paris to Brussels was by way of Amiens, Arras, and Valenciennes. The line from Paris to Amiens (79 miles) has already been described, in reverse order, in Route 50.

We reach no place of interest before ARRAS (123 miles). (*Hotels: Griffon, de l'Europe.*) Population 25,750. This is a fortified town on the Scarpe. The ramparts, adorned with fine trees, afford agreeable promenades. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is built somewhat in the Elizabethan style, dating from 1510, and has a tall belfry, of the early part of the present century. There are several quaint Flemish-looking houses in various parts of the town, more especially in the *Grande* and *Petite Place*. The *Cathedral* is Italian; it contains some fine paintings, and, among other relics, the rochet worn by St. Thomas à Becket at the time of his assassination in Canterbury Cathedral. In the *Citadel* is the *Ecole du Génie*, where students are trained for the military engineer service. In the

vicinity of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, formerly the Abbey of St. Vaast, the *Museum*, *Gallery of Paintings*, *Library*, &c.

Arras has lost the important manufacture of tapestry, for which it was once so famous, but lace and china are made here, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, beet-root sugar, and other commodities. It was conspicuous in the Revolution. Robespierre was born here, and also Damiens, who attempted the murder of Louis XV.

Forty miles distant to the north of Arras is LILLE (*Hotels: de l'Europe, de France*). Population 155,000. This is an important manufacturing town and fortress, situated on the Deule, in a level, fertile district. The streets are wide; there are several fine squares, and the houses, mostly in the modern style, are well built. The principal buildings are the *Medical School*, the *Lyceum*, the *Bourse*, and the *Palace of Richebourg*, now the *Hôtel de Ville*, in which is the school of art, with a collection of drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and other masters. The churches are those of *Saint-André*, *Sainte-Catherine*, *Sainte-Madeleine*, *Saint-Sauveur*, and *Saint-Maurice*. The public library contains 35,000 volumes. Lille is the head-quarters of the third military division of France. The manufactures are numerous and extensive; the oldest and most important is that of linen-thread for lace, tulle and gauze. It is also the seat of extensive engine works, foundries, &c. It has twice suffered severe sieges. On the first occasion, during the war of the Spanish succession, the garrison capitulated to the allies, after a bombardment of 120 days; on the last, the Austrians, after a



terrific bombardment, were obliged to raise the siege.

Leaving Arras, we reach DOUAI (135 miles). (*Hotels: de Versailles, de l'Europe, de Flandres*), population, 24,105. This place was formerly celebrated for the number of its seminaries for English, Scotch, and Irish theological students, of which one only is extant. It is now chiefly important for its cannon foundries, and for its trade in flax and coals. The *English Seminary* is converted into barracks. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the market-place, has a fine belfry. The *Public Library*, *Museum*, and *Cathedral* are deserving of notice. After leaving Douai, the next place of interest is,

VALENCIENNES (*Hotels: du Commerce, des Princes*), population, 25,000. This town is situated at the confluence of the Rhonelle with the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. It is well built, and there are some agreeable promenades in the neighbourhood. Its principal buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a handsome façade, surmounted by an attic, adorned with Caryatides, representing the four seasons, the Church of St. Gery, the Theatre, the Academy of Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, and a Public Library of 18,000 volumes. Its chief industry is coal-mining, and the manufacture of sugar from beet-root. It has also manufactures of lace of great fineness, cambric, linen, hosiery, &c.

This town belonged to the Netherlands until 1677, when it was taken by the French, and afterwards secured to them by treaty. In 1793, it was one of the first places attacked by the Allies, after the defeat of Dumourier. The siege, conducted under the Duke of York, was long and obstinate, and part of the town was

laid in ashes before it capitulated. It was retaken by the French in 1794, and has ever since remained in their possession. Watteau, the painter, and Froissart, the historian, were born here.

From Valenciennes, we proceed to Quiévrain (164 miles) the frontier town of Belgium, and thence to Mons (191 miles), already described.]


## ROUTE 56.

### PARIS TO COLOGNE.

304 miles; 1st class, 57·15 francs; 2nd, 42·55 francs.

Express trains make the journey in 11¼ hours.

(That part of the Route from Paris to CREIL (31 miles) is described in Route 50.)

N the right, after passing CREIL, a view is obtained of the Forest of Chantilly, beyond the beautiful plain of Villotte, At Pont-St.-Maxence (38¾ miles) we see the château of the celebrated geologist, the Comte de Verneuil; to the northward, about one mile and a half distant, is the *Château de Villette*, once the residence of the beautiful Madame de Villette, to whom Voltaire bequeathed his heart. COMPIEGNE (53 miles) (*Hotels: La Cloche, de France*), population 12,510, occupies an agreeable situation on the left bank of the Oise, 1½ miles below its confluence with the Aisne. The PALACE—which is a magnificent building—was originally a royal hunting seat, and is so

still. The existing structure was erected during the reigns of Louis XIV., his two immediate successors, and Napoleon I. Its apartments are of the most sumptuous description. The Park is extensive, and adjoining the gardens is the beautiful Forest of Compiègne, extending over 30,000 acres. The *Abbey Church* of St. Corneille, the *churches* of St. Antoine, and St. Jacques, and the *Hôtel-de-Ville* are all handsome buildings. It was at the siege of this town in 1430 that the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner; and here, in 1809, Napoleon and Marie Louise, of Austria, first met.

At Noyon (68 miles) (*Hotel: du Nord*), population 6,350, is a beautiful *cathedral*, commenced in the twelfth century, and a handsome *Hôtel de Ville*, completed in 1523. This town was the birth-place of John Calvin. TERGNIER (82½ miles). There is a delay of about a quarter of an hour for refreshments. We next stop at St. Quentin (96¾ miles). (*Hotel du Cigne*). Population, 32,960. The manufacture of cotton is carried on extensively here. The *Hôtel de Ville*, completed in 1509, is worth seeing. The principal *Church*, built in the thirteenth century, is one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in France. It dates from 1114. The *Canal* affords communication between the Somme and the Scheldt, being carried through the hills by tunnels, one of which is upwards of three miles long. At BUSIGNY (113 miles) a branch line goes to *Somain*, on the *Chemin de Fer* du Nord, between Douai and Valenciennes. Le Câteau (118¾ miles) is noted as the place where the treaty of 1595 was signed between Philip II. and Henry II. of England. It was the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington, on the

march from Brussels to Paris, in 1815. There is a statue here to Marshal Mortier, a native of the place, who was killed in Paris by the "infernal machine" designed by Fieschi. The district abounds in coal mines. Landreies (126¼ miles) is a fortified town on the Sambre, as is also MAUBERGE (142¾ miles). (*Hotels: Grand Cerf, du Nord*). Population 10,877. The fortifications were constructed under the directions of Vauban. It was formerly the capital of Hainault, and the scene of many contests between the French and the Spaniards, until it was eventually ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The steeple of the church was destroyed by cannon-balls. St. Aldegonde founded a nunnery here. Her veil and slipper are preserved in the church. Her *stone pillory* is to be seen in one of the streets. JEUMONT (148½ miles) is close to the frontier of Belgium. The first station beyond the frontier is ERQUELINES. (Trains going from Paris to Cologne are detained at Erquelines for twenty minutes by the customs authorities. Baggage registered from Paris to Cologne, or any place in Germany, is not examined. Hand baggage, if left open upon the seats of the carriage so that the inspector who searches the carriages may see that it contains no goods liable to duty, need not be carried to the customs' room.)

Jeumont and Erquelines are without interest. The next station is CHARLEROI (177 miles) a town of 8,000 inhabitants, situated on the Sambre. It has extensive iron works. It is well fortified and garrisoned.

Between Erquelines and Charleroi the railway crosses the Meuse no less than fifteen times. NAMUR (200 miles.) (*Hotel: de Belle Vue*).

(Population, 25,000) is the chief town of the province named from it, and is beautifully situated in a valley at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse, surrounded by well wooded hills, upon one of which stands the citadel which commands the town. It appears to have been a Roman station; a stronghold of its Counts, who make some figure in mediæval history; and it subsequently became notable for its sieges by Louis XIV. of France in 1692, by William III. of England in 1695; and later by the struggles for its possession between the French and Austrians. Of its fortifications only the citadel and the forts above the town remain; all the walls and ramparts of the town having been demolished within the last decade, and their sites occupied by boulevards and handsome houses.

All the churches are modern. The CATHEDRAL dedicated to St. Aubin, consecrated in 1772, has two statues by Delvaux, brought from the Abbey of Florinne; and the mausoleum of Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto, who died in his camp near Namur in 1578. St. Loup was erected by the Jesuits and consecrated 1645. It has twelve columns of red marble, and the confessionals are worthy of notice. The other public buildings are not worthy of special notice, except perhaps the theatre, which is very handsome and commodious; and the provincial museum, which is established by the Archaeological Society of Namur, in an old building which overlooks the Sambre. It is intended only for the reception of such antiquities as may be found in the province, and although commenced but a very few years ago, the collection of Gallo-Roman, and Frankish remains, is already one of the most interesting in Belgium. The

principal manufacture is cutlery, for which it is famous.

Passing HUY (209 miles), a place of no interest to the tourist, we reach

LIEGE (27½ miles). (*Hotels: de Suède, d'Angleterre*). Population 110,000. The Birmingham of Belgium; situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Meuse. It has long been one of the most celebrated manufactories of fire-arms in the world. The Government has a cannon foundry here; and the establishment of John Cockerill and Co., a limited society, is celebrated for the machinery which it produces in rivalry with the best English houses. It has zinc rolling-mills, large naileries, breweries, cotton factories, and other considerable branches of trade. All its old fortifications have disappeared, and it is now defended only by the citadel on the north and a large outwork on the west. After being governed by its Prince-Bishops for many ages, until the coming of the French in the last century, Liège is now an integral part of the kingdom of Belgium. The old palace is now converted into the *Palais de Justice*, and is an interesting building. The Cathedral is a fine building, with a painted roof, and a very elaborately carved pulpit in wood, with five marble statues.

The church of St. Jacques is the finest in Liège, and dates from the early part of the sixteenth century, with the exception of the tower and an ancient doorway which are of the eleventh century. The free employment of gilt and colour in the decoration of the ceiling is very striking. The painted glass in the choir is very good.

The church of St. Denis was founded by the celebrated Bishop Notger in 990; burnt shortly afterwards, it was rebuilt by him, but

very little of the old building is now traceable. The choir is very fine, and the principal altar is flanked by two statues by Delcom, representing the Virgin and St. Denis; there is also a picture of the martyrdom of the latter. In one of the side chapels is an altar very elaborately sculptured in wood, on which scenes from the Passion of the Saviour, and the martyrdom of St. Denis are represented.

The University, founded by William I. in 1817, occupies a building which was originally a Jesuit college. In the museum are preserved those remarkable fossils found at Engis, Chokier, and in other caves, which go far to prove the equality in antiquity of man with the elephant and rhinoceros in these localities. A Botanic Garden is attached to the University.

Sir John Mandeville, the early English traveller, who died here in 1372, is said to be buried in the convent of St. Julian. In the Place du Théâtre there is a colossal statue to Grétry, the composer; and in the Place de l'Université, one to André Dumont the geologist, both natives of the place.

No city in Belgium has more agreeable promenades within and about it, which is due to its peculiar situation; and few cities have a more eventful or exciting history.

A visit to the quarries at Maestricht can be conveniently made hence; and a voyage up the Meuse to Namur is worth making for the river scenery. Heristal, a short distance from the city, was the birthplace of Pépin le Gros, grandfather of Charlemagne, and founder of the dynasty, but there is nothing of interest in the place itself.

Leaving Liège we cross the

Meuse by the fine bridge of the *Val-Benoît*, from the centre of which is an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. Passing the large Zinc Works of the *Vieille Montagne* Company, we cross the Ourthe, and enter the pretty valley of the little River Vesdre, which rises in Prussian territory, and here joins the Ourthe. Beyond the village of Vaux, which we leave on our left, we enter the first of the numerous tunnels which lie in the route, and soon find ourselves in the delightful Valley of Chaudfontaine. This place takes its name from its thermal waters, for which it has been long known, and which are recommended in hypochondriacal and scorbutic affections, liver complaint, &c. It is very much frequented by the people of Liège, especially on Sundays.

On emerging from the next tunnel beyond Chaudfontaine on the left is seen *La Rochette*, formerly a feudal stronghold, but now a villa.

After passing Le Trooz, on the right of the line, half concealed by poplars, we catch a glimpse of the Castle of Fraipont, whose lords held it of their suzerain, by the singular tenure of holding a pike (fish) in their hand, whilst doing homage.

PEPINSTER (239½ miles) was in 1810 a miserable hamlet of a few cottages, but owing to its neighbourhood to Verviers, the opening of the railway, and the development of the cloth manufacture throughout the district, it is likely soon to become a considerable town.

[A branch railway to Spa turns off at Pepinster Junction. It follows the valley of the Hoëgne, which is not inferior in beauty to that of the Vesdre. Soon after

passing the village of Theux we come in sight of the Chateau of Franchimont, one of the legends of which, that of the demon huntsman, Sir Walter Scott has repeated. The attempt of 600 Franchimontais to seize Charles the Bold and Louis XI., before the walls of Liège, forms one of the most striking episodes in the history of that city. Eight miles from Pepinster is

SPA (*Hotels: de Flandre, d'Orange, des Pays Bas, de l'Europe*), now one of the most fashionable watering places on the continent. It was formerly a simple hamlet, where a master blacksmith of Breda settled in 1326, after curing himself of some disease by the use of the mineral waters. Having purchased of the Bishop of Liège that portion of the wood, in the middle of which the spring of Pouhon was found, he cleared the ground and built a few houses which became the nucleus of a small town and parish, which remained a part of the marquisate of Franchimont, and of the principality of Liège until 1795. The reputation of its waters has been so well established for centuries, that their efficacy has been tested by numerous crowned personages, among whom may be mentioned Peter the Great, and Paul I., Emperors of Russia, and Joseph II., Emperor of Germany. A handsome new bathing establishment was erected in 1865, and the Belgium Government has made a considerable annual grant for improvements. There are several springs, of which the chemical elements are said to differ much, each one therefore is sought out for its curative powers in special maladies. The sources of amusement provided here, for persons in health as well as the sick, vary in quality quite as much as the

waters. Roulette and Rouge-et-noir, balls, concerts, theatricals, promenades, fine scenery, and horse-racing, are among them. It is the only place in Belgium where public gambling is permitted, and the rooms are said to return profits of £40,000 a year. The celebrated Spa water, which is taken to all parts of the world, comes from the spring called the Pouhon, in the centre of the town, under the peristyle of a monument erected by the late King of Holland, when Prince of Orange, to the memory of Peter the Great. The principal edifices are the *Redoute* which contains the gambling rooms, &c., and the *Vauxhall*, built as a supplement to it, but not so much frequented.

Spa, like Tunbridge, has a special manufacture of wooden ware, consisting of toys and the like, which employs a considerable number of persons.

About nine miles from Spa, is the cascade of Coö, where the river Salm is precipitated over a precipice of from 50 to 60 ft. in height, into the Amblève. About  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant is the Grotto of Remouchamps, at the bottom of a ravine through which the Amblève flows, of the extent of above 500 yards, which the graceful or grotesque forms of its stalagmites and stalactites render almost as interesting as the more extensive grotto of Hans. There is another grotto below the one described, considered, by many persons, the finer of the two, but its examination necessitates a descent by ropes.]

VERVIERS (241 miles); (*Hotels: du Chemin de fer, de Flandre*).

(Baggage not registered through is examined here, and all passengers are required to alight. Delay usually 20 minutes).



A place remarkable for its rapid rise, due to the cloth manufacture which has sprung up here. All the clothing for the Belgian army is made at Verviers, which has also a large export trade with America, the Levant, and all parts of the world. The water of the river Vesdre, on the banks of which the town is situated, is supposed to possess qualities which particularly fit it as a solvent for dyes. The situation of Verviers is, after that of Liège, one of the most admirable in Belgium.

Soon after leaving Verviers we find ourselves on Prussian territory, at Herbestal. Passing that and a few other unimportant stations we reach

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (259½ miles),  
Hotels: *Grand Monarque*,\* *Nuel-*  
*leus*\* *d'Empereur*, *Bellevue*). Popu-  
lation 70,000.

Now the chief town of one of the districts of a Prussian province, this was once the capital of all the trans-alpine dominions of Charlemagne, who died there in 814, and may be considered its second founder. It had previously been a Roman station. The emperors of Germany, Charlemagne's successors, were crowned here for ages afterwards, but the imperial insignia were removed to Vienna, on the retirement of the Austrians in 1794.

The principal manufactures of the place are cloth and needles, which employ some thousands of the inhabitants.

It is chiefly as a watering place, and in connection with its relics and associations with the past, that Aix is visited by the tourist. The CATHEDRAL, the nave of which was the "Chapelle," giving name to the town, first claims attention. It was built by Charlemagne in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at

Jerusalem, for his own burial-place. It was partially destroyed by the Normans in 891, and repaired by the Emperor Otho III. in 983; but much of the old edifice still remains. Upon the canonization of Charlemagne, his tomb was opened (1165), and the body of the Emperor was found, not buried, but seated upon a throne, crowned, and in full imperial state. In the *Treasury* are the famous relics, which are divided into two classes, the greater and lesser relics. The former are shown once in seven years. The last exhibition was from the 10th to the 24th of July, 1867. The exhibition of 1860 was witnessed by nearly 500,000 persons. The *Grandes Reliques* consist of the robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity, the swaddling clothes in which Jesus was wrapped, the cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid, and the scarf worn by our Saviour at the Crucifixion, stained with blood. These relics were presented to Charlemagne by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Haroun-al-Raschid.

Among the *Petites Reliques* are the skull of Charlemagne, and his leg bone both taken from his tomb. The other bones of the Emperor were discovered in 1847, in a chest hidden in a closet. Besides these are Charlemagne's hunting horn, and two relics which were found about his neck in the tomb, and which he wore when alive, viz., a lock of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross. In addition to these are a leathern girdle of Christ, with an impression of Constantine's seal upon it, one of the nails which bound the Saviour to the Cross, the sponge which was filled with vinegar, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, some pieces of Aaron's

rod, &c. Upon these relics the emperors of Germany swore at their coronation.

The lesser relics and the church plate, which is very rich, are shown for a fee of one thaler to the treasurer. The throne, Sarcophagus and pulpit are shown by the verger for a fee of one half thaler for a party, or ten groschen for a single person.

The Hôtel de Ville is a large and ancient building, dating from 1353; the tower on the west from 1215; and is remarkable for the Congresses which have been held in it, at which the political interests of the principal European powers have been adjusted. It contains, amongst other pictures, the oldest known portrait of Charlemagne, and frescoes of events in his life.

Before the Hôtel de Ville is a fountain erected in 1620, surmounted by a bronze statue of Charlemagne.

The mineral waters of Aix la Chapelle are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur with which they are impregnated, and their high temperature. The principal spring is that of the Emperor, with which is connected a large bathing establishment called the *Kaisersbad*.

The Louisberg, a hill on the north of Aix, is a much-frequented promenade, for the survey of the neighbourhood which it affords. There are two localities, within easy distance, connected with Charlemagne: the Castle of Frankenberg, about one mile distant, where his Queen Fastrada died, and where he gave himself up for a time entirely to the grief occasioned by her loss; and about four miles from Aix, the Castle of Emmaburg, from which his daughter eloped with Eginhard, his secretary.

On the way from Aix to Cologne, the district around Stolberg, traversed by the line, contains a good supply of coal, which has led to the establishment of iron, glass, and other manufactories upon a large scale; and iron, zinc, lead, and silver are also found in the vicinity. At Stolberg, Eschweiler, and near Langerwehe and Horrem stations, may be seen old castles; that of Merode was the ancient residence of the great Belgian family of that name.

There is nothing further to attract the attention of the tourist until we reach

COLOGNE, (*Hôtels: DISCH,\* du Nord, Mainzer Hof, Holländischer Hof, de Vienne.*) (At Deutz, opposite the city, *Hotel Bellevue.*) Population, 126,500.

Cologne was an important Roman colony, from which circumstance it derives its name. Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and wife of the Emperor Claudius, was born here, and adorned the place with an amphitheatre, temples, aqueducts, &c., of which there are still vestiges. It was the capital of Lower Rhenish Gaul until 330, and, after many vicissitudes, was annexed to the German empire in 870. It became one of the richest and most powerful members of the Hanseatic League, and carried on an extensive commerce with all the maritime people of the period. The merchants of Cologne enjoyed great privileges in England, and allowed no ships to carry merchandise on the Rhine, past their city, except their own. The University of Cologne was one of the most esteemed in Germany, and all the arts were cultivated there with distinguished success. The town ceased to be free in 1794, when it fell into the

hands of the French, who kept possession of it until 1814. The Archbishop was an Elector of the German Empire, but his electorate was suppressed with the liberties of the town. The CATHEDRAL is naturally the first place to be visited. This grand Gothic edifice has not inappropriately been called the St. Peter's of the north, as there is no church of its order which in any degree approaches it in vastness of dimensions or design. Its first stone was laid in 1248, on the destruction by fire of a preceding edifice; the choir was consecrated in 1322; the southern tower had attained what appeared destined to be its final height in 1437; the north and south aisles of the nave had only been carried up to the capitals of their columns in 1509, and all progress since that date has been made in our own times. A subscription was set on foot throughout Europe for its completion, towards which the two last kings of Prussia have added very large sums. The amount required was estimated by the late architect at £750,000. Frederick William IV. laid the first stone of the transept in 1842; the nave, aisles, and transepts were consecrated in 1848, the north and south portals have been finished, and the whole interior was thrown open in 1863. The entire length is 511 ft., the intended height of the towers when finished also 511 ft., and the width 231 ft. "The choir consists of five aisles, is 161 ft. high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, niches, and chapels, and beautifully coloured windows, resembling a splendid vision. Externally, its double range of stupendous flying buttresses and intervening piers, bristling with a forest of purpled

pinnacles strike the beholder with awe and astonishment."—*Hope.*

Against the columns of the choir stand colossal statues of the twelve Apostles, the Virgin, and Christ, of the fourteenth century; the stained glass windows, and the carved seats and stalls are of the same period. King Louis of Bavaria presented the painted windows which are in the south aisle of the nave. They are inferior to those in the north aisle. The celebrated shrine of the "THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE," or the Magi who brought offerings to the Saviour from the East, is in the chapel immediately behind the high altar. Their bones were presented by Barbarossa to Rainaldo, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1162. The case of silver-gilt, in which the bones are preserved, is very curiously wrought, and richly inlaid with jewels and precious stones, but it was deprived of many of the jewels for the maintenance of its guardians, during its removal to Westphalia in the time of the French Revolution; nevertheless, it is asserted that the treasures of the shrine are still worth £240,000. It is only shown to the public free on Sundays and festivals; at other times it is shown by the sacristan for a fee of 1½ *thalers* for a party. A slab in the pavement, between the high altar and the shrine, covers the heart of Marie de Medicis; and the side chapels of the choir contain several monuments of the archbishops, commencing with Conrad, of Hochsteden, the founder of the church.

In the chapel of St. Agnes is a very old picture in distemper (1410), representing the Adoration of the Magi, and the legend of Cologne's other patron saints, Saint Ursula and Saint Gereon. In the sacristy are relics of saints,

church plate, and many other curiosities.

A good view of the town may be had from the roof.

In the church of *St. Ursula*, called also the *Church of the Eleven Thousand Virgins*, is the tomb of *St. Ursula*, and the walls of the church and of the treasury, or golden chamber, are covered with the bones of her unfortunate companions. The legend is that *St. Ursula*, the daughter of a British king, made a pilgrimage to Rome, accompanied by 11,000 virgins. On their way back to their own country, they were massacred at Cologne by the Huns, because they persisted in remaining faithful to their vows.

In the treasury, to show which the sacristan requires a fee, are, besides the skulls of the saint and a few of her companions, her relics in a silver case, part of an earthen vessel which held the water which was turned to wine at the Marriage in Cana, &c.

The church of *St. Gereon* is lined with the bones of the 6,000 Martyrs of the Theban Legion who were slain here in 286 by order of the Emperor Diocletian. It is one of the finest churches in Cologne; the nave dates from 1212, the rest of the church from 1069.

*St. Peter's*, where Rubens was baptized, contains his famous "Crucifixion of *St. Peter*," painted a short time before his death; and some good stained windows. The brazen font in which Rubens was baptized is still in the church. There are other extremely ancient and interesting churches of which space will only allow us to mention the names: the Jesuits', the Apostles', *St. Mary in Capitolio*, *St. Cunibert*, &c. The contrast of the lightness and elegance of the Romanesque style of some of

these with the ponderous clumsiness of the Anglo-Norman is very striking. The great scholar *Albertus Magnus* was buried in *St. Andrew's*, 1282, and *John Duns Scotus*, in 1309, in the church of the Minorites.

The *Hôtel-de-Ville*, or *Rathhaus*, was commenced in 1250, and finished in 1571; the composite character of its architecture is admirably described by *Victor Hugo*. The great hall served as council-room for the Hanseatic League. The Templars' House in the *Rheingasse*, restored a few years since, is now used as the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. The old *Kaufhaus* (Custom House), or *Gürzenich*, begun in 1441, and finished 1474, is used for balls, concerts, &c., and has two fine mediæval chimney-pieces. Several Diets of the Empire have been held, and sumptuous feasts given to some of the Emperors within it.

The *Museum Wallraf-Richartz*, a new museum inaugurated in 1861, contains a collection of Roman antiquities and of sculptures, &c. of the Middle Ages, and of the *Renaissance*, which are chiefly the gift of Professor *Wallraf*. The building was constructed at the expense of *Mr. Richartz*. It is open every day; admission, 10 sgr. Beside the antiquities, it contains a gallery of paintings, and some fine stained glass. Among other painters whose works are to be found in the gallery, are *Albert Durer*, *Holbein*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Guido*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Titian*, *Corregio*, *Paul Veronese*, and *Tintoretto*.

The Zoological and Botanic Gardens, a short distance down the river, are much frequented.

*Marie de Medicis* died in 1642, in the house No. 10, *Sternengasse*. Her heart is buried in the cathedral, as above stated; her




other remains are at St. Denis. Rubens lived in the same house until he was ten years old.

From the extremities of the two bridges which unite Cologne to Deutz, on the opposite bank, there are fine river views of the city to be obtained. One of these bridges is the famous bridge of boats, formerly a favourite promenade; the other, a well-constructed and handsome iron bridge, opened in 1859. Deutz is a place much resorted to by pleasure seekers in summer evenings, as there is always music, dancing, &c., in the gardens on the river-side.

### ROUTE 57.

#### PARIS TO BINGEN AND THE RHINE.

HE most direct route from Paris to Bingen, Mayence, and Frankfort is by the Strasburg Railway to Frouard, four and a half miles west of Nancy, and thence to Metz, Forbach, and Bingerbrück (close to Bingen). By this route Mayence and Frankfort are reached two hours sooner than by way of Strasburg or Cologne.

Passengers going to Germany may purchase *mixed* tickets, entitling them to places in the first class to the frontier, and thence in the second. (See Preliminary Information.)

To Bingerbrück, 377½ miles. *First class*, 69·30 francs; *second*, 51·30 francs.

(For that portion of the route from Paris to Frouard, see Route 58.)

Leaving Frouard we proceed for a considerable distance along

the left bank of the Moselle, which flows by a range of hills covered with plantations and vineyards.

At *Dieulouard* (222½ miles) we see the ruins of a castle, and on the right, between the railway and the Moselle, stretches a vast plain, on which are still to be seen the remains of the great Roman town of *Scarpone*. We pass, in succession, *Pont-a-Mousson* with a fine Gothic church, *Noréant*, and *Ars-sur-Moselle*, near which we see portions of a Roman aqueduct built by *Drusus*, to supply Metz with water, and arrive at

METZ (244¾ miles). (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Grand*), population 57,000. It is strongly fortified, and is situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Seille. It became a German fortress in 1871. The military establishments of the town are numerous and important. Its streets are wide and clean, and it contains numerous spacious squares. The fine Gothic *Cathedral*, begun in 1014 and finished in 1546, is remarkable for its lightness and elegance. It has a beautiful spire of open work, 373 ft. in height. Part of the old church of *Nôtre Dame de la Ronde*, built in 1130, forms one of the side chapels. There is a round church in the citadel, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars. The esplanade, planted with trees, and separating the town from the citadel, affords a fine promenade. The place has various manufactures, besides brass and copper foundries.

In 1552 the city was besieged by the Emperor Charles V. for ten months. It was defended by the Duc de Guise, then only 30 years of age. At the end of ten months the Emperor was forced to raise the siege, having lost 30,000 men.



Metz was ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia, October 24, 1648, and was fortified by Vauban. On July 28, 1870, Napoleon III. arrived at Metz, and took command of the French army. On August 6, 1870, the whole army, except three corps, was concentrated here after the defeats at Woerth and Forbach, and was hemmed in by the Germans. On October 27, 1870, after a siege of nine weeks, Metz was surrendered by Marshal Bazaine, together with 173,000 men, including 6,000 officers, three of whom were marshals of France.

After leaving Metz, the first place worthy of mention on our route is

FORBACH (287 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles.) (*Hôtel: du Chariot d'Or*), population about 5,000. This is a manufacturing town, built at the foot and along the slope of a mountain called the *Schlossberg*, which is surmounted by the ruins of an ancient fortress.

SAARBRÜCKEN (292 miles.) (*Hôtel: du Chemin de Fer*), population 12,000. The town is situated on the left bank of the Saar, at the foot of a hill adorned with numerous gardens. A stone bridge of about 180 yards long, crossing the river, connects the town with the Faubourg *Sanct-Johann*. Up to 1793, the *Castle* was the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken; the church connected with it contains several tombs of that family; but a still greater number of tombs, and several curious baptismal fonts, are to be seen in the beautiful Gothic church of *Arnual*, a short distance from the town, to the southward, in front of which rises the mountain called *Halberg*, from whose summit a beautiful view can be obtained. On August 2nd, 1870, Saarbrücken was bom-

barded by the French, and the Germans dislodged. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the bombardment. It was here the Prince "went through his baptism of fire." Here also the *mitrailleuse* had its first trial in an actual conflict.

OBERSTEIN (339 miles). A large proportion of the population of this town are engaged in cutting and polishing agates and chalcedony. The agate quarries are at *Idal*, about 2 miles distant, where there are polishing mills. On two isolated rocks, near the town, are the ruins of old castles. In the face of the precipice, plainly seen from the railway, is an ancient church, the roof and one side of which are formed of the living rock. A spring of water flows from the floor.

The next station of importance is CREUZNACH (373 miles). (*Hôtels: Golden Eagle, Berliner Hof, Oranien Hof, Holländischer Hof*), population, 10,000. About 3 miles before reaching Creuznach Baths, the railway passes close to the saltworks of Münster-am-Stein, belonging to Prussia, built on a flat, almost encircled by the *Nahe*, and close by the red porphyry precipice of *Rheingrafenstein*, an ancient stronghold of the Rheingraves. It is 420 ft. high, and is crowned by the *Castle* of the same name. Creuznach has become celebrated for its mineral waters, which attract more than 5000 visitors annually. They are chiefly efficacious in scrofulous diseases. The tepid spring was discovered in 1832, and a second in 1838; and in 1840, a *Kurhaus* was built, comprising a reading-room, hotel, and restaurant, baths, &c., and a garden, laid out in the English style. Since that period, the town has gradually risen in population.

The neighbourhood affords many pleasant excursions. From the summit of the Kauzenberg, or *Schlossberg*, as it is also called, is a beautiful view of the town and surrounding country.

Leaving Creuznach, the railway keeps along the left bank of the Nahe, passing places of no particular note, and reaches BINGERBRÜCK, on the Rhine, the terminus of the route. Persons intending to remain at Bingen cross the Nahe from this point by a fine bridge. The distance from Bingerbrück station to the hotels at BINGEN (*Hotels: Victoria, White Horse*) is less than a mile.

### ROUTE 58.

#### PARIS TO STRASBURG AND THE RHINE.

312 miles; first class, 56·20 francs;  
second class, 42·15 francs; third,  
30·90 francs.



HE express trains which leave Paris in the morning and evening, are composed of first class carriages only. Part of the carriages in each train go direct to the Strasburg station, while those in the after part of the train, assigned to passengers destined to Baden, or other places beyond the German frontier, do not go to Strasburg, but proceed from the Junction outside the city to KEHL, at the eastern extremity of the Rhine bridge.

The Paris Terminus is in the *Place de Strasburg*, at the extremity of the Boulevard de Strasburg. The first important place we reach is MEAUX (28 miles). (*Hotels: Grignan, des Trois Rois*). Population 12,000. It is situated on the Marne. The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Etienne, is a

splendid specimen of Gothic architecture: it was commenced in the twelfth century, and is still unfinished. In the interior we find the monument of Philip of Castile (representing a kneeling figure, in armour, bareheaded), and the monument of Bossuet, the eminent divine and orator, who was, for some time, Bishop of Meaux. At the *Bishop's Palace* certain mementoes of this celebrated man are preserved; viz., the study in which he composed his sermons and orations, and the avenue of yews, beneath which was his favourite promenade. Among other public buildings are the *General Hospital*; the *Seminary*, formerly a *Hospice*; the *Hôtel-de-Ville*; the *Library* and the *College*. There are also beautiful public walks in the vicinity of the town. Soon after leaving Meaux we cross the Marne, and, passing through the tunnel of *Armentières*, again cross it, and presently arrive at LA-FERTE-SOUS-JOUARRE (41½ miles). (*Hotels: de France, du Porc-Epic*). Population 4,600. The Marne is here agreeably diversified with islands. The *Parillon*, built in the reign of Louis XIII., was once the residence of the Duc de St. Simon. This town is famous for its mill-stones, numbers of which are exported to England and America. The word *Ferté* is a corruption of *fortifié*, and forms the prefix of several towns in France. We proceed for some distance along the picturesque banks of the river, and reach CHATEAU-THIERRY (59½ miles). (*Hotel: d'Angleterre*), situated on a hill above the Marne. The ruined *Castle* is surrounded by pleasure-grounds. After passing through the beautiful valley of the Marne we come to EPERNAY (88½ miles), (*Hotel: de l'Europe*), population 11,850, noted for its

champagne wine. About half-an-hour is allowed for refreshment.

Epernay, next to Rheims, is the most important seat of the trade in champagne wines, and several of the most noted of the manufacturers have their places of business here, among them Moët and Chandon, and H. Piper and Co. (the original owners of the famous mark of Heideiseick). The cellars of the last-named firm are the most extensive in the district. [A branch-line of 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles takes us to RHEIMS (107 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris). (*Hotels: Lion d'Or, du Commerce*), population about 60,000. One of the most important towns in the great Champagne district. It is situated on the river Vesle, a small tributary of the Aisne, in a plain surrounded by a range of low hills covered with vineyards. Of the public buildings the most remarkable by far is the fine Gothic *Cathedral*. It dates from 1212, and is 466 ft. long, and 121 ft. high. There are no less than 600 statues on the portal. The rose-window in the western front is 40 ft. in diameter, of exquisite tracery and brilliant colouring. There are numerous other windows of great beauty. It has been said that the architecture of the interior more nearly resembles that of Westminster Abbey than any other English cathedral, but it is perhaps more simple and severe. It was in this church that the ceremony of anointing or consecrating the kings of France formerly took place. Charles VII. was crowned here in the presence of Joan of Arc. The church of *St. Remy* is a fine structure. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is remarkable for its vast size and the beauty of its modern façade. The other noteworthy buildings are the *Archbishop's Palace*, and the *Porte-de-Mars*, a

triple archway of Roman construction, forming one of the city gates. Rheims contains a *University*, a *School of Design*, a *Picture Gallery*, *Botanic Garden* and a *Public Library*. It is one of the principal entrepôts for the wines of Champagne, and a chief centre of the woollen manufactures of France.

The trade in champagne wines is chiefly carried on in Rheims, Avise, Epernay, and Châlons-sur-Marne. The cellars in which the vintages are stored are cut out of the calcareous rock. The entire production of sparkling champagne wine is a little less than 13,000,000 bottles per annum, of which 3,000,000 bottles are exported to the United States. A railway connects Rheims with *Namur* in Belgium by way of MEZIERES-CHARLEVILLE, and GIVET, a frontier fortress of France. MEZIERES is a fortified town connected by a suspension bridge over the Meuse with Charleville (distance from Rheims 56 miles). From Mezieres-Charleville a railway extends to Thionville, a station on the railway between Luxembourg and Metz. Pursuing this route we pass, after leaving Mezieres, *Donchery*, just outside of which, at a weaver's cottage, took place, on Sept. 2nd, 1870, the memorable interview between Napoleon III. and Bismarck. The next station of importance is SEDAN (64 miles from Rheims), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Croix d'Or*), a fortress of the third class, with a population of 18,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. Around this place occurred, on the last three days of August, 1870, the desperate conflicts between the French army under MacMahon (150,000 strong), and the German armies under King William, the Crown



St. Peter's Basilica, Rome



St. Peter's Basilica, Rome











Prince of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Saxony (250,000 men), which were brought to a close on Sept. 1. The whole French army,

Iges, near Sedan, exposed for four hours to the German fire. The interview between the King and the Emperor, on Sept. 2nd, took



CATHEDRAL AT RHEIMS.

with the exception of a small part which escaped into Belgium, surrendered as prisoners of war. The Emperor gave himself up as a prisoner to the King. It is said that on Sept. 1 the Emperor stood at

place at the Chateau of Bellevue, near Frenois, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Sedan. The names of the stations beyond Sedan, BAZFILLIES, Douzy (70 miles), Carignan (77 miles), MONTMEDY (95 miles), and Thion-

ville (138 miles from Rheims), are familiar in connection with the military operations which preceded the battle of Sedan. During that battle Bazeilles was burnt by the Bavarians, and great outrages committed. Of the 2,000 inhabitants scarcely fifty were left alive. THIONVILLE, population 8,500, is a fortified town, before 1871 belonging to France. It is situated on the Moselle, about 15 miles from Metz. It was an occasional residence of Charlemagne and his successors. It successfully resisted the Austrians in 1792, and the Prussians in 1814. It was invested by the German army in August, 1870, and having been bombarded and set on fire, surrendered on Nov. 24. Distance from Luxembourg 23 miles.]


Proceeding on our journey we next reach CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE (107½ miles) (*Hotel: de la Haute Mère Dieu*), with a population of 17,700. It carries on a considerable trade in champagne. The church of *Nôtre Dame* is worth notice. M. Jaqueson's champagne cellars, near the station, are six miles long, and are excavated from the chalk rocks. In the neighbourhood was the once important camp of the French army. [From Chalons a railway leads, by St. Menchould, to VERDUN, a strongly fortified town of 15,000 inhabitants. It surrendered to the German army November 8, 1870.] VITRY-LE-FRANÇAIS (128 miles) was built by Francis I. in the sixteenth century. We next pass BLÈSME (135½ miles) and other unimportant stations, and arrive at BAR-LE-DUC (158½ miles), the ancient seat of the Ducs de Bar. Charles Edward, the Pretender, lived here for some time. At COMMERCY (183¼ miles), on the Meuse, we see the barracks, formerly a châte-

teau, in which Stanislaus, King of Poland, resided. We presently cross the Meuse, and reach TOUL (199 miles), the spires of whose cathedral are visible from a great distance. In the *Church of St. Etienne* is preserved "a nail of the true cross," used by the Emperor Constantine as a bridle bit. This strongly fortified town of 9,000 inhabitants was invested by the German army on August 14, 1870, and was surrendered on September 23 while burning in twenty-three places. Passing FROUARD (214½ miles) (where a line branches off to Metz), we arrive at NANCY (220 miles), (*Hotels: de France, de Metz, d'Angleterre*); population, 50,000. This is considered one of the handsomest towns in France. It is situated on the left bank of the Meurthe, and is divided into the old and new town. In the former we may observe the remains of the old *Palace* of the Dukes of Lorraine, part of which is devoted to a collection of antiquities; the ancient *Citadel*; the *Church of the Cordeliers*, which contains some finely-sculptured tombs, with the *Ducal Chapel* adjoining it; the latter was the mortuary chapel of the Dukes of Lorraine; the *Arch of Triumph*, at the extremity of the *Cours d'Orleans*; the *Palais de Justice*, in the *Place de la Carrière*, which is separated from the *Place Royale* by another magnificent triumphal arch, &c. The new town contains the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, the *Episcopal Palace*, the statue of Stanislaus, King of Poland, and Duke of Lorraine, to whom the erection of the greater part of the new town is due, and two fine fountains, several churches, &c. At the extremity of the Faubourg St. Pierre is the church of *Nôtre Dame de Bon Secours*, on the site of an older

church built by René, Duc de Lorraine, to commemorate his victory over Charles the Bold, in 1477. In this church are the tombs of Stanislaus and his Queen. [From Nancy a line branches off to Epinal (74 miles) and Remiremont (80 miles from Nancy). Eight miles from this place is PLOMBIERES (population 2,500), a watering-place much frequented for its warm saline baths.] LUNEVILLE (240 miles) (*Hotel: du Faisan*), a town of 15,184 inhabitants, is the place where, after the battle of Marengo, the *Treaty of Peace* was signed, in 1801, between France and Austria, by which the Rhine became the frontier of France. The palace was the birthplace of Francis Duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa, and progenitor of the Imperial House of Austria. AVRICOURT (255 miles), THE FIRST GERMAN STATION. SARBURG (268 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) (*Hotels: Sauvage, Grand*) is a fortified town on the left bank of the Sarre. The inhabitants of the *Upper Town* speak French, those of the *Lower Town*, German. We now proceed through the *Vosges Mountains* by several tunnels, and pass under the canal connecting the Marne with the Rhine, which takes the same route. We then cross the beautiful valley of the Zorn. Passing through a tunnel beneath the *Castle of Lützelburg*, we reach SAVERNE (285 miles) (*Hotel: Bœuf Noir*); population, 5,500. The castles of *Haut-Barr* and *Gerold-Seck* stand on the hills in the neighbourhood. The plain of Alsace, along which our route extends, is one of the richest agricultural districts in Europe.

## STRASBURG.

(312 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.)

POPULATION, 82,000, (*Hotels: de Paris, Maison Rouge, d'Angleterre*). This is a fortified city, and was the capital of the Department of the *Bas Rhin*. It is situated at the confluence of the Ill and the Bruche, and near the left bank of the Rhine. Strasburg was formerly a city of the German Empire, and the language and customs of a large proportion of the inhabitants are still German. The streets are, in general, irregular, and the houses old-fashioned and curious. There are several squares and extensive promenades.

The most celebrated building is the CATHEDRAL, one of the finest in Europe, founded in 504, and one of the best existing specimens of Gothic architecture. It is rich in sculpture, statues, and bas-reliefs.

The spire rises 474 ft. above the pavement; it is 68 ft. higher than St. Paul's, and is 24 ft. above the great pyramid of Egypt. Still, owing to the large dimensions of the entire building, and the light and graceful structure of the spire, it does not impress the observer as being of this extraordinary height. The nave of the church is 230 ft. high, and the round window at the end is 48 ft. in diameter. This wonderful structure was begun nearly 800 years ago. It has suffered very little from time, and the chiselled and carved material, after so many centuries of exposure to the weather, retains the sharpness of outline which it had when first finished. It was intended to have two towers, like the Cathedrals at



York and Westminster Abbey; but, as the expense is enormous, it is probable that the existing tower will remain alone. This deficiency gives the Cathedral a disfigured appearance, especially as the unfinished tower, which is square, rises but half way.

Externally, the Cathedral is distinguished by a light and airy gracefulness of structure and material; the sandstone is cut and carved into many varied forms, some of them extremely delicate and beautiful. The number of images that cluster around the portal, and adhere to its walls, is very great.

The magnificent rows of columns are very striking. The windows, on both sides, are filled with stained glass, commemorating the events of the Bible, and the characters and events in the lives of saints and martyrs.

There is in this Cathedral a wonderful *astronomical clock*, which has been substituted for an older one that has been removed. The present clock is about 50 ft. high, and more than half that width. Among its many performances are the following:—It indicates the hours, half, and quarter hours, and the bells are struck by automaton figures. A youth strikes the quarter, a man the half hour, and an old man, as the figure of Time, the full hour. This clock tells also the times and seasons of ecclesiastical events, as far as they are associated with astronomical phenomena, the phases of the moon, and the equation of time. At noon, a cock, mounted on a pillar, crows thrice, when a procession of apostles comes out and passes in view of the Saviour. There is also a celestial circle or orrery that shows the motions of the heavenly bodies. The cathedral was much damaged during

the siege and bombardment of the city by the Germans. It is estimated that it was struck by shells and other projectiles nearly 1,000 times. All the great windows except two were badly shattered, the organ was struck by a shell and was badly damaged, and some of the statues and carvings upon the exterior were broken. The entire damage to the structure is estimated at two millions of francs.

In the Lutheran Church of St. Thomas is the interesting and beautiful *monument of Marshal Saxe*. There is an open tomb, a marble sarcophagus of large dimensions: the lid is raised, as if in preparation for a burial. At one end of the tomb is a skeleton, representing Death, with a robe thrown loosely over him, while he reclines his head upon the sarcophagus, and Hercules, with sorrowful expression, leans upon the other end of the tomb. On the right a bending female figure, personifying France in deep sorrow, raises her hand to prevent the voluntary descent of Marshal Saxe to the grave, and at the same time to arrest the advance of Death; the Marshal stands erect, with a calm demeanour, and with one foot advanced, as if he were about to seek his last resting place. On his right are allegorical figures representing the nations over whose armies he had been victorious.

Among other notable structures which existed before the war were the Temple Neuf and the Theatre, both burned; Hotel de Ville (badly damaged), Palace of Justice, and the Episcopal Palace. *The Public Library, rich in Incunabula, and containing over 160,000 volumes, was totally destroyed.*

The city was invested by the Germans on August 10, 1870. The bombardment began on Au-

gust 14. After a heroic resistance the place surrendered at 2 A.M. on September 28, 17,500 men and 400 officers laying down their arms. It is ascertained that during the siege 400 houses were burned down, 1,700 civilians killed or wounded, and 8,000 persons left roofless. Hardly a house in the whole city escaped without some damage. The city will present for years to come a melancholy aspect, whole streets being only masses of ruins. The Germans entered Strasburg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1681. Strasburg has a great variety of manufactures, comprising watches and clocks, leather, cottons, silks, and cutlery. It also supplies beer and provisions in considerable quantities to all parts of the continent, and is famous for the manufacture of "*Pâtés de foie gras*."

[An excursion may be conveniently made from Strasburg by railway to Weissembourg, and thence to the battle fields of WOERTH and GRAVELOTTE—passengers by railway between Strasburg and Metz, by way of Haguenau and Bitsch, pass very near them. The battle of Woerth was fought on August 6, 1870, between the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, 120,000 men, and that of Marshal MacMahon, 47,000 men, in which the latter was defeated with a loss of 20,000 killed and wounded, and 6000 prisoners. The battle of Gravelotte was fought on August 18, 1870, between the German army, 240,000 men, and the French under Bazaine, 210,000 men. The King commanded the German army. The French were defeated after losing 19,000 men. The German loss was estimated at 25,000. The battle of Gravelotte ranks as one of the three greatest battles of the

century, the others being Leipsic, 270,000 against 190,000, and Königsgratz, 240,000 Prussians against 220,000 Austrians and Saxons.]


The distance from Strasburg to KEHL, where the Rhine is crossed by a magnificent iron bridge, is a little more than four miles.

After leaving Kehl the train arrives in one hour at Oos, the Junction for BADEN-BADEN. (See Route 114).

## ROUTE 59.

### PARIS TO BALE.

323 miles; *First class*, 58·45 francs; *second*, 43·85 francs; *third*, 32·15 francs.

HORTLY after starting from Paris, we pass, on the left, the junction of the line to Strasburg. Beyond Nogent-sur-Marne (10¾ miles), in the church of which place there is a monument to Watteau, the painter, we cross the valley of the Marne over a viaduct upwards of half a mile long. A few miles further, we traverse part of the Forest of Armanvilliers, which is laid out in fine avenues. The first stoppage is at GRETZ (24¼ miles), from which we proceed to MORMANT (36¼ miles), and NANGIS (43½ miles.) The Gothic church of the latter has a beautiful triforium. There are pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and we observe two towers which are the only remains of the ancient family residence of the Counts of Nangis. Near FLAMBOIN (59 miles) we see, on the right, the ruins of its Castle, and proceed along the valley of the Seine to Nogent-sur-Seine (68¾ miles). On the tower

of the church is a statue of the martyr St. Laurence, whose death-scene is represented in a picture, attributed to Lesueur, over the high altar. Two other pictures merit attention—"The Triumph of the Virgin" and the "Flight into Egypt." About four miles distant, in the valley of Ardusson, is the vault formerly containing the remains of Heloise and Abelard, marking the site of the ancient *Abbaye du Paraclet*, founded by the latter in 1123. After passing some unimportant places, we reach

TROYES (103½ miles). (*Hotels: des Couriers, de France.*) Population 36,260. The Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a beautiful and imposing structure, in the flamboyant Gothic style. It has undergone restoration to a considerable extent of late years. It retains many of its original stained windows, which are exquisitely designed, and of brilliant colours. The baptismal chapel is adorned with panels, painted to represent various scenes in the life of Christ. The treasury contains some choice enamels, and two coffers of carved ivory taken at the sacking of Constantinople in 1204. The church of St. Urban is a *chef-d'œuvre* of Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. Several of the other churches are worth a visit. Of the remaining objects of interest we may mention the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Hôtel Dieu*, *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (containing a large gallery adorned with paintings of mythological subjects), the Museum, and the Public Library. "Troy-weight" is so called because it follows the standard formerly preserved here. The church of St. Pierre at Vendœuvre (123¼ miles) has a beautiful doorway, in the style of the Renaissance, and also several fine paintings;


amongst others, a Representation of the martyrdom of St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins. Crossing the Aube we reach *Bar-sur-Aube* (137 miles), *Maranville* (148¾ miles), and *Chaumont* (162¾ miles), the last-named being noted only as the scene of the *Treaty of Chaumont*, entered into between the Allied Powers in 1814, to readjust the boundaries of France to their limits before the Revolution. *Langres* (184¾ miles) is celebrated for its superior cutlery. Its Cathedral is an elegant structure of the twelfth century. Soon after passing *Champagney* (265¼ miles) we go through a long tunnel, and enter the valley of the *Savoireuse*, from which we get a view of the Jura mountains on the right; we then reach the strongly fortified town of *Belfort* (274¾ miles.) The citadel and the other defences were constructed by Vauban. It was surrendered to the Germans in February, 1871. The railway now follows the canal extending from the Rhône to the Rhine, and then crosses it over a viaduct, from which we can see the *Black Forest*. We pass *Altkirch* (294½ miles) and arrive at

MULHOUSE (304½ miles.) (*Hotels: Romaine, Wagner.*) Population about 60,000. This is one of the most important towns of France, especially as regards cotton-printing, and the manufacture of muslins. It contains several industrial and benevolent societies, a *Museum of Industry*, a handsome *Hôtel de Ville*, &c. The Canal here forms an extensive basin. *St. Louis* was, before 1871, the frontier station on the French side.

BÂLE (323 miles). (*Hotels: des Trois Rois, Euler, Schweizerhof.*) (For description of Bale see Route 75).

## ROUTE 60.

PARIS TO BERNE, BY  
NEUCHÂTEL.

HE shortest route from Paris to Switzerland is by the Lyons Railway to Dijon, and thence by Dôle and Pontarlier to Neuchâtel. By this route Berne may be reached in 15½ hours, by express train.)

352½ miles; *First class*, 56·30 francs; *second*, 42·20 francs.

(For the route as far as Dijon, see Route 63.)

Crossing the Ouche, and leaving, on the right, the Dijon line, we proceed for some distance between the Canal de Bourgogne and the Ouche. In fine weather we can see the range of the Jura, and occasionally the summit of Mont Blanc. We presently reach

DÔLE (226 miles). (*Hotels: de Genève, de France*), population 11,100. The town is prettily situated on the Doubs. It was formerly the capital of Burgundy. Soon after passing Dôle we enter the immense forest of Chaux, and emerging from it near *Château*, we obtain a beautiful view of the surrounding country. At *Arc-et-Senans* there are considerable salt-works. Several other stations are passed, but no place worth mentioning until we arrive at

PONTARLIER (283½ miles), (*Hotels: National, Lion d'Or*), population about 5,000. This is the frontier town of France. It has considerable distilleries of absinthe and other liqueurs. Proceeding along the valley of the Doubs, we see the *Château de Joux* on the summit of a steep rock, beneath which the railway passes. It was

the prison of Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Ouverture, and other political characters previous to, and during the first empire. Proceeding through a picturesque country, we pass *Verrières*, celebrated for its extensive clock manufactures, and several other places, and finally, after obtaining a fine view of the range of the Alps, reach


NEUCHÂTEL (315½ miles). (For description of Neuchâtel, and route to Berne, see Route 93.)

## ROUTE 61.

PARIS TO GENEVA, BY  
MÂCON.

375½ miles; *1st class*, 67·30 francs; *2nd*, 50·50 francs; *3rd*, 36·00 francs.

(For that part of the route from Paris to Mâcon, see Route 63.)

FTER passing Mâcon, the first place of note is BOURG (298 miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, du Midi*), population 13,864. This town formerly belonged to the House of Savoy. Francis I. took it in 1538, but it was not till 1600 that it finally passed into the hands of the French. About half a mile from Bourg is the Church of *Nôtre Dame de Brou*, a remarkable Gothic structure, built in 1505-36 by Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and aunt of Charles V. The interior is decorated with sculptures, including the beautiful mausoleums of Margaret of Bourbon, Margaret of Austria, and Philibert le Beau, fine wood carvings and painted windows.

Shortly after passing AMBERIEUX (317 miles), where we join

the line from Lyons to Geneva, we proceed along the bank of the river Alberine, up a narrow valley through the Jura mountains, the sides of which, up to their very summits are covered with vines. At CULOZ (334 miles) there is a branch line to Chambéry and Mont Cenis. Some miles further on we reach *Bellegarde* (*Hotels: Poste, de la Perte du Rhône*), the frontier town of France. A short distance from the station is the *Perte du Rhône*, a narrow rocky channel, where the river, when low, disappears for a distance of about 120 yards. Blasting operations, carried on with the object of facilitating the navigation of the river, have greatly spoilt the curious effect of this formation. Beyond *Bellegarde* a viaduct of eleven arches crosses the bed of the Valserine, and enters the Tunnel of the Credo, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length. The cost of making it was seven and a half million francs, and it took three and a half years to complete it. The work was under the direction of Mr. Goodfellow, an English engineer. From *Bellegarde* to *Collonges*, six miles distant, the Rhone flows through a narrow gorge, between Mont Vonache and Mont Credo, described by Cæsar as "A narrow and difficult way between Mont Jura and the river Rhône, by which carriages could scarcely be drawn, one by one; moreover, a very lofty mountain overhung it, so that a very few could easily prevent a passage." Near the further extremity of the gorge is the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, standing on a high and steep rock commanding the pass. We next go through two short tunnels cut through the rock, and reach *Collonges*, the last station in France. As we proceed, we begin, by degrees, to


observe the chain of heights which are crowned by Mont Blanc, and, shortly before reaching *Meyrin*, we obtain a view of Mont Blanc itself. On the left are the Alps of the cantons of Vaud and Valais, on the right, Credo and the Fort de l'Ecluse, behind us the Jura mountains, and in front *les Salèves*, overtopped by Mont Blanc. We next reach GENEVA (375½ miles). (For description of Geneva, see Route 86.)

## ROUTE 62.

### PARIS TO TURIN, BY MT. CENIS.

505 miles; 1st class, 105 francs;  
2nd, 83·95 francs; 3rd, 62·65 francs.

(For that part of the Route from Paris to Mâcon, see Route 63; and from Mâcon to Culoz, see Route 61.)

EAVING Culoz we cross the Rhône, having on our right the canal of Savières, which connects the lake of Bourget with the Rhône. The railway skirts for a long distance the shore of the lake, the views over which are very fine. On the left is the *Château de Châtillon*, where Pope Celestin IV. was born. Across the lake is the range of hills called the "Dent du Chat," at the base of which is the Monastery of Haute Combe, in the Gothic chapel of which the Princes of Savoy are buried. The original convent was pillaged during the French revolution, and so badly injured as to require to be rebuilt, which was done in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of



Sardinia. It is now occupied by Cistercian monks. Lamartine has made this lake the scene of some of the most touching incidents related in his "Raphael." After skirting the shore for a considerable distance, the line branches off to the town of AIX LES BAINS, (363 miles). (*Hotels: del'Europe,\* Imperial*); population, 4,000. This agreeable watering-place is at a short distance from the lake of Bourget. It is celebrated for its hot aluminous and sulphurous springs, the temperature of which ranges from 100° to 117° Fahr. The waters, under the name of *Aque Gratiæ*, were in repute with the ancients, and there still remain some ruins of a triumphal arch and of a temple of Diana, also the vestiges of some Roman baths. The scenery in the neighbourhood is picturesque, and many pleasant excursions may be made in various directions.

Leaving Aix, and skirting for a time the shore of the lake, we reach CHAMBÉRY (373 miles). (*Hotels: de France, le Petit Paris, de l'Europe*); population, 20,000. This was formerly the capital of Savoy; it is beautifully situated in a rich vine-clad valley, between two ridges of hills. It is a dull and uninteresting town, but the scenery of the neighbourhood is exceedingly fine. It contains the ruins of an old castle, seven convents, a royal college, several hospitals, and a library of 16,000 volumes.

[From Chambéry an excursion may be made to the Monastery of *La Grande Chartreuse*, about 15 miles distant in a direct line. Excursions are more frequently made to it from GRENOBLE, distant from Chambéry by railway about 39 miles. It stands 4,268 feet above the level of the sea, in a lonely and secluded position, surrounded

by woods. It is a plain, irregular building, or collection of buildings. Visitors are not allowed to remain more than two days. The infirmary is now occupied by Sisters of Charity, and ladies staying at the convent are lodged here, while male guests sleep within the walls. Meals are taken by both sexes together in the dining-hall. The cells are very meagrely furnished. The chapel is a plain, uninteresting building. In the chapter-house are copies of the paintings, preserved in the Louvre, representing the life of St. Bruno, the founder, by Lesœur, together with portraits of the Generals of the Order, and a statue of St. Bruno in marble. The brethren are bound to preserve silence amongst themselves, and are only allowed to go beyond the precincts of the convent on Thursdays, on which day they are allowed to answer strangers who address them. The monk who attends to visitors within the convent has a dispensation from his vow of silence whilst so engaged. The chief revenues of the monks are derived from their cattle, and from the manufacture of the excellent liqueur which takes its name from this place.

The Grande Chartreuse dates from 1084. There were formerly about 200 convents belonging to the order, among them the Charterhouse in London.

GRENOBLE (*Hotels: del'Europe, Monnet, des Trois Dauphins*); population, 48,100, is a fortified town situated on the Isère, near its confluence with the Drac and Romanche. These streams water a delightful valley, surrounded by high mountains. The cathedral is not attractive externally, but contains an elegantly sculptured Gothic tabernacle, and a fine

tomb of one of its former bishops, in the choir. In the church of *St. André* is the monument of the Chevalier Bayard, in whose honour a bronze statue is erected in the Place *St. André*. There is a *Palais de Justice*, a *Museum*, *Cabinet of Natural History*, and a remarkably fine *Library*. The chief manufacture carried on at Grenoble is that of kid gloves, of which on an average six million pairs are produced in the year. Many pleasant excursions can be made in the neighbourhood; among others, to *La Grande Chartreuse*, which may be reached either by rail to *Voreppe*, on the Lyons Railway, and from thence by omnibus to *St. Laurent du Pont*, close to the monastery, or by a bridle road, which latter takes six or seven hours.]

After passing *Chambéry* we proceed along a beautiful valley, leaving the *Castle of Bâtie* on the left, and, on the right, *Mont Grenier*, which rises to a height of 5,700 ft. A little further on we observe, on the left bank of the river *Isère*, the *Château Bayard*, where the famous knight of that name was born. We presently reach *MONTMÉLIAN* (383 miles). The castle, of which a mere fragment remains, was formerly the great stronghold of Savoy. Beyond *Montmélian* we obtain, in fine weather, a good view of *Mont Blanc*. Near *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, a few miles distant, is the ruined *Château de Miolans*, standing on a lofty rock. Previous to the annexation of Savoy, this castle had, for some time, been used as a state prison. At *Aiguebelle* in the valley of the *Maurienne*, we observe the *Castle of La Charbonnière*, where many of the counts of Savoy were born. Originally their seat was at *St. Jean de Maurienne* (416 miles), the cathedral of

which place contains some handsome wood carvings. The neighbourhood is famous for its vineyards. The next station is *St. Michel* (424 miles). (*Hotels: de la Samaritaine, de Poste*).

From *St. Michel*, passengers are conveyed by "Fell's" Railway, by which railway carriages ascend and descend the mountain with perfect facility and safety. The railway does not interfere with the carriage-road. Persons desiring to proceed more slowly may procure excellent carriages at *St. Michel*.

About 9 miles from the latter place and near *Modane* is the commencement of the great *Tunnel* under the Alps,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, completed on Christmas Day, 1870. Boring operations were carried on from both the French and Italian sides by means of engines worked by condensed air. Near *MODANE* is the magnificent *Fort l'Essillon*, or *Bramans*, standing on a rocky height, connected with the road by a bridge called *Pont du Diable*. It is about to be dismantled.

The ascent of *Mont Cenis* commences at *LANSLEBOURG* (448 miles), the road being carried up the side of the mountain by zig-zags.

Having gained the most elevated point of the road, we descend a little toward a plain called the *Plain of Mount Cenis*; and here we find the well-known *Hospice* originally founded by *Charlemagne*. Of the whole of the pass *Mont Cenis* itself is the least dreary part. Its hospice, its houses of refuge, each occupied by a *Cantonier*, and the number of travellers, and waggons and carts loaded with merchandize, continually passing, take away all idea of desolation, notwithstanding the wildness of the scenery.

The average inclination of the road is about 1 ft. in 15. The highest point is 6,780 ft.; and the highest peak of Mont Cenis is 11,460 ft. above the level of the sea.

Mont Cenis presents a more imposing front on the Italian side than on the French, where it slopes gradually toward the valley of the Arc; accordingly, the views on the south side are more imposing than those toward the north. After passing *Rochemelon*, an enormous mountain which rises on the opposite side of the valley of the Novalèse, the vale of the Doria expands before us and presents one of the most beautiful views in the Alps, extending as far as Turin and the valley of the Po.

Near Susa is the dismantled fort of La Brunette, once the Key to the Pass.


SUSA (471 miles), (*Hotels: de France, La Posta*). From this point Turin is reached by railway in less than two hours. There is little at Susa to attract the tourist. Its chief sight is the *triumphal arch*, built eight years B. C., in honour of Augustus, by Cotys, a petty sovereign of this region. It is not far from the station, a little way outside the town.

(From Susa to Turin, see Route 123).

### ROUTE 63.

#### PARIS TO LYONS, MARSEILLES AND NICE.

To Marseilles 536½ miles; 1st class, 96·65 francs; 2nd, 72·50 francs; 3rd, 53·15 francs.

AVING Paris from the station on the Boulevard Mazas, we pass Charenton (3¼ miles), celebrated for its Lunatic Asylum.

At Brunoy (13¾ miles), there is a ruined castle, once the residence of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld. The first stoppage is at MILES (28 miles), the *Melodunum* of Caesar. We proceed through the charming valley of the Seine and reach FONTAINEBLEAU (36¾ miles), already described in this work. MONTEREAU (49¼ miles), where there is a delay of five minutes, is celebrated for the great battle of February 18, 1814, in which the Allies were totally routed by the French under Napoleon. It is situated near the confluence of the Yonne and the Seine. We next reach SENS (70½ miles). (*Hotel: de Paris*.) Population 12,000. This was the ancient capital of the Senones. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1168, was built by the same architect who, a few years afterwards, constructed the choir at Canterbury. There is a great similarity between the two structures. Passing JOIGNY (91¼ miles), La Roche (97 miles), (where the great Canal de Bourgogne enters the Yonne, which connects it with the Seine and the Rhone), and other unimportant stations, we reach TONNERRE (123 miles). The Hospital was originally founded in 1293, by Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily. It was restored about thirty years ago, but the chapel, containing the tomb of the founder, is untouched. The *fosse Dionne* is a large spring, issuing from the foot of a hill near the town and rushing down into the Armançon a few hundred yards from its source. It turns more than one mill in the interval.

At Tanlay (128 miles) we see the *Tour de la Ligue*, one of the grandest châteaux in Burgundy. In the park are the ruins of the *Abbaye de Quincy*, commenced in the thirteenth century; near it is

the *fontaine de St. Gaultier*, of the same period. Another fine château is seen at *Ancy le Franc* ( $136\frac{3}{4}$  miles); soon after passing which we stop at *Nuits-sur-Ravières*, now a small village, formerly a fortified town. *Montbard* ( $151\frac{1}{2}$  miles) contains the ruined castle of the Dukes of Burgundy, and a statue of Buffon, the naturalist, whose house is still to be seen, surrounded by gardens laid out with fine terrace-walks. Leaving Montbard, we cross the canal de Bourgogne, the Brenne and the Touillon, and, see, on the left, *Mont Auxois*, on which Vercingetorix, the leader of the Gauls, posted himself before the battle of Alesia.

DIJON ( $196\frac{1}{2}$  miles.) (*Hotels: de la Cloche, du Jura*), population 39,200. There is here a delay of some minutes. This important town, once the capital of Burgundy, is situated in a plain, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, and at the base of the vine-clad hills which produce the famous Burgundy wines. Its ancient ramparts have been tastefully planted with fine trees, and converted into promenades. Of its fortifications, the castle, built by Louis XI. alone remains. In the Place-Grande, formerly Place-Royal, is the *Palais-des-Etats*, the ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, now the *Hôtel de Ville*, a portion of which is used as a museum, and contains sundry relics of the middle ages, of great interest, besides a library of 40,000 volumes. The tower, a lofty, irregular structure, is used as an observatory. The *Cathedral de S. Benigne*—formerly the Cistercian Abbey of S. Benigne—founded in 535, and finished in 1288, is a lofty Gothic building, with a tall wooden spire. The church of *Nôtre Dame*, founded in 1253, and

that of *Saint Michel*, completed toward the end of the fifteenth century are worth notice. The public institutions are numerous; the principal of them being the *University*, the *Library*, the *School of Arts*, and the *Botanic Garden*. Manufactures of nearly all kinds are carried on here. Dijon was the birthplace of the illustrious Bossuet. The town was taken by the Germans, Oct. 31, 1870.

BEAUNE ( $219\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is one of the chief towns of the *Côte d'Or*, and gives its name to a celebrated Burgundy wine. The whole district through which we pass for many miles abounds in vineyards. CHALONS-SUR-SAONE (239 miles) depends almost entirely on the wine trade. Here are also a foundry, and iron stores connected with the great iron-works of Creuzot. MÂCON (275 miles), (*Hotel: de l'Europe*), is on the right bank of the Saône. It has a population of 18,400. On the river-side are handsome quays, with two commodious harbours. Mâcon contains several noteworthy churches, and the ruins of a *Cathedral*, which was almost entirely destroyed during the first revolution. It carries on an extensive trade in the excellent wines grown in the vicinity, known as *Vin de Mâcon*, as well as in corn, cattle, &c. (*Railway to Geneva and Mt. Cenis branches off.*) Lammartine was a native of Mâcon.

LYONS (319 miles.) (*Hotels: Grand Hôtel de Lyon, Collet, de l'Univers*). Population estimated at 325,000. This, the second town of France in population, and the first in industrial resources, is situated at the confluence of the Rhône with the Saône. It is celebrated for its silk manufactures. In the extent of this trade, it surpasses every other town of Europe. In variety and elegance of design, as well as



in quality, the Lyons silk manufactures are greatly superior to those of any other place.

There are about 31,000 silk looms in and about the city, besides spinning-mills, blanket manufactories, and chemical works. There are several large and important suburbs: *Les Brotteaux*, the handsomest part of Lyons; *La Guillotière*, *La Croix-Rousse*, &c. It has also several fine squares; the *Place Bellecour*, or *Louis le Grand*, being one of the largest in Europe, covering 15 acres. The *Cathedral* and church of *St. Nizier*, the *Hôtel-de-ville*, the *Hospital*, and the *Palais des Beaux Arts* are among the most notable institutions. The *Public Library* is the best provincial collection in France. It contains about 130,000 volumes, and many important manuscripts. The quays, 28 in number, are said to be the most remarkable in Europe. The principal are *Quais St. Clair*, *St. Antoine* and *d'Orleans*. On the right bank of the Saône are the heights of *Fourrières*, the base of which is washed by the river. The steep hill, crowned by the church of *Notre Dame*, is generally the first spot to which new comers direct their steps, on account of the magnificent view to be obtained from it, extending in one direction, to the hills of Savoy, while to the east, in clear weather, *Mont Blanc* is visible.

After the Revolution of 1789, the citizens of Lyons, who had at first supported the movement, became alarmed at the excesses committed by the Convention, and withdrew their allegiance. An army of 60,000 men was, in consequence, sent against them, and, after a disastrous siege, the city was taken, and almost totally destroyed. It was rebuilt under Napoleon I., and though it has since frequently suffered from in-

undations and from the riots of workmen, it is now in a highly prosperous condition.

Among the numerous antiquities in the *Palais des Beaux Arts* are the *Bronze Tables* containing the speech made by Claudius, when Censor, in the Senate (A.D. 48), on moving that the communities of Gallia Comata should be admitted to the privileges of Roman citizenship. They are beautifully cut, and the letters are as sharp and as legible as if they had only just been engraved. They were discovered in 1523, on the heights of St. Sebastian. There are several theatres: *Le Grand Théâtre*, the principal one, standing at the rear of the *Hôtel-de-Ville*.

Leaving Lyons by the Perrache Terminus, we cross the Rhône, and pass, on the left, the branch-lines to Geneva and Grenoble. Beyond *Chasse* (331½ miles) we see, at some distance on the right, the massive form of *Mont-Pilat*, and some miles further we go through a tunnel cut through part of *Mont-Salomon*. Another tunnel passes under a considerable portion of the town of *Vienne* (338½ miles) (*Hotels: Ombry, du Louvre*); population, 25,000. This very ancient town, which was a place of consequence before Lyons was built, stands on the left bank of the Rhône, in a valley enclosed by mountains. It contains numerous remains of Roman structures, the most striking of which is the *Temple* of Augustus and Livia, somewhat resembling the *Maison Carrée* at Nîmes. The *Museum* contains several fine specimens of sculpture, terra cotta, &c., which have from time to time been discovered in and about the town. The vestiges of a Roman theatre are to be seen on the side of Mount Pipet, and a little below it an obelisk of the



same period. The *Cathedral of St. Maurice* is an imposing edifice. Vienne was one of the first Christian settlements of the west. We proceed along the valley of the Rhône, and, shortly after passing *Tain* (373½ miles), obtain a view of Mont Blanc, through the valley of Isère. We pass, on the right, the castles of *Châteaubourg* and *Crussol*, and arrive at *Valence* (384½ miles). Here is a fine *Cathedral*, a *Citadel*, and other public buildings, together with several Roman remains. The same description applies to *Montélimar* (412¾ miles). At *ORANGE* (444½ miles) we may observe an ancient *Theatre*, a *Triumphal Arch*, and part of the walls of a circus, all erected by the Roman invaders of Gaul. There is nothing worth particular mention between this place and *AVIGNON* (462½ miles) (*Hotels: de l'Europe, de Luxembourg, du Louvre*); population, 36,650. This venerable city, long the residence of the popes, stands on the left bank of the Rhône, and is surrounded by walls still in perfect preservation, except on the side next to the river, where the precipitous crags of the *rocher des Doms* serve as a sufficient defence. The *Cathedral*, or Metropolitan Church of *Nôtre Dame des Doms*, founded about the twelfth century, is not attractive in its architecture; the *Chapel of the Resurrection* contains an ancient marble altar, the papal chair, and a painting of the Virgin, by Pradier. Near the cathedral is the *Papal Palace*, dating from the fourteenth century. It is built in the style of a fortress, and has recently been used as a barrack, but it is now to be restored, and to form the residence of the bishop. The *Museum*, founded by Calvet, contains numerous antiquities, and a good picture gallery. There

is another museum, specially devoted to natural history. The city also contains the ruins of a Roman theatre and hippodrome, and several public buildings which call for no particular mention.

Leaving Avignon nothing of any special interest is observed until we reach

*ARLES* (484½ miles). (*Hotels: du Nord, du Forum*), population 26,600. Although a place of great antiquity, this is still an important town. The more ancient part consists of generally narrow, ill-built, and dilapidated streets. In its more modern districts, the houses are of better construction, the streets are spacious, and it is adorned with large and handsome squares; the chief of which is the *Place Royale*, which forms a winter promenade, and is used also as a market-place. Its antiquities are numerous. It possesses an ancient obelisk, the largest monolith of granite in Europe, 55 ft. in height, which was found buried in the earth in a private garden, in 1339, and in 1675 was raised on a pedestal as a monument in honour of Louis XIV. Many architectural relics of its former splendour exist, of which the most remarkable is the *AMPHITHEATRE*, which attests the great population and importance of the place in the age of the Romans. It is 459 ft. long by 338 ft. broad, exceeding that of Nîmes by 22 ft. in length. This amphitheatre is in the midst of the city, and is a very striking object. (It is visible from the railway.) The cornice is entirely gone, quite down to the upper row of arches; but it has three Saracenic towers (or, as some suppose, they may have been erected by Charles Martel) still standing upon the wall; there were originally four. These towers

may be 1,000 or 1,100 years old, and their great age is indicated by the worn condition of the stairs, which wind spirally around in the interior. This amphitheatre has fine corridors; it had 43 rows of seats, and was capable of holding 25,000 people. It consists of two stories of 60 arches, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian. The blocks of which it is composed are of enormous thickness,

were very accurately fitted to each other.

This amphitheatre, supposed to be of the age of Titus, like that of Nîmes, has been used as a fortress in various wars; but notwithstanding its dilapidation, it is still a magnificent ruin. The masonry is very perfect, and put together without cement. This building was, until within a few years, choked up to the height of



AMPHITHEATRE AT ARLES.

and as the ground was uneven, there were great structures beneath to bring the work to a level.

The walls are of great thickness; and there are many more and far more extensive vaults than in the other amphitheatre.

Its interior has been despoiled even worse than that of Nîmes. Most of the marble seats have been carried away, but the marble slabs, which are perpendicular facings of large dimensions, are in a more perfect condition. They

12 ft. by rubbish, and its arched passages and vaults were inhabited by 2,000 people of low condition.

Near the amphitheatre are the ruins of the Roman Theatre, once a grand and beautiful structure, but destroyed, as it is said, by the zeal of the early Christian bishops. Two columns are standing in place with their capitals. One column is composed of a beautiful brecciated marble, and the stump of the alternate column is of the same; they formed a part of the proscen-

nium. Rich friezes, entablatures, and broken columns, strew the ground. The seats were cut in the solid rock, and remain very perfect.

Several frescoes and statues have been found here, and are preserved in the *Museum*, together with many other objects of antiquarian interest discovered in the neighbourhood. The *Cathedral of St. Trophimus* was founded in 601, on the site of a Roman pretorium. Its principal gateway is of the twelfth century. Besides the Cathedral there are three churches, in one of which—that of St. Honoré,—a series of ancient frescoes, analogous to those of Pompeii, has been recently discovered.

The other public buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Chamber of Commerce*, *Library*, &c. A canal extends along the left bank of the Rhône from Arles to the port of *Bouc* on the Mediterranean.

Leaving Arles, we shortly afterwards traverse the plain called *La Crau* (the *Campus Lupideus* of the Romans), a barren expanse covered with stones, probably deposited there by the Rhône before it took its present course. Near *Saint Chamas* (508 miles), we see on the right a Roman bridge of one arch, spanning the Touloubre, called the *Pont Flavien*. Little else of interest arrests our attention before we arrive at

MARSEILLES (536½ miles) (*Hôtels: du Louvre et de la Paix, de Noailles, Grand Hôtel de Marseilles, des Colonies*); population, 302,650. This is the first seaport of France, and of the Mediterranean. Its harbour is formed by an inlet of the sea running eastward into the heart of the city, and from its extent (nearly 70 acres) and its great natural advantages, it is capable of accommodating 1,200 vessels.

The New Harbour consists of four docks or basins, divided by cross piers that allow vessels to pass from one into the other; and at each extremity of the series is an outer harbour, or *Avant-port*, opening to the sea. This series of basins extends upwards of a mile, with a width of 450 yards. The first dock, or *Bassin de la Joliette*, is the great rendezvous of steamers for all parts of the Mediterranean. It communicates with the sea by an *Avant-port*, and with the Old Harbour by a narrow basin, or canal. Next comes the *Bassin de l'Entrepot* or *du Dock*, by the side of which are extensive warehouses and the dockyard terminus of the railway.

Adjoining the northern *Avant-port* is the *Bassin Napoléon*, which accommodates the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the larger sailing vessels. North of this is the *Bassin Imperiale*. The new docks cover a space of 430,000 square yards, and the Old Harbour 319,000, making altogether 170 English acres.

The city of Marseilles comprises the Old and the New town. The former, which occupies the site of the ancient Greek settlement, *Massilia*, is composed of narrow and dirty streets, bordered with crowded and ill-built houses. The new portion, which comprises nearly two-thirds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight, and its buildings remarkable for their elegance. It is separated from the old town by one of the finest streets in Europe. Towards the centre of the city, this street expands into a beautiful promenade planted with trees and adorned with fountains, and it here takes the name of the *Grand Cours*.

The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is a very handsome building. The new *Palace of Longchamps*, standing upon the hill of Longchamps, at the head of the avenue of the same name, is a building, or series of buildings, in the style of the *Renaissance*, composed of three parts, joined by colonnades in the Doric style of architecture. In the centre is the *Château d'Eau*, under a triumphal arch, forming an allegorical group of the three rivers—the *Durance*, the *Vigne*, and the *Blé*—with bulls and tritons. On the north, or left side, as it is approached from the avenue, is the *Museum of Fine Arts*; and on the south, or right, the *Museum of Natural History*. The terraces, garden, and monumental staircases leading to them, contribute to the attractions of the edifice, which is one of the most complete and striking to be found anywhere. The cost of the buildings and decorations was 4,114,614 francs, or more than £200,000.

Marseilles has schools of medicine, hydrography, drawing, and music; five hospitals; an observatory; several learned societies; a large and admirable Lazaretto; a public library of 60,000 volumes; a cabinet of natural history; botanical gardens; and a picture-gallery. The Exchange, a handsome building, was erected 1858-60. The interior is arranged after the plan of the Paris Bourse. In front is a statue of Puget, the sculptor. Southward of the town and harbour rises the hill of *Nôtre Dame de la Garde*, so called from the singular chapel on its summit standing within fortifications. It contains numerous relics, and is held in the highest veneration throughout the Mediterranean by the sailors and fishermen.

The view from the hill of *Nôtre*

*Dame de la Garde* embraces a wide extent of landscape. Beneath the spectator lies the city of Marseilles, partially encircled by vine-clad hills, dotted here and there with country houses, and the blue waters of the Mediterranean stretch away to the far horizon; while near the shore are clusters of small islands, on one of which, the *Isle d'If*, stands a castle, the place of Mirabeau's imprisonment.

Leaving Marseilles, we pass no place of particular interest before arriving at

TOULON (42 miles). (*Hotels: Croix de Malte, de la Croix d'Or*). Population, 85,000.

This important seaport town is on the shore of the Mediterranean. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre towards the north, where its ramparts extend to the foot of a chain of lofty hills, in part clothed with beautiful forests. It is defended by a fine citadel, and surrounded by double ramparts and a deep fosse. The Dockyard extends over 240 acres, and the floating docks over upwards of 80 acres. Belonging to the arsenal,—which is, perhaps, the finest in France—the chief objects of attraction are the sail-yard, the armoury, the museum, and the magazine. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is a handsome structure, facing the harbour. Toulon has no river, but several streams, descending from the neighbouring mountains, supply the fountains constructed in different parts of the town. Woollen cloth, hosiery, candles and leather, are the principal manufactures. There are also ship-building yards, dye works, and iron foundries, but its importance is derived from its having long been one of the chief stations of the French Navy. Here is the most extensive prison in France,

La Bagne, in which the number of convicts is about 4,000. Toulon was occupied by the British in 1793, but was afterwards taken by the Republicans, and during its siege Napoleon I. commenced his military career before it.

HYERES (49 miles). (*Hotels: Iles d'Or, de l'Orient.*) Population 10,800. A favourite winter resort of invalids on account of its mild climate. At Les Arcs (84 miles) a branch line goes to Draguignan. At *Fréjus* (99 miles), the ancient *Forum Julii*, we observe the remains of the Roman town, comprising the quays, fortifications, sewers, baths, amphitheatre, aqueduct, &c.

CANNES (120 miles). (*Hotels: Grand, Bellevue, du Pavillon, Beauté, du Soleil*), population about 10,000. This well-known place is a seaport town, pleasantly situated on the Mediterranean. It is famed for its salubrity, which has induced a number of English families to make it a winter residence. The late Lord Brougham, attracted by the beauties of the spot, took up his residence here, where he died on the 7th of May, 1868.

The town has a trade in oil, fruit, and perfumery. It has also fisheries of anchovies and sardines. It was at a place  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of this port that Napoleon landed after his escape from Elba, on 1st March, 1815.

[A pleasant excursion may be made from Cannes, by boat, to the *Iles de Lérins*, in the bay opposite the town, the nearest being about four miles distant. The island nearest Cannes is the *Ile Ste. Marguerite*. It is covered with pine woods, and upon the summit is the citadel, built during the administration of Richelieu, enlarged by the Spaniards, and finally rebuilt after the plans of Vauban. In a range

of cells, the solitary window of each of which looks towards the coast, is the dungeon in which, for twelve years (1686 to 1698), the mysterious prisoner known as THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK was confined.

The story of this prisoner, who was also confined in the Bastille and other prisons in the reign of Louis XIV., has long excited a romantic interest. One writer states that he was the Duke of Vermandois, a natural son of Louis XIV., who, having given a box on the ear to his half-brother, the Grand Dauphin, had to expiate it with imprisonment for life.

Voltaire states that the prisoner was young and of a noble figure. In journeying from one prison to another, he wore a mask, and was at last transferred to the Bastille, where he was treated with great distinction. Some writers have asserted that the prisoner was a young foreign nobleman, the chamberlain of Queen Anne, and the real father of Louis XIV.

The first authentic information with regard to the Iron Mask was given by the Jesuit Griffet, who was for nine years confessor in the Bastille. He brought forward the Journal of Dujonca, the lieutenant of the Bastille, according to which St. Mars arrived on the 18th September, 1698, from the *Ile Sainte-Marguerite*, bringing with him, in a litter, a prisoner whom he had already had in custody at Pignerol. The prisoner's name was not mentioned, and his face was always kept concealed by a black mask. The journal mentions his death in November, 1703, and that he was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul. This is confirmed by the register of burials for the parish of St. Paul's, where the prisoner is mentioned under the name of Marchiali.



Saint Michel published a book in 1770, in which he relates the story of the unfortunate being, and points to a secret marriage between Queen Anne and Cardinal Mazarin. What is remarkable is that the court continued to manifest an interest in the matter, and took every means to keep the identity of the prisoner in the dark. When the Bastille fell, the prisoner's room was eagerly searched, and also the prison register; but all inquiry was in vain.

The Abbé Soulaire endeavours to prove that the Iron Mask was a twin brother of Louis XIV. A prophecy had announced disaster to the royal family from a double birth, and to avoid this, Louis XIII. had caused the last born of the twins to be brought up in secret. Louis XIV. learned of his brother's existence only after the death of Mazarin, and the brother having discovered his relationship to the King by means of a portrait, was subjected to perpetual imprisonment.

Among other curious things related of the unknown prisoner is this: The officer who continually attended him at the Ile Ste. Marguerite having momentarily absented himself, the prisoner hastily wrote several words upon one of the silver plates upon which his dinner had been served, with the point of his penknife, and threw it from the solitary window of his cell into the sea. A fisherman seeing it fall secured it and brought it to the Commandant. He was at once eagerly questioned as to his ability to read, and having assured the officer in command that he could not do so, he was allowed to depart. A few days later his dead body was found near the island.

The island is now the place of

confinement of about 50 Arabs, who have been sent there from Algeria by the French Government for political offences. Among them are several chieftains, a bishop, and other dignitaries. The commandant of the garrison permits visitors to inspect the quarters occupied by the prisoners. They live here in the same rude manner as upon the desert plains of their own country. Many of them are men of great intelligence, and imprisonment has not destroyed the dignified and even haughty bearing of the chiefs. They are greatly pleased with the attentions of visitors, whom they receive with great politeness. They are allowed to roam at will about the fort. Several are very aged men, and two or three have been prisoners here for fifteen years.

On the Ile St. Honorat are the ruins of a convent-church, now being restored, and baptistery, and a castle built in the tenth century upon Roman substructions, consisting of a tower, and the ruins of a chapel. The island was purchased in 1858 by the Bishop of Frejus, who has established here a colony of monks of the order of St. Francis. . . .]

Passing Antibes (127 miles), a bathing-place, which is rapidly increasing in importance, we reach

NICE (140 miles), (*Hotels: des Anglais, Grand, Grande Bretagne, d'Angleterre, Chauvin, de France, Luxembourg, de la Méditerranée, Royal, de la Paix, de Nice*), population, 51,000. PENSIONS: Nice abounds in excellent pensions, among which are Pension Rivoir, Millet, Marine Villa, and Anglaise. At Cimiez, are the Pensions Villa Gerin, Villa Maria, Villa Visconti. *Furnished apartments*, which are here let only

for the season, are to be found in every quarter of the town, at about the same prices as at Paris. Persons in delicate health should invariably consult a resident physician in the choice of locality. In cases of consumption, the best places of residence are considered Longchamp and Carabacel. Persons suffering from asthma generally prefer Cimies. Persons in health, who do not object to the strong sea breezes, and the piercing *mistral*, will find the neighbourhood of the Promenade des Anglais, and Jardin Publique the most agreeable.

Nice is pleasantly situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills, covered with villas, gardens, and groves of olives and orange trees. The lofty range of the Alps terminates the prospect on one side, and the Mediterranean on the other; while, from the centre of the basin in which the town is placed, rises a steep and pointed rock, on whose summit stand the ruins of an old castle. The town consists of three principal parts, the *New Town*, the *Old Town* and the *Port*. The old town retains its ancient appearance, the streets being crooked and not very clean. At its upper extremity is the Place Napoléon, a large quadrangle planted with trees. In this square is the Post Office. The Paglione separates the old from the new town, is generally dry, and presents the appearance of an enormous ditch of 100 yards in width. It is crossed by three bridges, the Pont Vieux, Pont Neuf, and the Pont Napoléon. The Place Masséna, now the busiest square in Nice, is at the north end of the Pont Neuf. From this place extends the new Avenue du Prince Imperial, the Rue Masséna, Quai Masséna, and Quai St. Jean Baptiste. At the southern end of the

Quai Masséna is the Jardin Publique, a fine square, in which, among other trees, are some beautiful palms. From the Jardin Publique the *Promenade des Anglais* extends for a mile along the shore toward the west, skirted on one side by elegant villas and hotels. On this Promenade is the Casino, a new and magnificent establishment, containing a reading-hall and concert-rooms. The town possesses few public buildings worthy of notice. Between the old town and the Port an insulated mass of limestone rises 800 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are remnants of an ancient castle, which was destroyed in 1706 by the Duke of Berwick, a general of Louis XIV. From it an extensive view is to be had, which in fine weather includes the island of Corsica. The port of Nice admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water. The entrance is difficult, and especially so in bad weather. It is to be considerably enlarged. Upon the northern side of the port stands the house in which Garibaldi was born.

The winter climate of Nice has attracted great numbers of strangers, both invalids and pleasure-seekers. The increase in its population in the last ten years has been very rapid, and within that period many new streets have been opened, great numbers of new and fine houses built, and the attractiveness of the city and suburbs greatly improved.

English and American Bankers, Avigdor and Son, 10, Place Napoléon; Branch Office, Quai St. Jean Baptiste, adjoining Hotel Chauvain. English Chemist and Druggist, Geo. Baker (Pharmacie Daniel et Cie.), Quai Masséna. Mr. Baker has establishments also at Geneva and Rome.

Pleasant excursions may be

made to Cimies, about 3 miles distant, where are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, 210 by 175 ft., which was capable of containing 8,000 spectators: to St. André, where are the ruins of a castle and an interesting grotto: and to the Valley of the Var.

(The railway has been completed to Mentone (15 miles), but many tourists prefer to go by diligence or carriage, in order to enjoy the beautiful scenery on this part of the Corniche road.)

The next station is *Villefranche*, a small town situated on a beautiful bay, which is well sheltered, and is accessible to ships of the largest class. It is a favourite resort of men-of-war of all countries, more especially those of the United States. The American Government has recently established a naval store here for its Mediterranean squadron.

Leaving *Villefranche*, we cross a peninsula of olive groves, and pass *Beaulieu* and *Es*, the latter standing on the summit of the cliffs, and, with its castle, presenting a highly picturesque appearance. A few miles farther, and we reach *MONACO* (*Hotels: Prince Albert, Bellevue, de Paris*), population, about 1,600. This is a small Italian principality on the coast of the Mediterranean, and the capital of the smallest European monarchy. Its extent is now reduced to the town itself, and a very small territory near it. Seen from the north, it presents a picturesque appearance, surrounded by fortifications, and flanked with batteries commanding its little bay.

The orange, vine, lemon, and olive grow here in abundance.

About one mile farther, is *MONTÉ CARLO*, where a gambling establishment has been created, under the authority given by the Prince

of Monaco. It is conducted by the same association which conducts several similar establishments near the Rhine. The Casino is beautifully situated on a promontory which commands a fine view over the sea. It is a handsome edifice. The railway station is close to the Casino.

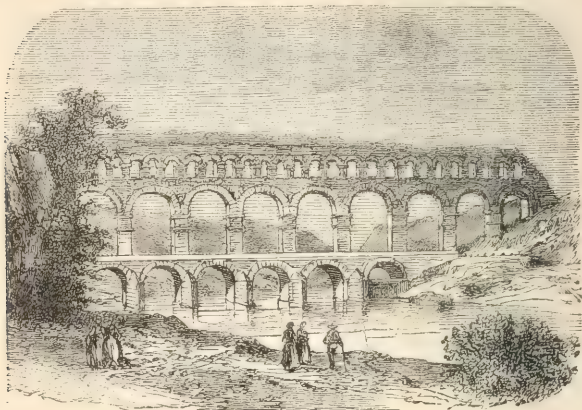
*MENTONE* (*Hotels: du Pavillon, des Anglais, Grand, d'Italie, du Louvre, de la Méditerranée, d'Angleterre.*) *Pensions: Villa Prau, Villa Imberti*, are among the boarding houses well spoken of. *Furnished houses* and apartments may be had at reasonable prices in all parts of the town. Population, 10,000. Mentone has of late years become a favourite residence for invalids. For persons suffering from pulmonary affections, the climate is much more favourable than that of Nice. The north-west wind, or *mistral*, is little felt here, the town being protected by an amphitheatre of mountains in the direction from which it blows. It possesses fewer attractions for the pleasure seeker than Nice, but is preferable for persons seeking rest, and who desire to economise, the prices of the hotels and *pensions*, and the rent of lodgings being much more reasonable. A fine Casino, or club-house, with reading, ball, and concert rooms has recently been established. The scenery is very beautiful, and the country about abounds in fine drives.

## ROUTE 64.

AVIGNON TO NIMES VIA  
THE PONT DU GARD.

**T**RAVELLERS proceeding southward from Paris, and intending to visit the *Pont du Gard* and *Nîmes*, will find it most con-

The *Pont du Gard* is one of the most magnificent Roman remains in existence. It is formed of 3 tiers of arches, the lowest comprising 6, the middle, 11 of equal size, and the upper, 35. Above the highest tier is an aqueduct, of about 5 ft. in depth, roofed in with stone flags, which was formerly employed to convey, from the vicinity of Uzès, the springs of the Eure and the Arian, a distance of 25 miles, to Nîmes. The



PONT DU GARD.

venient to take a carriage from Avignon to the *Pont du Gard* (18 miles), and go on from thence, 13 miles further, to Nîmes. Those coming from Marseilles may proceed from Tarascon to Nîmes by railway, and cross from the latter place to Avignon *viâ* the *Pont du Gard*. Tourists should have a distinct understanding with the driver before starting that he is to take them to the *Pont*, and not to stop at the inn at *La Foua*, 2 miles distant from it.

*Pont du Gard* is 160 ft. high and 882 ft. long. Traces of the remainder of the aqueduct are to be seen at Maximin, near Uzès; at St. Bonnet, on the way to Nîmes, and elsewhere. When this stupendous work was constructed is unknown. It is conjectured to have been built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, B.C. 19.

There is nothing to attract attention on the road from the *Pont du Gard* to



NIMES (*Hotel: du Luxembourg*), population, 60,250. This ancient and interesting city stands in a fertile plain. The older part is poorly and irregularly built; the more modern part is laid out in straight and spacious streets. No town in France can compare with it for its ancient Roman edifices. The walls which surrounded it in the days of the Romans are yet traceable, many parts of them being still in good preservation; but the most remarkable structure

were deposited until their burial. The vaults of the lower corridor or portico are like a vast natural cavern; the upper one is roofed with huge stone beams 18 ft. long, reaching from side to side, many of them cracked, and some of them fallen.

The amphitheatre is built of limestone in immense blocks, laid in courses with perfect regularity and without mortar. Mortise-holes in the centre of the upper surface of each block show that



AMPHITHEATRE AT NIMES.

of the Roman period is the AMPHITHEATRE.

Having been disencumbered of surrounding buildings, this structure stands out in bold relief. It consists of two stories, each of 60 arcades, 70 ft. high, the lower arches serving as so many doors. There were originally 32 rows of seats, and it is estimated that it would contain 22,000 to 25,000 persons. Corridors, both above and below, ran around the whole of the building. In the subterranean vaults and sub-structures were confined the wild animals, and directly opposite is the room where the men slain in combat

the Romans employed the same means still in use, to raise and handle large masses of stone. The passages all expand outwards, and thus admit of a speedy evacuation of the amphitheatre through its sixty vomitoria. The dimensions of the amphitheatre are 457 by 322 ft. The circumference is a quarter of a mile.

The MAISON CARRÉE is believed to have been a Roman temple erected by Adrian. It is of Corinthian architecture, and is supposed to have been consecrated either in the reign of Augustus or of Antoninus Pius. In the progress of many centuries, it has



been used as a Christian church, and also for many ordinary purposes, some of them of the lowest character. The fine Corinthian columns of this building, 30 in number, have been much corroded by time, and two that were contiguous were mutilated in the flutings, to make more room for the passage of a farmer's cart when the temple was used as a barn or stable; and, to afford more accommodation, walls were built up between the columns of the portico.

In the eleventh century it was used as a *Hotel de Ville*. When attached to the Augustine convent it was employed as a sepulchre, and during the Reign of Terror the revolutionary tribunal held its meetings here. The building is at present occupied as a museum. It contains many interesting objects, especially Roman antiquities: the pictures are not remarkable. There is a beautiful Mosaic pavement taken up entire from a Roman house. This temple is supposed to have been only the centre of a much larger building, extending, with wings and long colonnades, to the right and left, whose foundations have been discovered.

Two of the original Roman gateways of Nimes are still standing, and are very conspicuous objects. That of Augustus was founded B.C. 16. It is now in the midst of the town, and consists of a double arch, with two side-doors for foot-passengers, and is flanked by two towers.

The *Fountain of the Nymphs* is situated in the midst of a beautiful garden or park, and is adorned with statues and vases. It appears at the foot of a wooded hill, and the fountain, rising in a living stream from the earth, occupies a large area, apparently 150 feet by

100; perennial springs give it a depth of 50 feet. The water is pellucid and without sediment, so that it well deserves its classical name. There are subterraneous rooms or galleries for bathers. The walls, and those of the canal, are in part ancient Roman masonry. The whole was repaired under Louis XV. The surrounding park adds very much to the attractions of the place; the trees are large and fine.

This grove is a part of a boulevard which encircles Nimes; it has taken the place of the ancient fortifications, and gives a very attractive appearance to the city.

The Temple of Diana is an interesting ruin. It is in the side of a wooded hill, above and to the left of the fountain. It was originally semicircular, but the roof has fallen in, and the building was ruined in 1572. It is now cleared of its ruins. Although defaced, it is still picturesque.

The chief of the modern edifices are the *Cathedral*, the *Palais de Justice*, the *Theatre*, and the hospitals. In the *Esplanade*, a fine square, is a fountain with four symbolic statues by Pradier. There are several literary and scientific institutions, and a public library containing 50,000 volumes.

Guizot, the historian, was born here.

## ROUTE 65.

NICE TO MENTONE AND  
GENOA BY THE COR-  
NICHE-ROAD.

126 miles. (The journey as far as Mentone has been described in Route 63.)



HE whole distance can be done by the Corniche-road, but it is most convenient to proceed to Monaco and Mentone by

mains of extinct animals have been discovered, and also weapons and other implements of flint. Crossing the promontory of Murtola, we skirt the shore to VENTIMIGLIA (26 miles), (*Hotel: La Grande Bretagne.*) Its ancient name was *Albium Intermelium*. It is a garrison town, and, prior to the French revolution, was the frontier town of Piedmont. The cathedral and other buildings bear several ancient Roman inscriptions. Two Roman milestones are preserved in the Church of St. Michel, one of which is inscribed with the names of Au-



MAISON CARREE AT NIMES.

rail, and then take the diligence or a carriage for the remainder of the journey.

Leaving Mentone, we enter the Italian territory at the bridge of St. Louis, which spans a beautiful ravine. At St. Mauro, close to the frontier, luggage is inspected. On the shore, near St. Louis, are some caves, in which fossil re-

gustus and Antoninus Pius, and with the numerals DXC (590). To the north of Ventimiglia we see Monte Appio, in the range of the Maritime Alps, with two towers supposed to have belonged to a Roman fort. The next place is BORDIGHERA (29 miles), (*Hotel: d'Angleterre*), situated in a beautiful neighbourhood. It is

remarkable for the great numbers of date-palms to be seen around it; this village having the privilege of supplying St. Peter's, at Rome, with palm leaves, to be used on Palm Sunday, and distributed by the pope. The road now leads along the coast to ST. REMO (37 miles), (*Hotels: de Londres, d'Angleterre, Victoria, Royal*), population, 11,000. This town is greatly frequented by invalids during the winter, the air being softer than at Nice. It is built on the side of a hill rising from the seashore, covered with plantations of olive trees. Orange, lemon, and date-palm trees abound. Here is a very old Gothic church. From the *Capo Verde*, near St. Remo, a fine view of the coast may be had. Passing through Arma, where there is an ancient, square-built castle, and Riva, we next reach SAN STEFANO AL MARE (44½ miles), a fishing village on the coast, and, some distance further, SAN LORENZO (50 miles), where a kind of sweet wine is produced. We then reach PORTO MAURIZIO (52½ miles), (*Hotel: du Commerce*). The town stands on a rising ground overlooking the port, which is much frequented by small vessels trading throughout the Mediterranean. A considerable trade in olive-oil is done here. The next place is ONEGLIA (54½ miles), (*Hotel: Victoria*.) The town is approached by a wire-suspension-bridge, crossing the torrent of Impero. One-glia was destroyed by the French in 1792. The neighbourhood abounds in vineyards. From this place we pass through a rich and beautiful country to ALASSIO (68 miles), (*Hotel: de la belle Italie*); population, 6,500. This busy seaport town is said to take its name from Alassia, daughter of the Emperor Otho, who escaped with

her lover into the woods in the neighbourhood. Off the coast is the island of *Gallinaria*, so called from the fowls once inhabiting it. It contains the ruins of a round tower. We now cross Cape Santa Croce, and pass through the delightful valley of Albenga. Madame de Genlis resided for some time at LUSIGNANO, which lies a little to the left as we reach ALBENGA (72 miles), a town of about 5,000 inhabitants. Here are three high castellated towers, dating from the feudal ages. The *Cathedral* is built in the Gothic style. Above the doorways are bas-reliefs, engraved with runic emblems. In the interior is an octangular structure on Corinthian pillars, now forming the baptistery, supposed to have been a heathen temple. Many Roman remains are found in the vicinity; amongst others, the *Ponte Lungo*, on the Genoa-road. We pass, for a considerable distance, close to the shore, through several small places not deserving of particular mention, and arrive at FINALE MARINA (84 miles), (*Hotel: de Venise*.) On the hills in the vicinity are the ruins of several forts, built by the Kings of Spain, who formerly possessed the town. The Church of the Carmelites has a fine belfry. On the hill above it is the ruined fort called *Castello Gavone*. Leaving Finale we pass through a tunnel cut through the Capo di Noli, on the other side of which a magnificent prospect is displayed before us. Noli is an interesting walled town. The road passes beneath steep, overhanging cliffs, adorned with fine aloes, which grow spontaneously in the crevices. We obtain a view of Genoa from this point. Facing Spotorno is a small island called *Isola dei Bergeggi*, containing the ruins of a castle and abbey. Pass-


ing Bergeggi, Vado, and other places, we reach SAVONA (99½ miles), (*Hotel: Suisse*), from which the railway is now completed to Genoa. The manufacture of pottery forms the great staple of trade here. The *Cathedral* contains some good paintings and fine wood-carvings. About 5 miles from Savona is the sanctuary of *Nostra Signora di Misericordia*, in which are several old paintings, including one ("The Presentation of the Virgin") by Domenichino. Leaving Savona by rail, and passing through a picturesque country, we reach ALBISOLA (102 miles), pleasantly situated at the entrance of a valley, and close to the sea. Continuing along the coast we reach VARAZZE (107 miles), where ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. On the heights above is the Monastery of *Il Deserto*. COGOLETTO (111 miles) is the reputed birthplace of Columbus. There is a large foundry of shot and shell just outside the town. The country beyond Cogoletto is more beautiful than any we have hitherto seen on the route. It comprises every variety of landscape, being pleasingly diversified with groves of various kinds of trees and flowering shrubs. The prospect as we approach ARENZANA (114 miles) is magnificent. VOLTRI (117½ miles) is celebrated for its extensive paper manufactures. In the neighbourhood are sulphur springs of great reputation for the cure of cutaneous disorders. PEGLI (120 miles), (*Hotel: Michel*), is a favourite winter residence. There are three fine villas here. The *Villa Grimaldi* has an interesting botanic garden; the *Villa Doria* was built by a wealthy Genoese merchant in the time of Charles V. The *Villa Pallavicini* has beautiful

gardens and pleasure-grounds, which should be visited from Genoa. An order is required, which can readily be obtained at the Palazzo Pallavicini, in the Strada Carlo Felice. In the Church of *Mont' Oliveto*, situated on a hill above the town, is a good picture by Francesco Zucchi, "The Descent from the Cross." SESTRI DE Ponente (122 miles) is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants. The hill of *La Madonna del Gazo*, behind the town, is surmounted by a chapel, with a statue of the Virgin. The gardens of the *Villa Serra* are beautifully laid out. In the principal Church of SAN PIERDARENA (124½ miles) are some fine paintings and frescoes. The *Palazzo Spinola*, the *Villa Imperiale*, and the *Palazzo Saùle*, are worth a visit. We next reach GENOA (126 miles). For a description of this city, see Route 125.

## ROUTE 66.

### PARIS TO ORLEANS, BORDEAUX AND BAYONNE.

From Paris to Bordeaux, 363½ miles; 1st class, 64·75 francs; 2nd, 48·55 francs; 3rd, 35·60 francs.

AVING Paris, we proceed along the left bank of the Seine, and reach Choisy (6 miles), a flourishing town, with a population of 5,360. Louis XV. built here a château for Madame de Pompadour, the only part remaining of which is now a manufactory of china. Here is the largest Morocco leather manufactory in France; also glass and chemical works, sugar refinery, &c. Near

*Savigny* (13 miles) is a fine château occupied by the Princess Dowager of Eckmühl. We presently reach *ETAMPES* ( $31\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hotel: du Bois de Vincennes*), population 8,350. It is situated near the confluence of the Juine, the Chalouette, and the Louette, which turn upwards of 50 mills in the neighbourhood. Of the ancient *Château des Quartres Tours*, erected in the 12th century, only the *Tour Guinette* remains. The *Church of Notre Dame* has a fine spire, and the interior is handsomely decorated. The town contains several fine mediæval houses. Passing some other stations, we reach

*ORLEANS* ( $75\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: d'Orleans, du Loiret et des Trois Empereurs*), population 51,000. This town is situated on the verge of a magnificent plain sloping towards the Loire, watered by the Loire and Loiret, and protected, on the land side, by a wall and dry ditches, on either side of which there are pleasantly shaded boulevards.

It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight, but narrow. There are four squares or open spaces in the town, of which one, near the centre of the city, the *Place du Martrou*, is spacious and handsome. The finest street, the *Rue Royale*, extends in a straight line north and south from the central square to the extremity of the bridge over the Loire, a fine structure consisting of 9 large arches. It is 354 yards long. The *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, recently constructed, leading up to the west front of the cathedral, is also well built and handsome. The houses in the older parts of the city, are chiefly of timber, and destitute even of the picturesque effect of mediæval buildings. Among the public edifices, the principal is the

*Cathedral*, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. It was commenced in 1601. It is the only Gothic cathedral in Europe erected since the middle ages. Its general plan is that of a Latin cross, with an apsidal east end, the west end terminating in three portals with lofty flanking towers. The *Hôtel de la Mairie*, or Town-Hall, an edifice of the 15th century, has been recently restored, and is a very handsome building. The *Palais de Justice*, the *Mint*, and the *Theatre*, are also entitled to notice. The public library contains above 30,000 volumes. There are public walks along the ramparts and quays; but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. In front of the *Mairie* is placed a fine statue of the Maid of Orleans, executed by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe.

Orleans is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in 450. In the middle ages it was the occasional residence of the kings of France. It has been the seat of 11 church-councils, and has, since the middle of the 14th century, conferred the title of duke on the representatives of one branch of the Royal Family of France. In English history, it is chiefly known by the memorable siege which it sustained against the English in 1428, and in which the celebrated Joan of Arc acted so distinguished a part. On the 29th April, 1429, she threw herself, with supplies, into Orleans, then closely besieged by the English, and from the 4th to the 8th of May, made successful sallies upon the besiegers, which resulted in their being compelled to raise the siege.

In French history Orleans is further known for a siege sustained by the Protestants against



the Catholics in 1563. This siege was remarkable for the death of the Duke of Guise, the first and most celebrated of the name. It was taken by the Germans under Von der Tann on October 11, 1870, retaken by the French on November 5, and again taken by the Germans on December 5, and held until the close of the war. Leaving Orleans, we pass *Meung* (79½ miles), and observe, on the left, about 3 miles distant across the Loire, the Church of *Nôtre Dame de Clery*, in which Louis XI. was buried. It is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Quentin Durward." At *Beaugency* (84½ miles), a conspicuous object is the *Donjon Tower*, near the ancient castle, rising to a height of 115 ft. It was erected in the 10th or 11th century. *Menars le Château* (98½ miles) derives its name from a château which belonged to *Madame de Pompadour*.

[Vichy may be reached from Orleans, though there is a shorter route from Paris by Montargis and Nevers. We pass through a flat, uninteresting country to *VIERZON JUNCTION* (124 miles), by the Orleans and Limoges Railway. About 9 miles beyond Vierzon is *Mehun sur Yèvre*, near which we see the towers of the ancient castle in which Charles VII. resided up to the time of his death. We soon afterwards reach *BOURGES* (144 miles), (*Hotels: de France, Croix d'Or*), population 30,250. This is one of the chief arsenals of France. There are also a considerable number of cloth factories and smelting works. The *Cathedral of St. Etienne* is one of the most beautiful structures in France, dating originally from the 13th century. The bas-reliefs on the portals are very numerous and remarkably fine. The interior is striking from the great number of

its choice stained windows. The crypt contains some handsome monuments. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is a magnificent building.

Bourdaloüe, one of the most renowned preachers of France, was a native of this place. At *SAINCAIZE* (180 miles) we join the direct line from Paris to Vichy. The remainder of the journey presents no features of any interest.

*VICHY* (247 miles), (*Hotels: de la Paix, des Princes, des Bains, Guillermin, Mombrun, Britannique, du Parc*). Population 5,875.

This fashionable watering-place is situated on the Allier, in a fine valley, surrounded by hills whose sides are clothed with vineyards and orchards. It is visited by many thousands of invalids and others from all parts of Europe. The season commences in the middle of May, and ends in October. The springs are both alkaline and acid. Their temperature ranges from 57° to 113° Fahr., but they vary very much in their qualities, and it is usual to consult a medical man as to the waters and baths to be taken. The *Casino* contains reading and billiard-rooms, and saloons for balls, concerts, and other entertainments. The *Park*, of 26 acres, affords an agreeable promenade.

Several fragments of ancient marble baths and Roman coins have been found in Vichy and its neighbourhood, proving that the springs were resorted to during the Roman occupation of the country.]

*BLOIS* (111½ miles), (*Hotel: d'Angleterre*), population 20,000. This town has a remarkably fine situation on the slope of a hill, and is built chiefly on the right bank of the Loire, over which there is here a stone bridge of eleven arches, surmounted by an obelisk in the centre. The streets,

for the most part, are crooked and narrow, but they are kept clean by water from the public fountains, which is supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans. The principal public buildings are the *Cathedral*, the *Jesuits' College*, and the *Episcopal Palace*. There is also a *Botanic Garden*, and a *Public Library* of 20,000 volumes. A fine quay lines each bank of the river. The *Castle*, richly decorated in its interior, is celebrated as the birthplace of the Prince of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., and as the scene of the death of Catherine de Medicis, and of the assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother the Cardinal. The next place of interest is

TOURS (146 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: de l'Univers, de Bordeaux*). Population 41,100. It is situated in a delightful plain, on the south, or left bank of the Loire, a little above its junction with the Cher. It is of an oblong form, and lies parallel to the course of the Loire, across which is here thrown a magnificent bridge of 15 arches, 1,400 ft. in length. The Rue Neuve, or Rue Royale is a street of great elegance, built on a uniform plan, and traversing the city in a line with the bridge. The *Avenue-de-Grammont* and the great walk called the *Mail* are also attractive. The *Cathedral*, parts of which date from the thirteenth century, is remarkable for its lofty spires, its huge western window, its fine painted glass, its ingenious clock, and its library. The interior is 256 ft. in length and 85 ft. in height. The *Hôtel-de-Ville*, a fine structure, has a library of 50,000 volumes. Among the books is a rare copy of the Gospels, in gold letters on vellum (eighth century), upon which the kings of France

took the oaths as first canons of the Church of St. Martin's. Two towers—the *Tour de St. Martin*, or *de l'Horloge*, and the *Tour de Charlemagne*—conspicuous objects in the town, are the only remains of the once immense Cathedral of St. Martin de Tours.

The principal manufacture of Tours is silk, which was introduced here earlier than in any other town of France by Italian workmen in the fifteenth century. From September 18 to December 11, 1870, the French Government, of which Gambetta was the leading spirit, had its seat at Tours. About a mile to the west of the town is the castellated den of *Plessis-les-Tours*, of which an admirable description is given in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

[From this point the tourist may conveniently reach NANTES (268 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Paris), (*Hotels: de France, des Colonies, du Commerce*), population, 114,000. A commercial city, about 27 miles from the mouth of the Loire, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line for upwards of three miles. It possesses numerous striking and beautiful buildings, among which the *Cathedral* of St. Pierre, containing the splendid monument of Francis II., the last Duke of Bretagne, and the old *Castle*, built in 938, the temporary residence of most of the Kings of France since Charles VIII., are the chief. There is a public library containing 45,000 volumes, a botanical garden, theatre, a museum of paintings, and a museum of natural history. Extending from the Erdre to the Loire is a fine promenade, planted with four rows of trees, bordered with lines of palatial houses, and ornamented with statues. The harbour, up-

wards of a mile in length, is capable of accommodating 200 vessels. The chief manufactures are cotton and linen fabrics, flannels, refined sugar, chemical products, cordage, &c.

Nantes is noted for the famous edict issued there in 1598 by Henri IV. in favour of Protestants, and also for the cruel excesses practised towards thousands of innocent persons during the time that Robespierre and his infamous confederates were the guiding spirits of the French Revolution.]

Passing *Châtellerault* (189 miles), the seat of one of the most considerable manufactories of arms in France, we reach

POITIERS (209½ miles), (*Hotels: de France, de l'Europe*), population, 32,000. The *Cathedral*, the *Church of Notre Dame*, and others, the *Palais de Justice*, and the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, are the chief objects of interest; but readers of history will remember Poitiers as the scene of the great battle, fought in 1386 between the French and English, when the latter, under Edward the Black Prince, gained a decisive victory, though their number was barely one-fourth of that of the enemy's forces.

ANGOULÊME (280 miles), (*Hotels: de la Poste, de France, du Palais*), population, 25,000, is situated on a rocky eminence which rises to the height of 221 ft. above the Charente, at its confluence with the Touvre. The heights of the town are ascended by several flights of steps; and the terrace, which occupies the place of the ancient ramparts, commands a beautiful prospect.

The principal buildings are the *Cathedral*, a fine specimen of Roman architecture of the 12th century, the *College*, the *Castle*,

the *Chapel of St. Gelais*, and the *Palais de Justice*. It also possesses a *Library* of 15,000 volumes. Its commerce consists chiefly in grain, wine, and brandy. It has also extensive paper mills, sugar refineries, and brandy distilleries. Angoulême was the birth-place of Margaret, Queen of Navarre, of de Balzac, of Vivien de Châteaubrun, and of the Engineer René de Montalembert.

[From Angoulême the tourist may conveniently reach COGNAC, about 32 miles distant by railway, well known as the principal seat of the brandy trade of France. It is an uninteresting town, with a population of about 4,500. It was the birth-place of Francis I. Continuing northward by the same line 76 miles, Rochefort may be reached. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is the third *Port Militaire* of France. It admits vessels of the largest tonnage. The streets are broad and very regular, though the houses are, for the most part, small and low. Its principal objects of interest are the arsenal, cannon foundry, and barracks. Twenty miles further north is *La Rochelle*, a well-built town, with several fine squares. It has a fine Cathedral, *Hôtel de Ville*, and Exchange. The Government has here an arsenal and foundry. The population is 18,750.

Rochelle and Rochefort are more conveniently reached from Paris by way of Poitiers, from which latter place there is a direct line.]

Leaving Angoulême, we presently pass *La Couronne* (235 miles), in the neighbourhood of which are numerous paper mills. At a short distance on the left are the ruins of the *Abbaye de la Couronne*.

COGNAC (331 miles) is celebrated for the battle fought in the

neighbourhood, in 1587, between Henry IV. (then Henry of Navarre), and the army of the League. *Libourne* (341 miles), (*Hotel: de l'Europe*), population about 14,700, stands on the right bank of the Dordogne, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. The wine trade is actively carried on here. This town was built originally by Edward I. king of England. Proceeding through a country covered with vineyards and cornfields, we arrive at

BORDEAUX (363½ miles), (*Hôtels: des Princes et de la Pair, de France, de Nantes, de Paris*), population, 197,500. One of the largest and most opulent cities of France, situated on the left bank of the Garonne, about 60 miles from its mouth. Its harbour is very capacious, and it carries on a considerable commerce with nearly all parts of the world. The river, which is here 2000 ft. wide, and from 18 to 30 ft. deep, enables vessels of 1000 tons burden to ascend at high water to the city, which is accessible at all times of the tide to vessels of 600 tons. The Garonne is here spanned by a magnificent bridge of 17 arches, and 532 yards in length, built by the elder Deschamps in 1811-1821. The old town, consisting partly of high wooden houses of the fifteenth century, has narrow crooked streets; but the newer parts of the city and the suburbs have wide streets, fine squares, and pleasant promenades, lined with trees.

The *Cathedral of St. André*, which was consecrated in 1096, and owes its origin to the English, is remarkable for its beautiful spires, 150 ft. high; it contains some fine painted windows, and bas-reliefs in the Renaissance style; also, three pictures, signed respectively, P. Véronese, Aug.

Carracci, and Ann. Carracci. Richard II. of England was christened, and Louis XIII. and the Infanta of Spain were married in this church. Near the cathedral is the fine detached tower called the *Tour de Peyberland*, 200 ft. high, so called from Pierre Berland, who rose from the position of a labourer to that of Bishop of Bordeaux. He caused the tower to be erected in 1430. The Church of St. Croix is a building of the tenth century. *St. Severin* (St. Severin) is also very old, and has rare Gothic ornaments. *St. Michel*, situated in an irregular open space, near the bridge, is a fine Gothic structure of the fifteenth century, beneath which are some singular catacombs. The principal public buildings are the *Bourse*, the *Custom-House*, and the *Theatre*, a fine and extensive building, erected in 1780. The National Assembly elected immediately after the close of the Franco-German war in 1871 held its sessions in this theatre up to the time of the removal of the Government to Versailles. Bordeaux has a Public Library of 120,000 volumes.

The *Gallery of Paintings*, which contains some tolerable works of the French school, and a masterpiece by Perugino, is placed in the numerous saloons of the *Mairie*.

The *Museum*, behind the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, contains a collection of antiquities, chiefly Roman, found near the town. There is also a Museum of Natural History.

The *Canal du Midi*, connecting Bordeaux with the Mediterranean, enables it to supply the whole of the south of France with the colonial produce which it imports; and also with English tin, lead, copper, coal, dye stuffs, &c. With the exception of champagne, no French wines are so largely

exported as those from the vicinity of Bordeaux. Some of them are red (known in England and America as claret), others white. Of the red wines, the Médoc is the best known. The red wines produced at the vineyards of *Lapitte*, *Latour*, *Château Margaux*, and *Haut Brion*, are particularly celebrated. The white wines of

greatly at the hands of Vandals, Goths, Franks, and Spanish Arabs, it was taken by Charles Martel, in 735, but was again spoiled by Norman plunderers in the ninth century. It became the capital of the Duchy of Guienne, and, in 1152, passed, by the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne with Henry of Normandy (afterwards Henry



THEATRE AT BORDEAUX.

*Sauterne*, *Barsac*, *Preignac*, and *Lanon*, are in high repute. From 50,000 to 60,000 tuns of wine are exported annually.

Bordeaux was a prosperous town in the times of the Romans. It was made, by Hadrian, the capital of Aquitania Secunda, and was both the principal emporium of the south-west of Gaul and the seat of its best educational institutions. Remains of the Roman period still exist. After suffering

II. of England), under the dominion of England. From the English, Bordeaux received important liberties and privileges; they encouraged its commerce, and it was for a considerable time the seat of the splendid and chivalric court of Edward the Black Prince. It strongly supported the cause of England against France, but was taken by Charles VII. in 1451. It rose against the imposition of the salt-tax in 1548, and




was visited with sanguinary vengeance by the Constable Montmorenci. The horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day were repeated here from 3rd to 5th October, 1572, by the governor Montferand, and 2,500 persons perished. During the Revolution, Bordeaux was the principal seat of the Girondists, and suffered fearfully at the hands of the Terrorists. The pressure of Napoleon's continental system made its inhabitants disaffected to his government, and they were the first of the French to declare for the Bourbons in 1814.

[An interesting excursion may be made by railway to the principal vineyards of the Médoc, including the well-known Châteaux, Margaux, La Rose, Leoville, and Lafitte. The whole excursion would occupy one day. Lafitte may also be conveniently visited by boat, getting off at Pauillac. By taking the railway to Langon, 26 miles, Châteaux Eyquem and La Tour, where the finest white wines are produced, may be visited in a single day.]

## FROM BORDEAUX TO BAYONNE.

123 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 22·20 francs;  
2nd, 16·65 francs; 3rd, 12·20  
francs.

AVING Bordeaux the railway traverses a sandy, sterile tract, covered here and there with fir plantations. We pass, on the right, *Haut Brion*, celebrated for its wines, and reach in succession, *Lamothe* (24 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), *Labouheyre* (55 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and *Morceux* (68 miles), at which last there is

usually a stoppage for about twenty minutes. The district between *Lamothe* and *Morceux* is called the *Landes*, consisting of plains of sand, interspersed with pine-woods, patches of heath, and occasionally fields of barley or rye; beyond *Morceux* the country appears richer and better cultivated. The snow-capped peaks of the *Pyrenees* can be seen, in fine weather, to the south-west, as we approach *Dax* (92 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Figaro*), population 9,900. It was a Roman settlement and was celebrated then, as it is now, for its hot springs.

[From *Dax* there is a branch-line of about 51 miles to *Pau*, (*Hotels: Grand, de France, La Poste, de l'Europe*), population 24,800. It is situated on an eminence rising above the delightful valley of the *Gave-de-Pau*. The prospect is bounded by the *Pyrenees*, the scenery of which is extremely beautiful and romantic. The town contains several squares, of which the *Place Royale*, with a finely-planted promenade, and a marble statue of *Henry IV.* and the *Place-de-la-Comédie*, communicating with a suburb by a bridge which crosses a deep ravine, are the most deserving of notice. The principal building is the *Castle*, in which *Henry IV.* was born, situated at the western extremity of the town. It is a large irregular structure, flanked with towers, of which five still remain, the highest or *donjon*, having a height of 100 ft. That called the *Tour-de-la-Monnoye* is said to have been assigned by *Margaret of Valois* to *Calvin* and other persecuted Reformers. The Castle was restored in good taste, and provided with antique furniture procured at great expense by the late king, *Louis Philippe*. The cradle of *Henry*

IV. may be seen in one of the apartments. There is a Palace of Justice, a College, a Public Library, an Academy of Arts and Sciences, Theatre, &c. Linen and cloth manufactures are the chief branches of industry, and the place is famous for its Jurançon wine. Pau is a favourite resort of the English, especially during winter, and is a general rendezvous for those who wish to explore the Pyrenees. Bernadotte was born here.]

After leaving Dax we pass through several forests of cork-oaks, obtaining, in the intervals, a full view of the noble ranges of the Pyrenees. In rather less than an hour we arrive at

BAYONNE (123½ miles), (*Hotels: St. Etienne, St. Martin, du Commerce*), population, 27,000. This is a well-built, opulent, and commercial town in the Lower Pyrenees, situated at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, about 3 miles from the mouth of their united waters, which fall into the Bay of Biscay. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, and divide the town into three parts, called respectively Great and Little Bayonne, and St. Esprit. It is one of the most strongly fortified towns of France. It has extensive ship-yards, rope walks, glass manufactures, sugar refineries, and distilleries. It has a brisk export trade in hams (for which it is famous), chocolate, and liqueurs. Its finest building is the *Cathedral*, a small but elegant Gothic edifice of the 13th century. The *Place de Grammont* is well-built, and the quay affords a fine promenade. Bayonne is known as the place where Catherine de Medicis and the Duke of Alba planned the massacre of the Huguenots, which took place on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. The forcing of the

passage of the Nive in the immediate vicinity of Bayonne, by the British army, in 1813, occasioned some of the most sanguinary conflicts of the Peninsular war.

The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this place, owing to the expedient adopted by a Basque regiment during an engagement with the Spaniards in the neighbourhood, in 1523. Their ammunition being exhausted, they fixed their knives in the muzzles of their muskets, and so charged the enemy successfully.

About five miles from Bayonne and two miles from the main line, is BIARRITZ (*Hotels: de France, de la Maison Rouge, des Ambassadeurs*), population, about 4,000. The climate is considered more bracing than that of Pau, and this circumstance, in conjunction with its baths, and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, ensures it a great number of visitors. The late Emperor and Empress of the French had a château here.

Eight miles farther is St. Jean de Luz, the frontier town of France, situated at the mouth of the Nivelle. In the church Louis XIV. was married to the Infanta of Spain in 1660. Six miles farther is *Hendaye*, where baggage coming from Spain is examined. Through baggage registered to Madrid is not examined at either the French or Spanish frontier custom houses. Eight miles farther is Irun, the first Spanish station. The route from Irun to Madrid is described in Route 138.

## ROUTE 67.

BORDEAUX TO TOULOUSE,  
MONTPELLIER, AND  
MARSEILLES.

(424 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles. 1st class, 76·35 francs,  
2nd, 57·25 francs; 3rd, 41·60  
francs).

**N**EAR Bègles (two miles), we see the remains of a Roman aqueduct, and at Villenave-a'Ornon (3 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), those of an ancient Roman temple. In the neighbourhood of St. Medard d'Eyrans (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), is the Château de Montesquiou, in which the illustrious author of "l'Esprit des Lois" resided for some time, and where he died. At Beautiran (11 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) are the vestiges of some Roman roads, and, in the vicinity, traces of Roman encampments. We pass, for several miles, through a district celebrated for its white wines.

The first place worth mentioning on our route is AGEN (85 miles), (*Hotel: du Petit St. Jean*), population about 18,500. It is pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Garonne, and upon the side of the hill above the river. The *Canal de la Garonne* is here carried across the river by an aqueduct. Agen was called Agedunum by the Romans, under whom the early Christians of the place were cruelly persecuted. A fine view is to be had from the summit of the hill rising above the town. Agen is celebrated for its plums, and the neighbourhood abounds with orchards of several kinds of fruit trees. The renowned scholar, Julius Scaliger, died and his son Joseph, "the prince of scholiasts," was born here. It is also the

birth-place of the celebrated Bernard Palissy. At MOISSAC (110 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), there is a beautiful abbey-church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, supposed to have been built in the 7th century; the porch and cloisters (of a later date than the church), are very interesting.

MONTAUBAN (128 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hôtels: du Midi, de l'Europe*) is a town of about 26,500 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Tarn. The *Cathedral*, a building in the Italian style, contains two paintings by Ingres, a native of the place. Many of his works are to be seen in the collection preserved at the *Hôtel de Ville*. From the Promenade of *Les Terrasses*, there is a magnificent view, extending to the Pyrenees. In the town is a College for the education of Protestant ministers. Montauban was early distinguished for its zeal in the cause of Protestantism. On this ground it was besieged, but without success, by Louis XIII. in 1621, and Louis XIV. also subjected the inhabitants to great persecutions at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon. Wool is extensively manufactured here.

We next reach TOULOUSE (160 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hôtels: Souville, de l'Europe*), population, 127,500. It is situated on the right bank of the river Garonne, and surrounded by ramparts, flanked with towers. The chief attractions of the place are the public promenades, the river, the quays, and the bridge over the Garonne, which is upwards of 810 ft. in length, and connects Toulouse with the suburb of St. Cyprien; the *Cathedral*, containing the tombs of the Counts of Toulouse; the *Hôtel-de-Ville*; the *Church of St. Sernin*, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices built in the Romanesque style; and the *Musée*, with its

interesting collection of antiquities, carrying the history of Art down from the Gallo-Roman to the Renaissance period. The town also contains a Theatre, a Public Library of 60,000 volumes, a Botanical Garden, and a Picture Gallery.

The manufactures consist of silks, woollens, leather, vermicelli, porcelain, cutlery, and pottery. There are also copper-works, distilleries, and a cannon foundry. Toulouse is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who adorned it with a *Capitol*, *Amphitheatre*, and other buildings, of which vestiges still remain. The most memorable event in the modern history of Toulouse, is the defeat of the French under Marshal Soult, by the British under the Duke of Wellington, in 1814. In earlier times, it was known as the only place in France where the Inquisition was allowed to exist. The Convent of the Inquisition is now a school. Leaving Toulouse, we presently reach CASTELNAUDARY (194 miles). This town was, for a time, one of the seats of the Inquisition. During the persecution of the Albigenses, it was taken by Simon de Montfort. It is noted for the great battle, fought in 1632, between Louis XIII. and the Duke of Orleans. CARCASSONNE (216½ miles), (*Hotels: Bernard, Bonnet*), is a manufacturing town, with a population of about 22,200 inhabitants, situated on the Aude. It consists of an old and a new town. The former, or *Cité*, is fortified, and of very great antiquity. It was besieged, for a considerable time, by Simon de Montfort, in 1210, and was only gained by treachery. It was also unsuccessfully assailed in 1356, by the Black Prince.

The Church of *St. Nazaire* is

mixed Romanesque and Gothic. The interior is very fine, and contains some beautiful stained glass, sculptures, &c.

The next place of interest is

NARBONNE (253 miles), (*Hotel: de France*), population 17,370. This town was called *Narbo Martius* by the Romans, who made it one of their earliest settlements in Gaul. There is reason to believe that it was known to the Greeks 500 years before the Christian era. The fortifications were constructed by Louis XIII., who employed all the existing remains of Roman and Arabian masonry for the purpose. The *Hôtel-de-Ville*, with its three ancient towers, is an interesting structure. It contains a museum of ancient sculptures, a good picture gallery, and a library.

The *Cathedral of St. Just* is a fine Gothic building of the 14th century still unfinished. It contains some handsome tombs and other sculptures, ivory carvings, illuminated missals, and other treasures. Narbonne is celebrated for its honey, which is largely exported. Leaving Narbonne, we arrive at BEZIERS (169¼ miles), a town of about 18,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral* is an ancient building, and contains some old stained glass. In 1209 a frightful massacre took place at Béziers, in which 60,000 of the sect of the Albigenses were put to death. Near AGDE (282 miles), towards the sea, is the *Pic de St. Loup*, an extinct volcano. Agde is a seaport town of 9,650 inhabitants. It is called the *Ville Noire* from the dark coloured stone of which its houses are built. CETTE (297 miles), (*Hotels: Barillon, Grand Gaillon*), population 26,240. This prosperous seaport town was established by Louis XIV. It has a good harbour with two piers,

respectively 1,600 and 1,900 ft. long. The place is renowned for the manufacture of all kinds of wines by judicious blending and adulteration. There are also numerous saltworks. The voyage to Marseilles by steamer takes about 10 hours. Between Cette and Aigues Mortes are several lagoons protected by stone dykes, and a canal runs through them. The ruins of the Church of *Maguelonne*, on an island beyond the lagoons, are curious. Soon after leaving Cette we pass *Frontignan* (306 miles), celebrated for its Muscat and other sweet wines, and shortly afterwards reach,

MONTPELLIER (314½ miles), (*Hotels: Nevet, du Midi, de Londres*), population 57,000. This place has frequently been mentioned as remarkable for its salubrity, and, on that account, recommended to invalids, but the climate is extremely trying from the alternation of great heat and bitter cold, which is its chief characteristic, and the dust is extremely troublesome.

The *Promenade du Peyrou* is a terrace walk, agreeably sheltered by avenues of trees, and commanding an extensive view. In the centre is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and at one end is the *Château d'Eau*, a reservoir supplied by a fine *Aqueduct* which crosses the valley by 53 arches, over which are 183 smaller ones; the length of the structure being 965 yards. The *Gate*, erected in honour of Louis XIV., is adorned with bas-reliefs representing the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the connection of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic through the great Canal du Midi.

The *Jardin des Plantes* was one of the first of the kind established in France. It contains a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Temple

("Narcissa"), adopted daughter of the poet Young, who was for a time buried here. Dying suddenly at Montpellier, she was refused Christian burial, in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and her remains were deposited here. The poet alludes to the circumstance in a passage of his "Night Thoughts," commencing,

"Snatch'd ere thy prime! and in thy  
bridal hour!  
And when kind fortune with thy lover  
smiled!  
And when high-flavour'd thy fresh  
opening joys!  
And when blind man pronounced thy  
bliss complete!  
And on a foreign shore where strangers  
wept!

\* \* \* \* \*

Denied the charity of dust to spread  
O'er dust! a charity their dogs enjoy."

The chief public buildings are the *Palais de Justice*, the *Ecole de Médecine*, containing a fine collection of anatomical preparations, a good library, and a series of portraits of the professors since 1289, including the celebrated Rabelais; the *Musée Fabre*, containing a remarkably good picture gallery, with paintings by Raphael, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other renowned artists; and the *Bibliothèque Fabre*, containing 15,000 volumes, which once formed the library of Alfieri.

Montpellier has considerable chemical and dye-works, and also cotton manufactures.

We next reach *Lunel* (328¾ miles) which derives its importance from the brandy and sweet wines of the neighbourhood.

NIMES (345¾ miles). For description of Nimes, and the remainder of the journey to Marseilles, see Route 64.



# BELGIUM.

## ROUTES.

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ELGIUM, established as a European state in 1830, though one of the smallest, is one of the most active and

thriving countries of Europe. Upon the north it is bounded by Holland, upon the east by a portion of Prussia, and on the south by France. Its greatest extent, east and west, is about 160 miles, and north and south about 115 miles. The area of the country is 11,366 English square miles. These comparatively straitened limits, however, comprehend within them an industrious, thriving, and contented population, by whom the natural resources of their country have been developed to the best advantage.

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the population of which, as given in the official enumeration of December 31, 1866, were as follows: Antwerp, 474,145; Brabant, 820,179; East and West Flanders, 1,441,581; Hainault, 847,775; Liège, 556,666; Limburg, 199,856; Luxembourg, 196,173; Namur, 302,719—Total, 4,839,094.

The ratio of the population of Belgium to its geographical area gives 430 per square mile, showing the kingdom to be more densely inhabited than any other country in Europe. About 58 per cent. of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French, with rather more than 30,000 Germans in the province of Luxembourg.

The larger part of Belgium is level, and the country belongs, as a whole, to the great plain which stretches over so large an extent of the European continent. The south-eastern provinces are hilly, and the ground rises gradually into the wooded tract of the Ardennes, situated beyond the eastern banks of the River Meuse, and which forms a portion of the ancient forest of Ardennes. From this region the general slope of the country is to the west and north-west, and all the rivers flow accordingly in that direction. Towards the sea, Belgium exhibits an almost perfect level, excepting immediately along the coast, where there occurs a tract of sand-hills or downs, varying from one to three miles in breadth, and about 50 or 60 ft. in height.

These downs are in some places thickly covered with pine trees.

Belgium has two considerable rivers, the Meuse and the Scheldt, besides a great number of smaller streams. The whole country is well-watered, and contains a large extent of river-navigation. Nearly a fifth part of the entire surface of the country is covered with wood. Many portions of the forest are here still in their natural state, and afford shelter to the wolf and the wild boar. They consist chiefly of oaks, which often attain a great size, and supply large quantities of valuable timber.

The climate of Belgium bears a considerable general resemblance to that of England, but is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold. It is, however, temperate, healthy, and agreeable.

The mineral produce of Belgium is rich and varied, and, next to its abundant agriculture, constitutes the chief source of its national prosperity. The provinces in which these mineral treasures are most abundant are Hainault, Namur, Liege, and Luxemburg. They include coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, limestone, slate, &c. But most of these products are insignificant compared to the superabundance of coal—from anthracite to the richest gas-coal—and iron, in both of which Belgium ranks next to England.


#### MONEY.

The currency of Belgium has the same coins and divisions as the French, except that the Belgian includes a piece of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  francs. Their small coins, 5, 10, and 20 centimes, are made of Nickel. French money is current in all parts of Belgium.

#### ROUTE 68.

#### BRUSSELS TO ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.

To Antwerp,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles; 1st class, 3.50 francs; 2nd, 2.65 francs; 3rd, 1.75 francs.

EAVING Brussels from the Northern Railway Station, we see, on the left (3 miles), the *Palace of Lacken*, a residence of the King of the Belgians. The gardens are beautifully laid out. The cemetery of Lacken contains the tomb of Madame Malibran. From this place to Brussels, a distance of 3 miles, a long avenue of trees extends, called the *Allée Verte*. VILVORDE ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is noted as the place where Tindal, the translator of the Bible, underwent martyrdom. The prison in which he was confined is now a Penitentiary. There are a great number of fine hop-gardens in this neighbourhood. We next reach

MALINES, or MECHLIN (13 miles), (*Hotels: de Brabant*), population, 33,000. This ancient and once important manufacturing town, dates from the 5th century, when its site is said to have been washed by the sea, from which circumstance its name (*maris linea*) is conjectured to have been derived. It is now situated upon the Dyle, an affluent of the Scheldt, into which it falls at some distance above Antwerp. It is the religious metropolis of Belgium, and is no longer known for the manufactures for which it was once famous, except that of lace, which, however, has greatly fallen off, of late years. The

*Cathedral of St. Rombaut* is the most remarkable of the public edifices in Malines, and was built between 1366 and 1487; the tower, intended to bear a lofty spire, being 348 ft. high. It contains the mausolea of many archbishops, and paintings by Van Dyck, Michael Coexie, and other good masters.

In the *Church of Notre Dame* is the famous "Miraculous Draught of Fishes" by Rubens, and other good paintings. In the church of St. John, the grand altar is adorned with his "Adoration of the Magi," "Beheading of St. John the Baptist," and "Martyrdom of St. John the Evangelist." There are also several works by other masters.

The *Hôtel de Ville, Les Halles*, and other ancient buildings are in the Grande Place, in the centre of which is a statue of Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and aunt of Charles V.

ANTWERP (28 miles), (*Hotels; DE L'EUROPE,\* St. Antoine, DE LA PAIX,\* Grand Laboureur*), population 126,500. This is the chief commercial city of Belgium, situated on the River Scheldt, which is here about one-fourth of a mile wide, with an average depth of 30 ft. Its commerce is very great, having increased with astonishing rapidity for the last 20 years. It seems likely to recover, in some measure, the prosperity and splendour which it enjoyed in the 16th century, when it is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants, and was the richest commercial city in Europe. It owes its revived prosperity to Napoleon I., who spared no expense in deepening the river, enlarging the harbour, and strengthening the fortifications. He expended 2,000,000 pounds sterling in the construction of

docks, dockyards, and basins. The latter only remain, the former having been demolished after his downfall. The great basin has an area of 17 acres, the small one of 7 acres. They have been converted into commercial docks, and are lined with spacious warehouses. The harbour thus formed is one of the finest in the world, and admits the largest vessels. The city was formerly surrounded by walls, and was also defended by a citadel erected by the Duke of Alva in 1568. The walls have been removed, and their place occupied by streets and boulevards, and new fortifications in the form of detached forts, have been built at some distance from the town. The general appearance of Antwerp is highly picturesque, owing to its numerous churches, convents, fine public buildings, and the antique-looking houses of the older thoroughfares. Its streets are generally tortuous and irregular. The principal one, called *Place de Meir*, is one of the finest streets in Europe. First among its public buildings stands the *CATHEDRAL of Notre Dame*, the largest and most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. It was commenced about the middle of the 13th century, and more than 80 years were required to finish it. All but the tower and choir were burnt in 1533. The workmanship of the exterior is very elaborate and delicate. The interior is remarkable for its imposing simplicity. Singular discrepancies exist in the written statements as to the height of the spire, it being variously stated from 366 to 466 ft. (Bradshaw states it at 492 ft.) The best authorities give the height at 405 ft. Its length is about 500 ft., and its breadth 250 ft. Its chief attraction is the celebrated painting

by Rubens, "The Descent from the Cross," which is generally considered his master-piece. In the opposite transept is the "Elevation of the Cross," also by Rubens, and, over the high altar of the choir, is his famous painting, "The Assumption of the Virgin." In one of the chapels south of the choir, is another painting by Rubens, "The Resurrection."

Every morning, except Thursdays, from 9 to 12, curtains are drawn over these pictures, which are withdrawn at 1 o'clock; but admission to the church can then be had only by ticket, which can be obtained at the door for 1 franc. A visit to the tower of the Cathedral costs, for one person, 75c., for two persons, 1 franc, and for three or more persons, 1.50 francs.

In the exterior base of the tower is a memorial stone to Quintin Matsys, the painter-blacksmith, one of whose works in the latter capacity—some ornamental iron-work over a draw well—is in the immediate vicinity. From the top of the spire, whose elegance and beauty cannot be too much commended, a view over an immense tract of country may be obtained. The *carillon*, or chimes of this church are very much admired. The pulpit is by Verbruggen, and the carved oak stalls of the choir by Geerts.

The *Church of St. Jacques*, of the 15th century, is a fine structure, and naturally visited as the burial-place of Rubens. In a chapel named after him, lies the artist with his two wives, and some of his descendants. Over the altar is a picture of the Virgin and the Infant Jesus by Rubens, into which he has introduced portraits of his father, himself, and his two wives as saints, and of one of his sons as an angel. There are many

other pictures by Van Dyck and other great Flemish masters. Admission, from 12 to 4, one franc each. The internal decorations of this church in fine marbles, stained glass, and wood carvings, are superior to those of the cathedral.

The Church of St. Paul, of the 16th century, contains some good wood carvings; the principal altar in marble, crowned by a figure of St. Paul by Verbruggen; the "Flagellation," and an "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Rubens; "Christ ascending Calvary," by Van Dyck; and other paintings and sculptures. In an enclosure at the side of the church is a model of Calvary with figures of the Saviour, saints, angels, &c., and an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre.

The contents of the other churches may be very briefly indicated as follows:—in the church of St. Charles Borromeo, a few pictures, and some good sculptures of Arthur Quellyn; in the church of St. Andrew, three pictures of Erasmus Quellyn, a pulpit of curious design, and, upon one of the pillars, on a small monument in marble to her memory, a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, falsely attributed to Van Dyck; in the church of St. Augustine, over the great altar, the "Marriage of St. Catherine," by Rubens, other pictures by Van Dyck, Jordaens, and Spierings, and a pulpit by Verbruggen; in the church of St. Anthony of Padua, the "Virgin handing the Infant Jesus to St. Francis," by Rubens; and the "Saviour dead upon the knees of the Virgin," by Van Dyck.

The *Museum of Paintings* is in an old convent adopted, and partly rebuilt for its present purpose. Admission: 1 franc, from 9 to 5 in summer; from 9 to 4 in winter.

In it are pictures by Rubens, Quintin Matsys, Van Dyck, and all the principal painters of the Flemish school, of which an excellent catalogue, with ample critical and biographical information (in French), may be bought on the spot.

There are in the town several private collections of paintings, to which admission may be readily obtained.

The principal public places are *Grand Place*, in which is the *Hôtel de Ville* (the large frescoes in the reception-hall are very fine), and several picturesque old houses, formerly belonging to different guilds; the *Place de Meir*, where the King's Palace is situated; the *Place Verte*, the old cemetery of the Cathedral, where the colossal statue of Rubens, by Geefs, was inaugurated with much ceremony, on the second centenary of his decease, in 1840, and where the merchants principally congregate for business at stated times, pending the building of their new Exchange. The old Bourse was burnt down in 1858. The street in which Rubens resided and died, is named after him.

The *Zoological Gardens*, and the *Park*, afford very pleasant promenades.

In addition to Matsys, and Van Dyck, already mentioned, Antwerp has produced the following painters of celebrity: Jordaens, the younger Teniers; Gaspard de Crayer; and Denis Calvart, the master of Guido Reni.

The celebrated Antwerp black and other silks are produced in perfection by Van Bellingen and Suremont, No. 9, *Marché au Linge*, whose looms are shown to visitors.

Van Mol-Von Loy, bookseller, *Marché aux Souliers*, publishes an excellent Guide to Antwerp.

The distance from Antwerp to Rotterdam by Railway to Moerdyk and thence by steamer, is 59 miles. Time  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. *Fares* 1st class, 10.10 francs; 2nd, 7.90 francs; 3rd, 4.95 francs.

The route as far as the frontier of Holland, *Esschen* (17 miles), and in fact all the way to Moerdyk, is over a flat and uninteresting country. The Dutch Custom House is at *Roosendaal* (23 miles). At MOERDYK (36 miles) passengers take a steamer for Rotterdam,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

A short stoppage is made at DORT, one of the oldest towns in Holland. Population, 24,000. It was originally the residence of the Counts of Holland, and in 1572, the first meeting of the states-general was held here, at which the independence of the seven united provinces was declared. The principal public buildings are the town hall and the old Gothic church, 300 ft. in length and 150 ft. in width. The enormous timber rafts from the Upper Rhine are brought here for sale.

The city is now situated upon an island, the great inundation of 1421, in which upwards of seventy villages were destroyed and 100,000 people drowned, having separated it from the mainland.

For description of Rotterdam see Route 73.

## ROUTE 69.

### BRUSSELS TO THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.



THIS excursion may be made either with a carriage or by the coach, which leaves Brussels every morning, calling for passengers at the principal hotels.



A coach from the stand will cost less than one engaged from a stable, but the horses are not so good, and frequent attempts at imposition, such as setting travellers down at the village of Waterloo instead of at Mont St. Jean, are made. The distance is ten miles, time required for the excursion about seven hours.

The road lies through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, before the entrance of the forest, is much admired; but after this nothing but a wood presents itself for seven miles, occasionally relieved by scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest near the village of *Waterloo*, where he will pause a moment to read the tablets in the little church, the affectionate tributes of their surviving companions to the memory of a few of those "who gloriously fell in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo." Wellington's head quarters before and after the battle were here in the Post House opposite the church.

A little over a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, containing nothing remarkable to attract the attention of the tourist. At this place the road is divided. The branch on the left conducts to Jemmapes, and that on the right to Nivelles. Half a mile in advance of the village is the farm house of Mont St. Jean, on the road to the farm of La Haye Sainte, and in the immediate rear of the British position. Pursuing the first named road and passing by the farm of Mont St. Jean the forest disappears, the road suddenly rises and an easy ascent leads to a kind of ridge. This ridge and the ground behind it were occupied by the British army. Many objects remain to enable the tourist to form a correct idea of the positions of the two armies,

and the very places on which the various scenes of this memorable contest were enacted. On the top of the ridge formerly stood a solitary tree; it was removed by order of the Duke of Wellington, and converted into several articles of household furniture to adorn Waterloo Hall at Apsley House. This was the centre of the British position, and the Duke of Wellington was posted near this spot during the greater part of the day. The British lines extended along the ridge to the right and left, defended on the left by a hedge which stretches from Mont St. Jean towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine. In front is a valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the conflict. The opposite ridges, running parallel to Mont St. Jean, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the spot where stood the Wellington tree, and close by the road, is La Haye Sainte, the object of the second attack in the middle of the battle. The back part of the building was much shattered by the cannon and musket balls, and the interior witnessed the most dreadful carnage. Near this farm also took place the conflict between the Imperial Guards and the British, which decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and in the centre of the valley is Hougomont, a farmhouse, the orchard of which was surrounded by a wall. The French made a desperate attempt to get possession of it in order to turn the English flank, but were repulsed after great slaughter on both sides. On the left is the farm of Ter-la-

Hay, where the ground, becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

On the road to Charleroi, and on the ridge exactly opposite to the British centre is La Belle Alliance, now an inn. It was the position of Bonaparte during the greater part of the engagement.

Between La Belle Alliance and La Haye Sainte, are two monuments; one to the memory of Sir A. Gordon, and the other to some officers of the German Legion.

*Lion Mount.* This is a vast accumulation of earth beneath which lie, indiscriminately heaped together, the bones of the slain—friends and foes; a flight of steps leads to the top, from whence an extensive view is obtained. It is surmounted by the figure of a lion, of cast iron, intended to stand over the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded. It was in front of and on each side of the spot, now covered by this mound, that the desperate charges of the French cavalry were made, just before the appearance of Blücher with his Prussians.

Much controversy has arisen as to the numbers engaged on each side in the battle of Waterloo. The best authorities fix the strength of the French army at from 72,000 to 74,000, that of the allied army at 69,894, of which 25,389 were British troops.

The loss of the French army in killed and wounded, was 18,500, taken prisoners 7,800. The loss of the Allies was 23,185.

## ROUTE 70.

### BRUSSELS TO GHENT, BRUGES AND OSTEND.

78 miles; first class, 6 francs; second, 4 francs; third, 3 francs.

**L**EAVING Brussels from the Northern Railway Station, and passing Lacken and Denderleeuw Junction, we reach Alost (18 miles), (*Hotel: Pays Bas*), a town of 18,500 inhabitants, on the river Dender. In the unfinished church of St. Martin is the picture by Rubens of St. Roch interceding with our Saviour to stay the plague at this place. Passing several places of no interest we reach Ghent (36 miles), (*Hotels: Royal, de la Poste*), population 176,500. This is the chief city of East Flanders, situated in a fine plain at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Lys. It is of great antiquity, and under the Spanish dominion was one of the greatest cities in Europe. It early acquired a reputation for its cloths—the wool for which was in great part supplied from England—and retained it until a comparatively late period. The arrogant and turbulent disposition which seems always to have characterized opulent and flourishing Flemish communities soon manifested itself here; and was the cause of the continued tumults and troubles, of which its eventful history consists.

After a long decadence, its trade and manufactures considerably revived under the government of William I., who was inaugurated here, as King of the Netherlands, in 1815; and in 1830, at the time of the separation from Holland, it

was the first manufacturing town in the country. No two names of their period stand out more prominently in history as popular leaders, than those of two of its citizens—Jaques Van Artevelde, “the Brewer of Ghent,” who was murdered in 1344, through suspicion of his designs; and his son, Philip Van Artevelde, who was killed in the battle of Roosebeke, in 1382, fighting at the head of the Gantois against the French, and Louis de Maele.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Bavon*, is one of the grandest and finest in Belgium; and the great height of its nave, rising above all the other buildings of the town, makes it the most conspicuous object for many miles round. The crypt dates from 941; the nave from 1228; the choir from 1274; and the tower from 1534. The tower was reduced by a fire in 1603 from its original height of 365 ft. to 272 ft. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, held a chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece in it in 1445; and Philip II. of Spain held another in 1559, of which memorials remain in the escutcheons of the knights, under the windows of the choir. The most prized picture here, is the “Lamb,” the chief work of the brothers Van Eyck, the first painters in oil, who were born here, and are buried in the crypt. There are 24 chapels in the church, the brass gates of which are highly ornamental; in one of them is a Rubens, “St. Bavon received in the Abbey of St. Amand.” There are many other paintings and sculptures of great merit. The pulpit is particularly worthy of notice.

Next in interest to the *Cathedral* are the churches of St. Michel, commenced in 1440, and finished in 1480; and St. Peter, rebuilt in 1629; in both of which are

some good pictures. The other churches are of far inferior interest.

There are some pictures of merit to be seen in the Museum, or Academy of Design, Rue St. Marguerite.

The Belfry Tower, 280 ft. high, is ancient, having been commenced about 1183. The spire was placed upon it in 1855, when it was repaired. It is surmounted by a large copper-gilt dragon, as a weathercock, said to have originally performed the same functions on a church in Constantinople, from which place it was brought to Bruges, as a present from the Emperor to Baldwin, Count of Flanders. It was brought from Bruges by P. Van Artevelde as a trophy, when he sacked that town in 1382. In this tower was the bell “Roland,” spoken of by Longfellow:

“Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the  
White Hoods moving west,  
Saw great Artevelde victorious scale  
the Golden Dragon’s nest.

Till the bell of Ghent resounded o’er  
lagoon and dike of sand,  
‘I am Roland! I am Roland! there is  
victory in the land!’”

The Gravensteen, the residence of the Counts, was sold in 1779, and turned into factories. The old entrance alone remains.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, begun in 1481, and only finished about 1600, has two façades in very different styles, the one in the richest flamboyant Gothic, and the other in that of the Italian Renaissance.

The *Palais de Justice*, the *University*, and all the other public buildings are modern.

The canal to Terneusen, originally designed by Napoleon on a large scale, and executed in two years under the Dutch govern-

ment, brings vessels of considerable size to the town. It was opened in 1828; and ships drawing 18 ft. water discharge in the basin at Ghent.

The principal promenade is the *Coupure*, or cutting, along the canal, dug in 1738, to unite the River Lys with the Bruges Canal.

The principal public places are the *Marché du Vendredi*, and the *Kouter*, or *Place d'Armes*.

The *Marché du Vendredi* is full of historic reminiscences. Here took place, in 1345, the sanguinary trade fight between the weavers and fullers of the town, when 500 of them were killed; the proclamation of P. Van Artevelde as Captain of the Commune in 1381; the inauguration of the Counts of Flanders; the executions of the Ministers of Mary of Burgundy; and later, the burnings of heretics by the Holy Inquisition under Alba. In a passage near the market is a very curious ancient piece of artillery, of great size, vulgarly called "The Wonder of Ghent," or "Mad Margaret" (*Marguerite enragée*).

The *Kouter* is situated in the best quarter of the city, and is surrounded by fine houses, and planted with lime trees. On Sundays and festivals, it is used in the morning as a flower-market.

The numerous canals which intersect the town in many directions, dividing it into islands, are crossed by nearly 100 bridges, in stone and wood.

John of Gaunt, son of Edward III., founder of the Lancastrian branch of the Plantagenets, and Charles V. were born here.

The great convent, *Béguinage*, is well worth a visit. In one of its houses is a fine head of the Saviour by Raphael.

BRUGES (64 miles), *Hotels: de Flandres, du Commerce*), popula-

tion, 52,200. The chief town of West Flanders, situated at the junction of the Ostend, Ghent, and Ecluse canals. It is traversed by the first of these, which is wide and deep enough for large sea-going ships. It is a very ancient place, and was so rich, flourishing, and distinguished for the luxury of the apparel of its



BELFRY OF BRUGES.

inhabitants, that when it was visited in 1301 by the King and Queen of France, the latter, in reference to the dresses of the ladies, observed, "I thought myself the only queen here, but I see a thousand about me." Under the House of Burgundy it became the centre of the commerce of northern Europe. In 1486 it is said to have had 200,000 inhabi-

tants, and that 150 foreign vessels entered its basins in a single day. It owed a great deal of its wealth to its cloth trade. All this prosperity declined in the civil wars of the 15th century, and was finally eclipsed by that of Antwerp; the city has, nevertheless, preserved many evidences of its ancient grandeur.

The Cathedral church of St. Sauveur was built in 1185, upon the site of an older one, destroyed by fire in 1127; the side chapels of the choir of this one having also been destroyed by fire in 1358, have been rebuilt in a later style. A fire in 1839 completely destroyed the interior of the tower and its covering. The square tower which rises to the height of the nave is in the Norman or Romanesque style, but its two upper stages were added in 1843, from designs of Messrs. Chantrell (an English architect), and Bucky. It contains many works of art, two monumental brasses, dated 1423 and 1515, and the blazonries of the knights of the Golden Fleece, who attended a chapter here in 1478.

The church of *Nôtre Dame* is equally ancient, but more remarkable for its contents than for its architecture. Its lofty tower and spire serve as a land-mark to mariners. It contains some paintings, a celebrated group in marble of the Virgin and the Infant Jesus, ascribed to Michael Angelo; and in a side chapel of the choir, the tombs of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy. The effigies of both are made of copper richly gilt, and repose upon slabs of black marble, but that of Mary is by far the most elaborate and beautifully finished. Around the sides are 36 richly enamelled coats of arms, arranged on the branches of a genealogical tree, supported by

some beautiful figures of animals.

In the *Hospital of St. John* are the pictures of Memling, born here about 1425, which are the pride of the town.

In the Chapel of *St. Basil*, or *du Saint Sang*, is a silver-gilt reliquary, containing the drops of Christ's blood, which give one of its names to the chapel.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, founded by Louis de Maele, in 1377, is a very light and elegant edifice, and has a good timber roof in the large hall, which serves as the library.

*Les Halles* is an ancient building, dating from 1280, in which year its predecessor was burnt down. Its belfry, 290 ft. high, affords a grand panoramic view of the surrounding country; and its chimes, which play by machinery four times an hour, are the finest in Europe, and are those celebrated by Longfellow in his "Belfry of Bruges."

"In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown;

Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o'er the town.

As the summer morn was breaking, on that lofty tower I stood,

And the world threw off the darkness, like the weeds of widowhood.

Thick with towns and hamlets studded, and with streams and vapours grey,

Like a shield embossed with silver, round and vast the landscape lay.

At my feet the city slumber'd. From its chimneys, here and there,

Wreaths of snow-white smoke, ascending, vanish'd, ghost-like, into air.

Then most musical and solemn, bringing back the olden times,

With their strange, unearthly changes rang the melancholy chimes,

Like the psalms from some old cloister, when the nuns sing in the choir;

And the great bell toll'd among them, like the chanting of a friar."

On the south side of the square, at the corner of the Rue St. Amand, is the house occupied by



Charles II. of England, while in exile; and in the hall of the cross-bowmen (of which fraternity he was elected the king), in the Archers' Guilds, there is a bust of him, and a portrait of the Duke of Gloucester, his brother.

Most of the other public buildings are modern and uninteresting. Bruges is an exceedingly cheap place of residence, especially as regards house rent. Its chief manufacture is that of lace. The famous Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted here by Philip the Good in 1430, in recognition of the excellence to which the town had attained in the manufacture of wool. Bruges still retains its ancient reputation, as the place *par excellence* in Belgium for handsome women.

*Blankenberghe*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bruges, which a few years ago was a miserable fishing village, seems to be rising yearly in favour as a bathing place, and is much frequented. There is a railway to it direct from Bruges.

The country between Bruges and Ostend is fertile, but flat, devoid of timber, and generally uninteresting. A fine canal extends from Bruges to Ostend. In the year 1798 a body of English troops, landing at the latter place, destroyed the sluices of the canal. Owing to a change in the wind, they were unable to make good their escape, and were taken prisoners by the French.

OSTEND (78 miles), (*Hotels: des Bains,\* de France, de Prusse, d'Allemagne*), population, 17,250. Originally a fishing-town, Ostend was walled by Philip the Good, who at the same time enlarged the port, in 1445, and regularly fortified by the Prince of Orange in 1583; to which latter circumstance it owes its mention in European history as having withstood

a siege by the Spaniards for more than three years, and then surrendered only by command of the States General. The besieged are said to have lost 50,000 men, and the besiegers 80,000. Except as a bathing-place, with a gently sloping beach of very fine sand, and of great extent, it has no attractions or objects of interest for the visitor. The principal promenades are along the *Digue*, a sea-wall  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, about the centre of which are the *Kursaal*, and the wooden jetties which project from the entrance to the harbour. An extensive view is obtainable from the summit of the light-house at the end of the *Digue*.

Steamers arrive daily from England, with which the trade of the place is principally carried on. Ostend is renowned for its oysters, which are raised from spat or fry, brought from England, and deposited in reservoirs called "parks."

## ROUTE 71.

### BRUSSELS TO LIEGE, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AND COLOGNE.

150 miles; (*express*) 1st class, 27·75 francs; 2nd, 20·50 francs; (*ordinary*) 1st class, 24·75 francs; 2nd, 18·20 francs; 3rd, 12·30 francs.



THE first place of interest, after leaving Brussels, is LOUVAIN (18 miles), (*Hotel: de Suède*), population, 32,500. This place is said to have been built upon the site of an entrenchment formed by the Normans, and occupied by them for some years

as a stronghold from which to carry on their depredations. On their expulsion by the Emperor Arnold in 891, their camp became the nucleus of a city. The Counts of Louvain finally became Dukes of Lower Lorraine, and of Brabant. The city is said to have had, in the 14th century, 200,000 inhabitants, principally engaged in woollen manufactures. It subsequently declined in prosperity, owing to the disputes between its Aristocracy and Bourgeoisie; the latter, being worsted, are said to have emigrated in great numbers to England, where they introduced the art of cloth-working. It has suffered much from inundations and from fires, but still retains much of its ancient splendour, of which its *Hôtel de Ville* is one of the choicest examples, being, by common consent, the most tasteful and picturesque in Belgium. It was commenced in 1447, and finished in 1463. Hope, the author of the *History of Architecture*, calls it "the *ne plus ultra* of floreated ogival Gothic." The edifice owes many of its recent decorations to the influence of Victor Hugo with the Common Council on the occasion of his visit in 1852. There is a museum on the second floor, but the pictures are more interesting from their antiquity than from their merits.

The principal church is that of *St. Peter*, which dates from the end of the 14th century, and is rich in works of art. It has a very delicately sculptured rood-loft of the 15th century; and some pictures of the old Flemish school, amongst which is a triptych by Quintin Matsys, representing the Holy Family. In front of the rood-loft is a chandelier in wrought iron by the same artist, who is supposed to have been born here about 1450.

The church of *St. Gertrude* has a much-admired spire, and carved oak stalls. *St. Michael's* has some artistically-carved confessionals; and *St. Jacques's* and *St. Quentin's* have some good pictures by Crayer and others.

The University, formerly one of the most celebrated in Europe, was founded in 1426; suppressed by the French; refounded by William I. in 1817; and is the principal theological school in Belgium.

Passing the small village of Esmael, a few miles beyond

TIRLEMONT ( $38\frac{3}{4}$  miles), we enter the plain of Neerwinden, where the English and their allies, under William III., were beaten by the French under Marshal de Luxemburg in 1693; and where, 100 years later, the army of the French Republic, under Dumouriez, was defeated and driven out of Belgium, by the Austrians, under the Prince of Saxe Coburg.

LANDEN ( $46\frac{3}{4}$  miles) was the birth-place of Pepin, Mayor of the Palace to Dagobert I., and an ancestor of Charlemagne. The tumulus under which he was buried is still to be seen, and bears his name; but his body was removed to Nivelles, to the monastery founded by his daughter Gertrude.

WAREMME ( $55\frac{1}{2}$  miles) was formerly a place of some importance; the capital of the district called the Hesbaye, and known for the valour of its inhabitants, displayed in all the struggles of the middle ages, between the Bishops of Liège and the Dukes of Brabant, especially in the sanguinary feud between the Seigneurial families of Awans and Waroux. A scion of the latter fell in love with a serf of the former family, carried her off, and married her. The feud which arose out of this cir-

cumstance lasted from 1290 to 1335, and is said to have cost 32,000 lives.

At FENHE (62½ miles) we see, on the right, the *Castle of Bierset*.

ANS (67½ miles) stands on an elevation 450 ft. above the Meuse. The descent, for upwards of two miles, is very abrupt, and the cars are let down an inclined plane by cables worked by stationary engines. We next reach

LIEGE (71½ miles).

For description of Liège, and the remainder of the journey to Cologne, see Route 56.

## ROUTE 72.

### BRUSSELS TO NAMUR, ARLON, LUXEMBURG AND TREVES.

169¼ miles; first class, 22·95 francs;  
second, 17·45 francs; third,  
11·80 francs.

**L**EAVING Brussels by the Great Luxembourg Railway station, in the Quartier Léopold, we reach OTTIGNIES (13 miles), the junction of the lines from Louvain, Charleroi and Mons. Passing several other stations of no note, we enter several deep cuttings as we near Namur, then, proceeding across the fine valley of the Sambre, reach NAMUR (35 miles), described in Route 56. [From Namur a railway branches off by Dinant and Givet (French frontier) to Mezieres-Charleville and SEDAN (see Route 58). Distance from Namur to Sedan about 65 miles. DINANT (14 miles from Namur), population 6,500, is situated on the Meuse, in the

midst of extremely picturesque scenery. The church of Notre Dame is a richly decorated Gothic structure. The Town Hall was once the palace of the princes of Liège. GIVET is a French fortress of the first class. The town is situated on both banks of the Meuse.]

From Namur we pass on through a succession of charming views to

CINEY (53 miles), formerly a Roman station, in the neighbourhood of which many of the most interesting objects in the Namur Museum have been found.

We shortly afterwards reach JEMELLE (71 miles), where a cave is to be seen called the *Grotte de la Wammé*.

[If the tourist desires to visit the wonderful *Grottes de Han*, he must alight at Jemelle, where he will find an omnibus for Rochefort, which will also conduct him to the village of Han, from which the grottoes may be reached on foot, in about half an hour. These *Trous*, as they are called by the country people, are the greatest natural curiosities in the country, and consist of a series of caverns, through which the Lesse runs for a considerable distance. The effects of the torch-light upon the stalactites is very striking. The time occupied in passing through these caverns is usually about an hour and a half, the distance being about a mile.]

The next place of interest is ARLON (118½ miles), (*Hotels: du Nord, Schneider*), population 5,700. This is the chief town of Belgian Luxembourg, entirely destroyed by the French under the Duke of Guise, in 1558, sacked by the Dutch in 1604, and again by the French in 1651, and dismantled of its fortifications twenty years later, it has no features of interest. The

number of inscriptions, medals, and other remains found here attest its ancient importance as a Roman town. There is a very extensive view from the terrace of the old Capuchin convent.

In the neighbourhood of Arlon, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Orval*, one of the most extensive and wealthy establishments in Belgium, destroyed by the French in the last century.

LUXEMBURG (138 miles), (*Hôtels: de Cologne, de Luxembourg, de l'Europe*), population 12,100, is the capital of the Grand Duchy which gives its title to the King of Holland. From Arlon to Luxembourg German is the language of the country. The principal celebrity of this place is derived from its strength as a fortress; and the negotiations, which led to its partial dismantlement, when some idea was entertained by its sovereign of transferring it to France, a few years since, will be fresh in the mind of the reader. Situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, it was naturally occupied as a defensive position in very early times, and is said to have been so under the Emperor Gallienus in 260. Three-fourths of its garrison were Prussian and the remainder Dutch.

The church of *Nôtre Dame* is of the seventeenth century, and contains an "Ascension," by Abraham Gilson, an "Adoration of the Magi," attributed to Otto Venius, and the tomb of Jean l'Aveugle, King of Bohemia.

Leaving Luxembourg, we proceed for some distance along the bank of the Sure to its confluence with the Moselle at Wasserbillig. Crossing the Sure at this point, we reach the frontier of Prussia. At *Igel*, about six miles from Treves, there is a remarkable quadrangular Roman obelisk, upwards of 70 feet in height, en-

graved with inscriptions and bas-reliefs.

TREVES (169 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hôtels: Trierescher Hof, Das Rothe Haus*), population, 21,240. This ancient and interesting town, the capital of Trier, in Rhenish Prussia, is situated on the River Moselle. It was formerly the capital of the Treviri, a powerful people mentioned by Cæsar, and the occasional residence of several Roman emperors. In the middle ages it became an archbishopric, the archbishop being arch-chancellor of the empire, and second in rank as an elector, giving the first vote. The archbishopric and electorate were abolished by the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. The cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena is built in the early Byzantine style, and is supposed to have been part of the residence of the Empress Helena. The church of St. Simeon is supposed to have been built in the early part of the fourth century, in the time of Constantine. This is one of the most important Roman monuments in Germany, and was consecrated as a place of Christian worship in the eleventh century. The old Roman gateway (*Porta Nigra*), since Treves has been in the possession of Prussia, has been restored as far as possible to its original state. Few cities are richer in Roman remains than Treves. It was so important a city that Ausonius called it the second city of the Roman Empire. The palace of the elector-prefates is now a barrack, and stands upon the site of an old Roman building which is supposed to have been the residence of Constantine. Some parts of the walls are 90 ft. high and 10 ft. thick. There are also remains of baths, and of an *amphitheatre* where Constantine entertained the people with what

he termed Frankish Games—the sight of thousands of unarmed prisoners exposed to slaughter by savage beasts. This amphitheatre is estimated to have been capable of holding 20,000 persons. The bridge over the Moselle is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Augustus, B.C. 28. Not least amongst the relics to be mentioned at Treves is the Holy Coat of Our Saviour, in the cathedral, which was exhibited to the faithful in 1844, upon which occasion it is said to have been shown to more than a million

persons, assembled from all parts of the world.

From Treves a pleasant excursion may be made to Coblenz, on the Rhine, by steamer, down the Moselle. The distance is 150 miles, and the time occupied, when there is a good stage of water, is about sixteen hours, but the running of the steamers is uncertain.

Persons preferring a more rapid means of reaching the Rhine may go to Saarbrück, 77 miles by railway, and thence to Bingen. (See Route 57.)



# HOLLAND.

## ROUTES.

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DAM BY THE HAGUE		ARNHEM AND Co-	
AND HAARLEM . . .	335	LOGNE . . . . .	341



THE Netherlands, or Low Countries, are usually spoken of by the general term of Holland, which, however, properly speaking, only applies to the provinces of North and South Holland.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is bounded on the north and west by the German Ocean, on the south by Belgium, and on the east by Germany.

Its length from north to south is about 150 miles: its mean breadth is about 100 miles, diminished in the northern part of the territory by the great inlet called the Zuyder Zee.

The entire area of the provinces constituting the Kingdom of the Netherlands is 13,464 square miles.

The Netherlands, as the term implies, are low countries, with a level surface. A great part of the country, bordering on the coasts, is below the level of the ocean, in some places more than 40 feet below high-water mark. The sea is prevented from overflowing the land partly by natural and partly by artificial means. From the channel of the Helder southward along the shores of the North Sea, the coast is protected by a line of natural sand-hills (or *dunes*), par-

tially covered with grass or heath, and in some parts from 40 to 50 feet in height, and in other parts of the country the encroachments of the sea are prevented by artificial dykes, which are constructed chiefly of earth, sloping gradually from the sea, and usually protected in the more exposed parts by wicker-work formed of willows woven together. Sometimes their bases are faced with masonry, and in many places they are defended by a breastwork of piles, intended to break the force of the waves.

Holland, although popularly described as a country without mountains, trees, or running waters, is by no means uninteresting or devoid of picturesque scenery.

The principal rivers are the lower courses of the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt: the two latter each divide near their mouths into two main streams, all of which are connected together by other channels, the whole forming an extensive delta, with a great number of islands. The country has numerous lakes or *meers*, mostly of small size, and adjoining the coast. A vast number of the meers have been completely drained, and their bottoms converted into rich pasture land. The drainage of the Dutch meers commenced as far







- |    |                   |       |   |
|----|-------------------|-------|---|
| 1  | Groote Kerk       | F 5A  | 1 |
| 2  | Zuider kerk       | D 5C  |   |
| 3  | Ooster Kerk       | G 5   |   |
| 4  | Prinse Kerk       | FG 5d |   |
| 5  | Bourse            | F 5   | 2 |
| 6  | Stadthuis         | F 4   |   |
| 7  | Groote Markt      | F 4   |   |
| 8  | Zoological Garden | D 1   |   |
| 9  | Botanical Garden  | C 4   |   |
| 10 | Park              | I 6   | 3 |





back as the year 1440, since which period the total area of land thus recovered, amounts to 230,000 acres. The reclamation of Haarlem Meer, one of the most important and successful of these undertakings, was begun in 1839, and completed in 1852. It lay on the borders of the two provinces of North and South Holland, and within a short distance of the city of Amsterdam, and comprehended an area of more than seventy square miles.

The population of the Netherland provinces, and of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, according to an enumeration of December 31, 1865, was as follows: Brabant, 423,421; Guelderland, 427,753; South Holland, 672,369; North Holland, 566,474; Zealand, 176,169; Utrecht, 172,787; Friesland, 288,949; Overijssel, 250,358; Groningen, 224,237; Drenthe, 104,014; Limburg, 222,579; Luxemburg, 206,574; Total 3,735,682.

The climate is colder than that of the opposite coasts of England, and the winters are generally very severe. The navigation of the great canal between Amsterdam and the Helder is annually stopped by the ice for three months, and even the Zuyder Zee is sometimes frozen over. The atmosphere is very moist, owing to the great abundance of water. On the other hand, the summer is often intensely hot.

**MONEY.**—Accounts are kept in guilders, or florins, and cents, one guilder being 100 cents, equal to 1s. 8d. English, or, say, 42 cents U. S. currency. The gold coinage suppressed in 1850, consisted of 5 and 10 gulden pieces. The silver coins are pieces of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  guilders. There are also silver coins of a lower standard of 5, 10, and 25 cents, and copper coins of a cent and half a cent.

## ROUTE 73.

### ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM, BY THE HAGUE AND HAARLEM.

50 miles; first class, 4.20 guilders; second, 3.40 guilders; third, 2.10 guilders.

**R**OTTERDAM, (*Hotels: NEW BATH,\* Victoria, des Pays Bas*), population 120,000, the second city in the Netherlands, and a place of great commercial importance, is situated at the confluence of the Rotte with the Maas in the province of South Holland. The Hoog Straat, built on the dam or dyke, formed to prevent inundations, divides the city into two parts—the *Binnenstad* and *Buitenstad*. Canals cut the Buitenstad into islands. Ships from all parts of the world discharge their cargoes in front of the *Boompjes*, a fine row of houses shaded with trees. The houses of Rotterdam are generally spacious and lofty, some built in the modern and some in the old Spanish style. In many of the streets they are elegant. Many of them belong to merchants who have their places of business on the ground floor. They are of 4, 5, and sometimes 6 stories.

It has no public buildings worthy particular notice, among them the principal are the *Exchange*, the *Church of St. Laurens* (*Groote Kerk*), containing a fine organ, *Stadt-huis*, the *Admiralty*, *Hospital*, *Theatre*, the exten-

sive buildings of the East India Company, &c. Rotterdam also contains fine *Zoological Gardens*, a *Cabinet of Antiquities*, a *Cabinet of Natural History*, and a *Public Library*. In the centre of the *Groote-markt* is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467.

SCHIEDAM ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), famed for its gin, the production of which gives employment to upwards of 300 distilleries. We next reach DELFT ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Den Bolk*), population 22,000. This town, situated on the Schie, was once noted for its pottery (Delftware), but it has entirely lost its high reputation for this manufacture, and few persons are employed in it. The *Stadt-huis* is a fine building. The *New Church*, dating from the latter part of the 16th century, contains a monument to the memory of William I. Prince of Orange, who was assassinated here in 1584. The *Old Church* has a monument to the celebrated Admiral Van Tromp. The house in which the Prince of Orange was murdered is shewn. Near the town is the *State Arsenal* formerly the East India House. We now proceed to THE HAGUE ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Belle Vue, Vieux Doelen Paules,*), population 90,000. This important town is the capital of the Netherlands. The principal streets are wide and straight, and are paved with light coloured bricks joined together with great nicety. The largest street, called the *Voorhout*, is lined with trees, and contains a succession of fine buildings, but the most attractive part of the town is one of the public squares called the *Vijverberg*, which has a beautiful walk and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is adorned by a large basin of water, and several superb build-

ings, among which is the *Binnen-hof*, or Palace of the States-General, containing the chambers of the States-General, and another edifice appropriated to the Royal Library, which contains 100,000 volumes, and a very extensive collection of medals and gems. There are five other squares and a fine park, all of which form pleasant promenades. Of the public buildings, the old palace, the mansion of the family of Bentinck, that of Prince Maurice (now the *Picture Gallery* and *National Museum*) and the new palace of William the III. are all deserving of attention. The collection of paintings in the "Maurit's Huis, comprises some of the finest works of the best Dutch masters, including Paul Potter's "Bull," and Rembrandt's "Anatomical Lesson." The gallery is open to the public every day except Saturday from 9 to 3, and on Sunday from 12 to 2. Among the churches the most notable is that of St. James, founded in 1308, and distinguished for its lofty hexagonal tower, with a peal of 38 bells. The Hague depends for its prosperity almost entirely on the court and nobility, having no trade and few manufactories. The environs of the town are covered with handsome country seats. The rural palace called the "House in the Wood," the residence of the Queen, is situated one mile to the north of the town, the drive to it being through a magnificent grove. The exterior of the palace is plain, but the interior is very handsomely fitted up, and contains some paintings of note. The Royal Bazaar of D. Boer & Sons contains a collection of pictures, Japanese and Chinese objects, and antiquities well worth visiting.

The next place of note on our route is LEIDEN (23 miles), (*Ho-*

tel: *Verhaaf*), population 38,500. It was called by the Romans *Lugdunum*. In the town is a portion of a round tower, reputed to have been erected by Drusus. The *Stadthuis* contains some good

founded, at their request, the celebrated *University*, which has produced some of the most learned scholars of the 16th and 17th centuries. It is still frequented by students of medicine from all



THE BINNENHOF—AT THE HAGUE.

paintings. Leiden is fortified, and surrounded by a moat. It stood a very severe siege by the Spaniards in 1573-4. In consequence of the courage shewn by the inhabitants on that trying occasion, the Prince of Orange

parts, on account of the admirable collections of botanical and other scientific specimens which it possesses. The *Museum of Natural History*, and the *Egyptian Museum* are stored with objects of interest. The *Japanese Collection*,

the *Botanical Garden*, and the *Library* are well worth a visit. Shortly after leaving Leiden, we see, on the right, near Warmond, the Training College for Roman Catholic priests. Near this station is one of the pumping engines used for drawing the water from the Lake of Haarlem (*Haarlem Meer*), of which mention will be made hereafter. A short distance beyond VEENENBURG (32 miles) is the engine employed to supply Amsterdam with fresh water. We presently reach HAARLEM (40 miles), (*Hotels: Gouden Leeuw, Crown*), population 30,000. The chief attraction of this place is its world-renowned organ, in the *Great Church of St. Bavo*. It has 5,000 pipes and 60 stops. It was built in 1738, and was for a long time considered the finest in the world, though the pipes of those at York and Birmingham are larger, and it is said that the organ at Freyburg (in Switzerland) is superior in tone. It is played on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 2 o'clock. At other times the organist requires a fee of 12 guilders—1*l.*—and the blower 1 guilder. The *Stadthuis* contains some good paintings, but the best collection is at the *Pavilion*, in the Public Garden, or *Hout*. The *Teylerian Museum* is worth seeing. Haarlem is noted for the quantities of tulips, hyacinths, and other flowers grown in the neighbourhood. Cotton spinning and bleaching are carried on extensively here. In the 15th century a great part of the country near Haarlem was flooded, and the waters, instead of subsiding, gradually increased until, at length, an area of 33 miles in circumference was submerged. It was not till 1840 that draining operations were commenced. Dykes were constructed round the lake, and a canal formed out-

side them, into which the water was pumped by three enormous engines, and carried by sluices into the sea. Pumping commenced in 1849, and the bed of the Lake was finally drained in 1853. It is now one of the most fertile districts in Holland. We proceed for some miles through a region of sluices, dykes, and wind-mills, and arrive at

AMSTERDAM (50 miles). (*Hotels: AMSTEL, \* des Pays Bas, Oude Doelen, Old Bible*). Population 265,000. This is the chief city of the Netherlands, and capital of the province of North Holland. It is situated at the confluence of the Amstel, with the Ij, or Y, an arm of the Zuyder Zee. It has been not inappropriately called the "Venice of the North." On account of the lowness of the site—originally a salt marsh—the greater part of this city is built on piles driven to a depth of 40 or 50 feet. A large semicircular moat runs round the site of the old walls, now converted into promenades, and five canals, which supply all the rest, describe, in the interior of the city, five parallel curves; while, by the intersection of its canals, Amsterdam is divided into 95 small islands, which are connected together by 600 bridges, the whole giving to the plan of the city a resemblance to an open fan. It is from 8 to 9 miles in circumference. The city presents an interesting appearance from the harbour, or from the high bridge over the Amstel. Numerous church towers and spires rise on every side to relieve the flatness of the prospect. Windmills have been erected on the bastions of the old ramparts, and the town is surrounded by fertile meadows. Amsterdam contains 34 churches and 7 synagogues. With the exception of the religious edifices,









- |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 9 Beurse             | D 4 |
| 10 Stadhuis          | E 4 |
| 11 Palace of Justice | D 6 |
| 12 Factor Museum     | E 6 |
| 13 Museum            | E 4 |
| 14 Park              | G 5 |
| 15 Botanical Garden  | G 4 |
| 16 Zoological Garden | N 5 |



the public buildings are generally not distinguishable from private houses. The finest building is the *PALACE*. The square on which it stands, is called the *Dam*. This magnificent building is 282 feet long and 116 feet high, exclusive of the tower, from the summit of which a beautiful view may be obtained of the city, and the country

whole building stands on 13,659 piles. In the centre of the *Dam* is a cross to the memory of the Dutch soldiers who fell in the Revolutionary struggles of 1830-31. There are several fine pictures in the *Stadthuis*, but the great picture-gallery of Amsterdam is the *Museum*, which is open from 10 to 3, every day except Saturday, on



THE PALACE, AMSTERDAM.

for many miles round it. The interior is decorated throughout with paintings and sculptures, the work of Dutch masters. The ball-room is said to be larger than any similar apartment in Europe. Its walls are faced with white marble, and adorned with bas-reliefs. In the vaults underneath the Palace are preserved the treasures of the Bank of the Netherlands. The

which day it can be seen for a small fee; a guilder is expected. It contains numerous master-pieces of the Dutch school. The two principal paintings are "The City Guard of Amsterdam celebrating the treaty of Münster, 1648," by Van der Helst, and "The Night Watch," by Rembrandt. There are many others of the highest order of merit. The *Fodor Mu-*



seum also contains some good pictures, and the *Historic Gallery of Pictures* should be visited. The Old Church (*Oude Kerk*) has a very fine organ, considered by many connoisseurs to be equal in tone to that at Haarlem. It also contains some good painted windows. The New Church (*Nieuwe Kerk*), built in 1408, is a remarkably handsome building. It contains a fine screen of brass, and several monuments. The *New Exchange*, near the Palace, is a fine structure. In the *Botermarkt* is a fine statue of Rembrandt. The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are extensive and beautifully laid out, and the collection is one of the best in Europe. The chief branches of industry are woollen and cotton manufactures, refineries of borax, and diamond cutting. Of the two last-mentioned this city has almost a monopoly. The docks and quays are extensive, and there are pleasant promenades along the dykes, or banks of the canals, many of them shaded by fine trees.

Amsterdam now communicates with the sea by the North Holland Canal, which is 51 miles long. It has been found inadequate and a new canal is being cut directly to the sea. It will be 14 miles in length, and the cost is estimated at £2,000,000. The artificial harbour in process of construction at the northern extremity of the new canal will cover 260 acres.

[An interesting excursion may be made by steamer, leaving Amsterdam six times a day, to Zaandam (sometimes called Saardam), noted as the place where Peter the Great worked as a shipwright in 1696. The house or hut in which he lived is still standing. It was purchased by the late Queen of Holland, who, for the purpose of preserving it, caused it to be

covered by another building. The hut consists of two rooms on the ground floor, over which is a loft where Peter kept specimens of ship building. The first room on entering is the sitting room. It still contains his oak table, three chairs and the recess with folding doors which served as his bedstead. Over the chimney is the inscription, placed there by the Emperor Alexander in 1814, "Petro Magno, Alexander;" and near it is another inscription placed there by the government of Holland. Opposite the door, on an oval tablet, is a third inscription by the Emperor Alexander, which may be translated "Nothing is too small for a great man." Zaandam has 400 windmills.

The interesting village of Broek, known as the cleanest in the world, may be visited on the same day by taking a carriage at Zaandam and returning by it to Buiksloot ferry and crossing thence to Amsterdam.

Broek is a singular and beautiful village. Its streets are paved with variegated bricks and shells, and are kept in exquisite order. Carriages are not allowed to enter the town, travellers being compelled to walk through it. The houses are mostly of wood and are generally painted white or green, and are roofed with tiles of different colours. The shutters are usually closed, and the principal entrance is seldom opened except on the marriage or death of a member of the family.]



## ROUTE 74.

ROTTERDAM TO UTRECHT,  
ARNHEM AND COLOGNE.

168½ miles; 1st class, 10.25 guilders;  
2nd, 6.45½ guilders; 3rd, 4.78  
guilders.

**L**EAVING Rotterdam, the first place of interest is *GOUDA* (13 miles), (*Hotels: Herthuis, Zalm*), population, 15,500. It is a town with few attractions for the tourist. The church of St. John is supposed to contain nearly the finest series of stained glass windows in Europe, more than forty in number. They are the work of the brothers Dirk and Wouter Crabeth and their assistants, 1560—1603, excepting one, which was destroyed in a storm, and restored in 1655, which may readily be distinguished from the others. They mostly represent scriptural subjects. One represents the taking of *Damietta* by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa; another, the Last Supper, with Philip of Spain and Mary of England kneeling. There are some monuments and a good organ, of which the *vox humana* stop is much admired. The *Hôtel de Ville* was the residence of *Jacqueline* of Bavaria. The chief source of industry is the manufacture of bricks. Good cheeses are made in the neighbourhood.

The Rhine is connected with the *Yssel* and *Meuse* by a lock on the canal at *Gouda*.

We next reach *WOERDEN* (23 miles), only remarkable for the cruelties practised on the inhabitants by the French troops under Marshal *Luxemburg*, in 1672. *Voltaire* alludes to them. The

next place of interest is *UTRECHT* (33 miles), (*Hotels: Des Pays Bas, 't Kasteel van Antwerpen*), population, 57,550. This city, called by the Romans *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, is situated at the confluence of the *Vecht* with that branch of the *Rhine* which passes *Leiden*, and which, previous to 839, was the principal course of the river. The treaty which put an end to the war of the Spanish succession, known as the Treaty of *Utrecht*, was signed here in 1713. From the tower of the cathedral, 321 feet in height, a beautiful view is to be had. It was erected in 1382. Part of the nave of the cathedral was destroyed by a storm in the seventeenth century, and the tower is therefore detached from the main building. The oldest part is the choir (1251-67), a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The crypt and cloisters deserve notice. The *University*, dating from 1636, contains some collections of various scientific specimens; the anatomical series is especially interesting. The *National Observatory* and the *Mint* are established at *Utrecht*. The *Mall* is a triple avenue of lime trees, and affords a delightful promenade. The sect of the *Jansenists* have their stronghold at *Utrecht*. We now proceed through a well-wooded country and reach *DRIEBERGEN* (40½ miles), where there is an interesting *Moravian* settlement, and, passing some smaller stations, next arrive at *ARNHEM* (68 miles), (*Hotel: Belle Vue*), population, 31,800. It is noted as the place where Sir Philip *Sydney* died of the wound received at the battle of *Zutphen*, 1586. The *Groote Kerk* contains the handsome monumental tomb of *d'Egmont*, Duke of *Gueldres*. The neighbourhood of *Arnhem* abounds in fine country-houses,

with parks and pleasure-grounds, many of the latter open to the public.

Soon after passing ZEVENAAR (77 miles) we cross the Prussian frontier, the first station beyond which is ELTEN (82 miles). The rail to Cologne by Cleves diverges here.

[About five miles from Elten is the town of CLEVES, (*Hotels: Maiwald, Robbers*), population, 9,000. This place is supposed to derive its name from the Latin word *Clivum*, being built upon three hills. The ancient castle of the Dukes of Cleves called the *Schwanenburg* ("Swan's Tower"), was the birth-place of Anne of Cleves, one of the wives of Henry VIII. The principal tower is 180 ft. high. This castle derives its name from a legend to the effect that a knight once appeared there in a vessel drawn by a swan. He married the then Duchess of Cleves, and after ten years was conveyed away by the same swan, and was seen no more. It is the subject of a poem by Southey. The old church contains some good monuments and brasses. The *Prinzenhof* is a fine building, and the *Thiergarten* affords an agreeable promenade.]

We next reach EMMERICH (87 miles), (*Hotel: Royal*), population, 8,000. This is a fortified town, and a place of some manufacturing importance. The *Minster* is a very old church, the choir and crypt dating from the eleventh century. (Custom House.)

The next place of consequence is WESEL (105½ miles), (*Hotel: Dornbusch's*), population, 13,000. It is situated at the confluence of the Lippe with the Rhine, and is a powerful fortress. The *Rathhaus* is a fine Gothic building, erected in 1396. The trade of this town with Holland is considerable.

At OBERHAUSEN (124 miles) the railway joins that from Cologne to Hanover, Berlin, Leipsic, and other places in North Germany. There are extensive collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood. Passing DUISBURG (129 miles), a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, and some other places, we reach

DÜSSELDORF (144½ miles), (*Hotels: Europaischer Hof, Breidenbacher Hof*), population, 65,000. This town is situated in the centre of a fertile district, on the right bank of the Rhine at the confluence of the Düssel with that river. It was originally strongly fortified; but after the peace of Luneville in 1801, the fortifications were demolished and promenades formed upon their site. It consists of three divisions: the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Karlstadt. Düsseldorf is considered one of the handsomest towns in Germany. The streets and squares are large and regular and the houses well built. It contains numerous churches, a synagogue, a seminary, two hospitals, a theatre, and extensive barracks. It also possesses an academy of sciences, a Catholic gymnasium, an observatory, a library and a museum. Its *School of Painting* is very celebrated. Every summer, in July or August, an exhibition of paintings, by native artists, is held here. The castle contains a gallery of paintings by the most eminent masters, and also a good collection of sketches and water-colours. The *Hofgarten* is one of the finest public gardens in Europe. The principal manufactures are those of cloth, cashmere and tobacco. In 1806 it became the residence of the Grand Duke of Berg, and in 1815 was ceded to Prussia with the Duchy of Berg. Leaving Düsseldorf, we see, on the left,

the steeple of the beautiful church of St. Quirinus at Neuss. A short distance beyond MülHEIM ( $165\frac{1}{4}$  miles) is COLOGNE, described in Route 56.

From Deutz, opposite the city, to Cologne, the railway crosses the magnificent new iron bridge one of the finest works of the kind in the world.

# SWITZERLAND.

## ROUTES.

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SWITZERLAND is bounded on the north and east by Germany, on the south by Italy, and on the west by France. Its greatest length from east to west is a little over 200 miles, and its breadth, north and south, is 156 miles. Its entire area is 15,233 square miles. Two-thirds of its surface consist of lofty mountain chains and valleys, and the remainder is a plain, 1,300 ft. above the level of the sea. This plain extends across the country in the direction of north-east and south-west between the Lakes of Constance and Geneva, and separates the chains of the Jura mountains from the main

ranges of the Alps. In the south-western portion of Switzerland the mountains consist of two principal chains, between which is the valley of the Rhône. The more southern of these chains is called the Pennine; that on the north side of the Rhône the Bernese Alps. Near the point where these two chains diverge is Mount St. Gothard, which forms the nucleus of ranges which extend over eastern, south-eastern, and central Switzerland. All the higher parts of the Alps rise above the line of congelation, and the immense quantities of snow accumulated on their summits, are continually falling into the valleys below, where they often occasion serious

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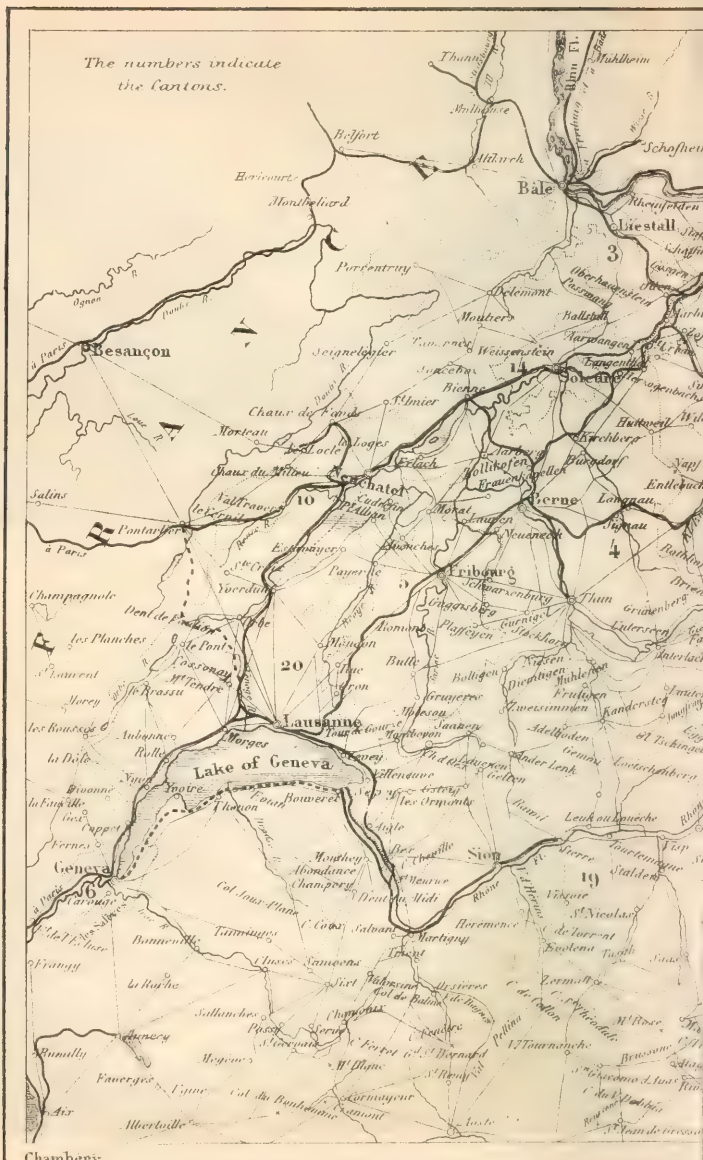


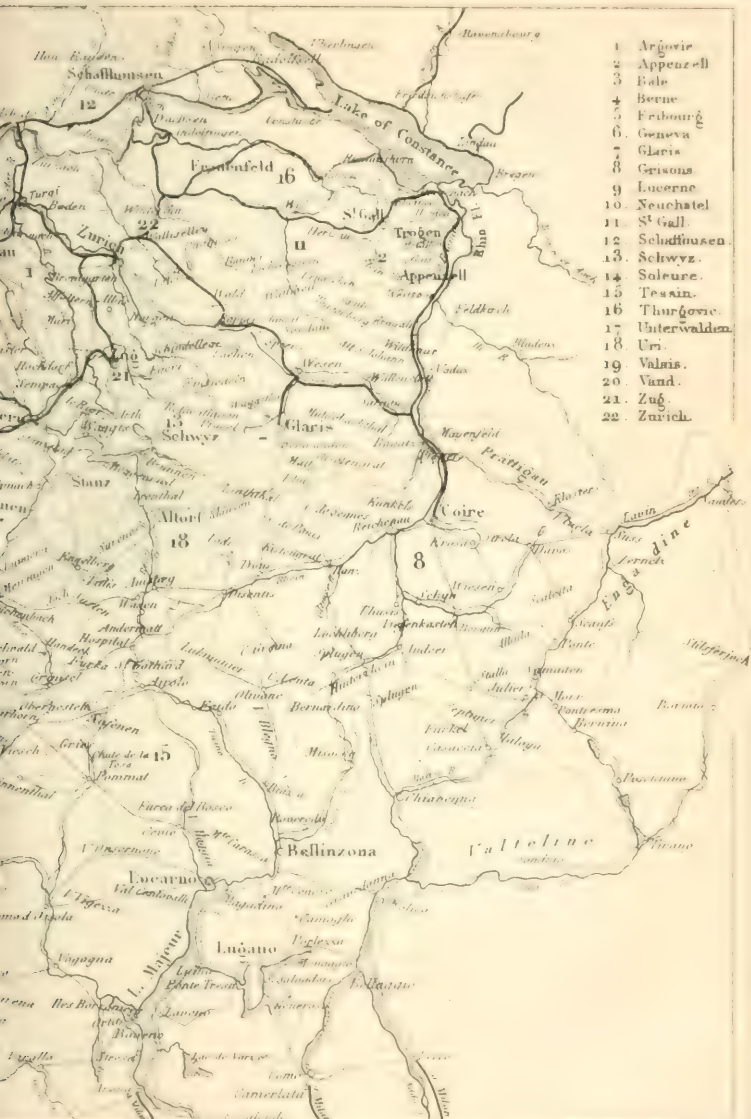
THE JUNGFRAU



WENGERN ALP EIGER AND MONCH









devastation. The mountain chains of the Jura present a very different appearance to the Alps, and are sometimes clothed with pine forests. No part of them reaches the elevation of perpetual snow. They are generally more precipitous and abrupt on the Swiss side, and descend with a gradual slope towards France.

The two most considerable rivers of Switzerland are the Rhine and the Rhône, both originating in the high mountain region which lies around Mount St. Gothard. The River Aar joins the Rhine about 50 miles below Lake Constance, and brings with it the waters of an extensive system of lakes and rivers, which includes the Lake of Zürich, the Lake of Lucerne, (out of which flows the River Reuss), the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, and the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Brienne, connected with the Aar by the River Theil.

The River Tessin or Ticino, which belongs to the basin of the Po, has its source near the group of Mount St. Gothard, and flows through the Lake of Maggiore, a portion of which is within the Swiss frontier. The Lake of Lugano, to the eastward of Maggiore, is almost wholly in Switzerland.

The numerous mountain torrents frequently form cataracts in their descent, and some of these are distinguished by great beauty, as the Falls of the Aar at Hardék, the Staubbach, the Giesbach, Reichenbach, &c. "In its towering mountains and vast glaciers, its beautiful lakes and smiling valleys, its numberless Alpine streams and glittering cascades, Switzerland combines in an eminent degree all the various features of grand and striking scenery, and possesses in this respect attractions superior to those of any other country in Europe."

Owing to the elevation of a

great part of the country, the climate is cold; frosts prevail long in spring, and storms of hail and snow are frequent and often violent. In some of the valleys, however, considerable heat is experienced, owing to the excessive radiation from the sides of the mountains, and to the confined air.

The population of Switzerland, according to the last census taken in December 1860, was 2,510,494 distributed as follows:—Grisons, 90,713; Berne, 467,141; Valais, 90,792; Vaud, 213,157; Tessin, 116,343; St. Gall, 180,411; Zurich, 266,265; Lucerne, 130,504; Freyburg, 105,523; Aargau, 194,208; Uri, 14,741; Schwyz, 45,039; Neuchâtel, 44,149; Glarus, 33,363; Thurgau, 90,080; Unterwald, 24,902; Solothurn, 69,263; Basel, 92,265; Appenzell, 60,431; Schaffhausen, 35,500; Geneva, 82,876; Zug, 19,608. The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language, German, French, and Italian; the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two.

The productions of the vegetable kingdom resemble those of central Europe, and vary with the increasing elevation of the ground. The vine grows in the valleys, on the banks of the lakes and rivers, and flourishes at an altitude of 1,700 ft. above the sea.

The mineral productions are various but are little developed. There are mines of iron, copper, and argentiferous ores, in the canton of Grisons, and other minerals have been found in different parts of the country.

Mineral springs are numerous, particularly in the canton of

Berne. The most celebrated are greatly resorted to by invalids.

MONEY.—The coinage of Switzerland is similar to that of France. French money is everywhere current; English sovereigns and bank notes are taken at hotels, at their full value.

### ROUTE 75.

#### BALE TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE.

93½ miles; first class, 12·50 francs; second, 8·35 francs; third, 5·50 francs.

**B**ALE, (*Hotels: DREI KÖNIGE,\* Euler, Schweitzer Hof*), populat. 45,000. The greater part of the town is on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with the other portion by a wooden bridge 680 ft. long. Owing to its situation at the junction of the frontiers of France, Germany, and Switzerland, it maintains its position as a place of great commercial activity. The Cathedral, or *Münster*, is the chief attraction of the place for tourists. It is built of red sandstone. The older portion dates from 1010, and is of the Byzantine order, but in 1356, a considerable part was destroyed by an earthquake, and it was rebuilt in the Gothic style. Amongst the relics of the original structure are the northern portal, ornamented with statues of Christ and St. Peter, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins; the crypt, nave, and the grotesque carvings on the frieze capitals. The choir and side gables are of mixed Byzantine and Gothic. The west front is of the thirteenth century. It has two towers, and the portal is adorned with mounted statues of

St. George and St. Martin, and other figures. The interior suffered greatly from the outrages of bigots in the sixteenth century. It contains some curious wood carvings. The monument of Erasmus stands on the left of the communion-table, and that of the Empress Anna, wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and her son, in the choir. A Gothic screen, of the fourteenth century, separates the nave from the choir, from which latter there is a staircase leading to the council chamber, in which one of the committees of the great Council of Bale met in 1459. The sacristan, who lives opposite the main entrance, expects a small fee for showing it.

The *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, was erected in 1508. On the frieze are the arms of the three original Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden; beneath them are the arms of Bale, and below these, a procession of children. The interior is adorned with frescoes by Hans Bach and his son (1609). Holbein's frescoes are obliterated, but the hall is still ornamented with quaint wood carvings.

The *Museum* contains some good paintings by the younger Holbein, Cranach, Teniers, and others; also a collection of antiquities, many of them brought from *Augst* a few miles distant. Here is also a Public Library of 80,000 volumes, and containing some curious MSS.

The *University* of Bale, founded in 1460, was once famous, chiefly from its connection with the great name of Erasmus. Euler and Bernoulli, the mathematicians were professors here, and natives of Bale.

About 6 miles distant, on the left bank of the Rhine, near its confluence with the *Ergolz*, is *Augst*, occupying the site of the great Roman city of *Augusta*



*Rauracorum*, founded in the reign of Augustus. Great quantities of Roman remains have been found here, most of which have been removed to the Museums of Bale and Schaffhausen.

Proceeding along the right bank of the river, we reach RHEINFELDEN (10 miles), (*Hotel: Krone*), population, 1,500, a walled town, opposite the station, on the left bank. The Rhine is here crossed

Rhine. The town consists of one principal street, lined with quaint old fashioned houses. Near this place, the Aar falls into the Rhine. Some distance beyond Waldshut, is NEUHAUSEN (57½ miles), (*Hotel: SCHWEIZER HOF*).<sup>\*</sup> The station is close by the river, and from the hotel the best view is obtained of the FALLS OF THE RHINE. They may be approached either by the right or the left



FALLS OF THE RHINE, SCHAFFHAUSEN.

by a wooden bridge. Part of the town is built of materials brought from Augst. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works. At SACHINGEN (20 miles), we see an old Abbey Church, with 2 towers. At LAUFFENBURG Station (26 miles), there is a wooden bridge across the Rhine, connecting the small with the great town, (*Hotel: Adler*), population, 900. It derives its name from the rapids (*Lauffen*), into which the river is here broken. WALDSHUT (35 miles), (*Hotel: Rebstock*), is situated on the border of the Black Forest. The Swiss Junction Railway to Turgi here crosses the

bank. A convenient point of view is from the *Castle of Lauffen*, on the left. In falling from the rock, the Rhine forms three cascades: that on the south side, rushing over two pillar-shaped rocks, is the finest. The river is about 300 ft. wide above the falls, and the latter are from 50 to 60 ft. in height. A fine view may be had from the railway bridge above the falls. At night, when all is still, and the wind in the proper quarter, the noise of the waters may be heard for 7 or 8 miles.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (64 miles), (*Hôtels: Couronne, Post, Lion*),

population, 10,000. (An omnibus from the *Schweizer Hof*, at the Falls of the Rhine, awaits the arrival of *all* trains.) This town, the capital of the canton of its name, is situated on the slope of the northern bank of the Rhine, and is a place of considerable industry. The projecting three-sided windows, and the curious roofs of the houses; the walls, and old-fashioned gates give a remarkably picturesque appearance to the place. Above it, rises the fortress called *Munoth Castle*; its walls are of great thickness, and it is undermined with subterranean passages. The *Münster*, commenced in 1104, and finished in 1453, was once the Abbey of All Saints. It is massive in its construction, and some parts of it are well preserved. The *St. Johanneskirche* is said to be the largest church in Switzerland. The *Town Library* contains the books and manuscripts of the celebrated historian Müller, together with a collection of antiquities of various kinds. Leaving Schaffhausen, we presently pass SINGEN (82 miles), about 2 miles to the north-west of which are the ruined *Castle of Hohentwiel*, on the summit of a high rock. RADOLFSZELL (83½ miles), (*Hotel: Poste*), has a handsome church. The scenery in this neighbourhood is very beautiful. We next reach CONSTANCE (93½ miles), (*Hotels: Brochet, Golden Adler, Badescher Hof*), population, 9,400. This town, once numbering 40,000 inhabitants, is situated at the north-west extremity of the lake. Its streets and buildings have a venerable appearance. The *Cathedral*, or *Dom*, was commenced in 1052. It is of pointed architecture, with two handsome turrets at the west end, and two curiously carved oaken doors. The Council of Constance, which assembled in

1414, sat in the hall of the *Kaufhaus*. The alleged heresies of Wickliffe and John Huss, were here condemned; and the latter, notwithstanding the pledge of safety given him by the Emperor, was seized and burnt in a field in the suburb of Brühl. The spot is indicated by a mass of rock with inscriptions. The chairs in which the Emperor and the Pope sat at the Council, the Bible of Huss, and other relics, are shown for a fee of 1 franc. The Dominican Convent in which Huss was confined, is now used as a mill.

Travellers who wish to see the Lake of Constance may take one of the steamers which leave Constance three times a day in summer, and touch at the various places upon both shores. From *Romanshorn*, Zurich may be reached by railway in 2½ hours. From *Friedrichshafen*, Ulm may be reached in 4 hours, and from *Lindau*, Augsburg may be reached in 5 hours.

THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, or the *Bodensee*, is, with the exception of Lake Lemán, the only frontier lake of Switzerland. It is smaller in superficial extent than that of Geneva, but exceeds it in its depth and volume of water, being 44 miles from Bregenz to its extreme north-western prolongation at Ueberlingen, and 30 from Bregenz to Constance. Its width, between the embouchure of the Aach on the north, and Wiedehorn on the southern shore, is about nine miles. Its coasts border five sovereign states: viz., Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, and Switzerland, which possesses the whole southern coast. Numerous streams augment the body of water poured in at the Rhine, and contribute in their measure to fill up the basin of the lake.

In beauty of scenery it is ex-


celled by Lucerne and Geneva. Although its shores have acquired no peculiar associations from having been the chosen residence of poets and philosophers—nevertheless the scenes in which its Swiss and Swabian confines abound are full of mingled beauty and sublimity, and are such as, even after a survey of the inland cantons, cannot fail to secure admirers. At sunset, the evening illumination is splendid—equal on many occasions, to that witnessed from Geneva, Lausanne, and the Jura mountains.

To the traveller who approaches Constance from the east, the view is strikingly beautiful; with the Alps on his left, and the vine-clad shores of Swabia on the right.

## ROUTE 76.

### SCHAFFHAUSEN TO ZÜRICH.

36 miles; 1st class, 6·00 francs;  
2nd, 4·15 francs; 3rd, 2·95  
francs.

AVING Schaffhausen, we proceed along the right bank of the Rhine to a point above the falls, where we cross the river by a fine stone bridge. Passing beneath the *Castle of Laufen*, through a tunnel, we obtain a hasty view of the falls on the right, before reaching DACHSEN (three miles). The railway presently turns away from the Rhine and traverses a rich extent of country to ADELINGEN (seven miles), where it crosses the Rhine, and passes into the valley of the TÖSS. WINTERTHUR (18 miles), (*Hotels: Krone, Adler*), popula-

tion 8,250. This is a manufacturing town, principally engaged in cotton-printing and the weaving of muslins. Here is the junction of the Rorschach and St. Gall line with that of Romanshorn and Zürich. Leaving Winterthur we continue along the valley of the Töss, passing, on the left, the *Castle of Kyburg*, formerly in the possession of the Imperial House of Austria. It became the property of Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1264. He and his two successors kept the regalia of the German Empire in the chapel of the castle. It is open to the public—admission 50 centimes. Crossing the river Töss, we proceed along the valley of the Glatt, and reach WALLISELEN (30 miles); we next pass through a long tunnel under the hill of Weid and reach

ZÜRICH (35 miles), (*Hotels: BAUR AU LAC,\* BAUR EN VILLE,\* Belle Vue*), population, 49,000. It is situated at the north end of the lake that bears its name. It has been called the intellectual capital of Switzerland, and is undoubtedly the first in manufacturing importance. The busy part of the town abounds in mills and factories, while the other part contains many fine houses. The shores of the lake are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, and pleasant gardens, interspersed with country-houses and cottages. There are few important buildings to attract the attention of the tourist. The *Arsenal* contains a large collection of armour and weapons, ancient and modern. Here is a standard, taken from Charles the Bold, and a cross-bow, said to have belonged to William Tell. The large building on the height above the town is the Polytechnic school. The *City Library* contains 80,000 volumes, besides portraits of all the burgo-

masters of Zürich, three letters of Lady Jane Grey, the Greek Bible of Zwingli, his portrait, and a bust of Lavater. Zwingli ministered in the church called the *Gross Münster*. His residence was No. 185 in the Grosse Stadt. Lavater was minister of the *Church of St. Peter*. He was shot by a French soldier, September 26, 1799, when the town was taken by the French under Masséna.


Besides Lavater, Gesner and Pestalozzi were natives of Zürich.

### ROUTE 77.

#### ZÜRICH TO COIRE, AND THE SPLÜGEN PASS TO COMO.

To Coire, 81 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 13.70 francs; 2nd, 8.90 francs; 3rd, 6.50 francs.

(Travellers who desire to see the fine scenery of the Lake of Zürich may go by boat to Rapperschwyl, at the upper end, and join the railway there. The railway does not approach the lake until Rapperschwyl is reached. Boats leave Zürich several times a day. Time occupied, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.)

AVING Zürich, we proceed to Wallisellen (see Route 76), and, passing some unimportant places, reach RAPPERSCHWYL (19 miles), (*Hotel: du Cygne*), population 2,500. This is a picturesque town, on the borders of the lake, partially surrounded by the old walls, and containing the remains of a *Castle* (Der Grafenburg). In the neighbourhood, to the north-east, rises the *Bach-*

*tel*, a mountain 3,675 ft. high. SCHMERIKON (27 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), at the eastern end of the lake, near which, on the right, is the ancient *Castle of Grynau*. The next station is ÜZNACH (28 miles), (*Hotel: Faleon*), population, 1,300. In the neighbourhood is a large cotton-mill, turned by a mountain stream. On the left, on the height, is the monastery of Sion. Passing Uznach, we see the snow-capped mountains at the upper end of the valley of Glarus, through which the Linth flows, and presently reach WESEN (39 miles), (*Hotel: Zum Speer*), situated amid delightful scenery near the lake of WALLENSTADT. The *Speer* may be ascended from Wesen in about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours. A beautiful view presents itself from the summit. The railway traverses the southern shore of the lake, passing through nine tunnels. The lake is twelve miles long, and three and a half broad. On the north side are steep cliffs, some of them 3,000 ft. high, intersected by mountain torrents. The fall of Bayerbach is seen, on the opposite side of the lake, soon after leaving Wesen. After two more tunnels we reach MURG (44 miles), on the lake at the mouth of the Murg valley. The best view of the lake is had from this spot, (*Hotel: Rössli*). At the north-eastern end of the lake are the seven peaks of the *Sieben Churfirsten*, and below them the station of WALLENSTADT (51 miles), (*Hotel: Aigle d'Or*), population about 800. In the neighbourhood are rich iron-stone mines. Passing through the valley of the Seez, we enter that of the Rhine, and reach SARGANS (59 miles), where we join the line from St. Gall. Hence we proceed to RAGATZ (64 miles), (*Hotels: de la Tamina, \* Hof Ragatz*), popu-

lation, 1,618, situated near the entrance of the valley, or ravine, through which the Tamina flows to the Rhine. This place is much frequented for its hot springs. The water is conveyed to the hotels from the source in the gorge behind the town, in wooden pipes.

One of the most remarkable spots in all Switzerland is the GORGE OF PFEFFERS. It is reached by a good carriage road,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the hotels. The hot springs rise in this gorge, and through it runs the impetuous Tamina.

The chasm is everywhere extremely narrow in relation to its height; in some places it cannot be more than 12 or 15 ft. wide, and its average width can scarcely be more than 20 or 30 ft., while its height may be 300 or 400. The walls of the chasm are scarcely ever vertical in their whole depth, but inclined one over the other, at a considerable angle. In some places the one wall overhangs the other so much that the sky above it is entirely excluded, and this for a considerable space, by the natural configuration of the parts; in others, the size of the upper fissure has been originally so small, that it has been entirely closed up by the accidental fall of rocks and rubbish from the heights above. On these accounts the whole chasm is very dark, giving one much more the feeling of being in a cave or mine, than by the natural banks of a river. The shelving direction of the walls of the chasm is sometimes the same at its bottom as at its top, so that in looking down we can only see a bare rock, the stream being hid by the overlapping of one of its rocky sides. Altogether the place is very extraordinary, and forms perhaps the most remarkable

sight of its kind in Switzerland. The source of the hot-springs should be visited, at the end of the chasm.

From Ragatz we cross the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge and reach MAYENFELD (68 miles), where we observe an ancient tower built by the Roman Emperor Constantius in the fourth century. There is a beautiful view up the valley of the Rhine. To the north-east rises the peak of the *Falkniss*, (8,422 ft.) Crossing a torrent at LANDQUART ( $70\frac{1}{2}$  miles) we see the *Convent of Pfeffers*, situated at a short distance above the springs. On the right bank of the river the barren *Grauhörner* are seen in the distance. Passing ZIZERS (76 miles), near which is *Molinära*, the country seat of the Bishops of Coire, we reach COIRE ( $81\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Lukmanier, Capricorn or Steinbok*), population, 7,650. This town, the capital of the Grisons, is situated in a fertile valley of the *Ligne Caddée*. It was called by the Romans *Curia Rhetorum*. The chief buildings are the *Dom*, or *Church of St. Lucius*, a fine Gothic structure, containing some curious old carvings and pictures, the *Episcopal Palace* and the *Library*. The church contains amongst its relics the bones of St. Lucius, an ancient British king, the reputed founder of the church of St. Peter in Cornhill.

Angelica Kauffman was a native of Coire.

Diligences twice every day over the Splügen Pass to Colico, on the Lake of Como, and daily over the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

The *Pass of the Splügen* was constructed by the Austrians in order to connect Lombardy with South Germany and Switzerland.

The distance from Coire to Co-



lico, where the steamer from Como meets the diligence, is about ninety-one miles. The *Via Mala*, about eleven miles from Coire, is very commonly visited even by those who do not wish to make the journey to Como or Milan. At a short distance from Coire we cross the celebrated covered wooden bridge spanning the Rhine by a single arch of 200 feet. We soon afterwards reach the village of REICHENAU (*Hotel: Adler*), celebrated as the residence of Louis Philippe. In the château near the hotel he sought refuge in 1794. From the château and the adjoining garden beautiful views may be enjoyed. We cross the two branches of the Rhine and ascend the Hinter Rhine along its left bank. Numerous remains of feudal castles are seen along the route. THUSIS (18 miles), (*Hotel: Aigle d'Or*), about eleven miles beyond Reichenau, is situated at the mouth of a gorge on the Heizenberg, from which there is a delightful and extensive prospect. Crossing the impetuous torrent of the Nolla we enter the VIA MALA, one of the most stupendous gorges in Switzerland. The mountain ridge across the valley is rent from top to bottom, affording an outlet to the Rhine. The road is cut from the side of the precipice for about a mile; it then enters a tunnel bored through a spur of the mountain, 200 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. The road on the other side is again cut from the precipice, parts of which rise perpendicularly to a fearful height about it, in some places 1600 ft., while the river rushes in a foaming torrent through the ravine below, and is crossed three times by bridges where the road would otherwise be impassable. We next reach ANDEER (27 miles), (*Hotel: des Bains*), where we see

on the left the *Castle of Bärenburg*, celebrated in the struggles between the peasants of the Grisons and the nobility. Just beyond it the Aversa falls into the Rhine. Crossing the last-named river we arrive at the village of SPLÜGEN (38 miles). The road now divides; one goes westward by the *Bernardin Pass*, the other goes southward, which is the route we follow. The *Splügen Pass*, rising more than 2,000 feet above the village and 6,814 above the sea, leads to Chiavenna and the Lake of Como; that of *Bernardin*, 7,115 feet above the sea and 2,400 above Splügen, leads to Bellinzona and the Lakes of Maggiore and Lugano.

Crossing the Rhine, we follow the Splügen road for nearly five miles up a steep ascent, and reach the ridge that marks the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. We pass through a tunnel, and then by a zig-zag route, arrive at the highest point, 6,940 feet above the sea. From this point the descent immediately commences, and we presently reach the Italian Custom House, where luggage is examined. The old road was open to the greatest danger from avalanches, which were frequently the cause of great destruction of life and property. It is said that the French Marshal Macdonald, who crossed the pass in 1800, lost 100 of his men, and as many horses, by this means. Below the Custom-House our road passes through three great galleries in succession, the first being upwards of 700 feet long, the second, 640, the third, 1,530. Passing *Pianazzo*, we cross a small stream called the *Madesimo*, which a few yards below falls over the precipice, in a cascade 800 feet high. We proceed, in a zig-zag course, through other galleries,

and reach **CHIAVENNA** (73 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: Conradi's, Chiave d'Oro*), population 3,040. This town is pleasantly situated in the midst of

the Lake of Como. From this point steamers leave three times a day for Como. (See *Route 126*).



SPLUGEN.

vineyards. We have a fine view from the rock above the ancient *Palazzo* or castle. The *Church of St. Laurence* has a tall campanile surrounded by cloisters, two bone-houses, arranged somewhat like the chambers in the catacombs of Paris, and a curious old font in the *Baptistery*. Proceeding on our route we reach **RIVA** (82 miles), situated near the Lago Mezzola, in a singularly wild and desolate region, surrounded by rugged mountains with torrents coursing down their sides. The road leads over several wooden bridges and through galleries cut out of the rocks. **COLICO** (91 miles) is on

## ROUTE 78.

### BALE TO ZURICH, BY OLTEN.

63 miles; *first class, 10.75 francs; second, 7.55 francs; third, 5.40 francs.*



AVING Bale, we cross the valley of the Birs, and traverse the slopes of the Jura. Near Pratteln, on the right, we see the ruins of the *Castle of Schauenburg*; on the left, beyond the Rhine, rise the mountains of the Black Forest.

We now enter the valley of the Ergolz, and proceed through a pleasant country to LIESTAL (8 miles), (*Hotels: Falke, Schlüssel*), population, 3,400. The *Council-House* is adorned with curious paintings. It contains the cup of Charles the Bold, found after the battle of Nancy. The railway gradually ascends for a considerable distance. Near Bußten, on the left, are the ruins of the *Castle of Homburg*. Near LAUFELFINGEN (18 miles), we pass through a tunnel, 2,700 yards long, cut through the mountain below the *Laufelfingen Pass*. The view from the latter is extensive, comprising the chain of the Alps. As we proceed, we obtain, in clear weather, a view of the Bernese Alps from the railway. We cross the Aar, and reach ALTEN (23 miles), (*Hotel: de la Gare*). On an eminence to the left is the *Castle of Neu-Wartburg*. Here lines branch off to Lucerne and to the west. We keep along the right bank of the Aar to Aarau (31 miles), (*Hotel: Wilder Mann*), population, 5,153. The manufacture of cutlery is extensively carried on here. Several ruined castles are seen in the neighbourhood. The *Baths of Schintznach*, a few miles distant, are celebrated for their efficacy in cases of rheumatism, cutaneous disorders, &c., (*Hotel: Grosser Gasthof*). We next reach BRUGG (42 miles), situated near the confluence of the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat. At this point once stood the Roman town of *Vindonissa*. Some remains of it have been found from time to time. The *Schwarze Thurm* (Black Tower) is a Roman structure, of the time of the Later Empire. It was restored in the early part of the 15th century. About 2 miles to the south-east, is the *Abbey of Königsfelden*,

founded in 1310, by the Empress Elizabeth, and Queen Agnes of Hungary, in memory of Albert of Austria, who was assassinated on the spot a short time previously. It contains some stained-glass windows, and old portraits. Crossing the Reuss, we reach TURGI JUNCTION (44 miles), whence there is a branch to Waldshut. We keep along the left bank of the Limmat to BADEN (47 miles). The *Castle* was formerly the residence of the Hapsburg princes. The *Baths* (*Hotels: Stadthof, Limmathof*), about a quarter of a mile from the station, were known to the Romans. They are still much frequented, and the neighbourhood affords many pleasant excursions. After passing through a tunnel under the hill, on which the castle stands, we see, on the left, the *Cistercian Abbey of Wettingen*, now a college. In the church adjoining it, is the sarcophagus once containing the remains of the Emperor Albert; also some good wood-carvings and stained windows of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The Alps are in view on the right as we approach ZÜRICH (63 miles). For a description of this place, see Route 76.

## ROUTE 79.

### ZÜRICH TO LUCERNE.

38 miles; first class, 6.50 francs; second, 4.55 francs; third, 25 francs.



AVING Zürich, we reach AFFOLTEN (15½ miles), near which, on the left, is the Lake of Türl. Crossing the Lorze, which

flows out of the Lake of Egeri, we arrive at Zug (24½ miles), (*Hotels: Hirsch, Couronne, Belle Vue*), population about 3,000. It is pleasantly situated on the Lake of Zug, and is surrounded by gardens and orchards. The lake is about 11 miles long, and 2½ in width. The southern shore is fertile, and agreeably diversified with woods. We proceed along the north shore of the lake, and entering the valley of the Reuss, reach LUCERNE (38 miles), (*Hotels: SCHWEIZER Hof,\* Gd. H. National, Luzerner Hof, Englischer Hof, Schwann*), population 11,673. It is situated on both banks of the Reuss, at the point where that river leaves the Lake. Its position is extremely picturesque, having the Lake of Lucerne spreading before it, Mount Pilate on the right, and the beautiful district of the Rigi in front, across the northern arm of the Lake.

Lucerne is an ancient walled city. It is said to derive its name from a tower on the lake, in which a light was always kept burning. Amongst the public buildings, are the Town-house, the Cathedral, the Church of the Jesuits, the Arsenal, Theatre, Lyceum, and Hospital. It has three curious bridges: the *Muhlbrücke* is furnished with paintings of "The Dance of Death;" the *Reussbrücke* is not covered, like the rest, and is accessible to carriages; the *Kappellbrücke*, crossing the mouth of the Reuss, is adorned, on one side, with paintings representing scenes in the lives of St. Leger and St. Maurice, and commemorating the heroic deeds of the Swiss. Wordsworth thus writes of this last-mentioned bridge:

"Long may these homely works, devised of old,  
These simple efforts of Helvetian skill,  
Aid, with congenial influence, to uphold

The state—the country's destiny to mould;  
Turning, for them who pass, the common dust  
Of servile opportunity to gold;  
Filling the soul with sentiments august,  
The beautiful, the brave, the holy, and the just."

The Cathedral contains some good paintings, and a fine new organ. In the Arsenal is preserved the banner of the Canton, stained with the blood of the Avoyer of Gundoldingen, who fell in its defence at the battle of Sempach, in 1386; the coat of mail of Leopold of Austria; and the spiked collar destined for the neck of the Avoyer, in case the Austrians had gained the victory and taken him alive.

The chief object of interest in Lucerne is the colossal LION sculptured on rock in a garden adjoining the town, in commemoration of the Swiss guards, who may be said to have suffered martyrdom in defence of their master, the King of France, at the beginning of the French Revolution. "It is a magnificent work of art, admirable in conception and execution." It is cut in high relief on the face of the living rock, and represents a lion wounded by a spear and dying, yet still seeking to protect the shield of France. The figure is of immense size, 28 ft. by 18 ft. The original idea of the monument was suggested by General Pfyffer, one of the surviving Swiss, but it was modelled by Thorwaldsen. Above the sculpture is inscribed the motto, "*Helvetiorum Fidei ac Virtuti*," and below it the names of the officers who fell, and the few survivors.

Lucerne is the residence of the Papal Nuncio. It has no manufactures, and its business is restricted to the traffic in corn which



is carried on weekly, the corn-market being one of the largest in Switzerland.

Lucerne became independent in 1332 and joined the Confederation. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March, 1798, and was for a short time the capital of the Helvetic republic. It was the focus of the insurrection against the French which was suppressed in October, 1802. As a Catholic Canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844.

The Lake of Lucerne is universally admitted to be the finest of all the Swiss lakes. It is of very irregular form, and its shores present a diversity of imposing and delightful scenery. Steamers ply from Lucerne to Flüelen several times a day, touching at intermediate places.


(A pleasant way of reaching Lucerne in fine weather is by steamer from Zürich to Horgen, on the Lake of Zürich, 9 miles; thence to Zug by diligence or carriage; thence by steamer over the beautiful Lake of Zug to Immensee; thence by diligence or carriage to Küsnacht, whence steamer may be taken to Lucerne. The entire distance by this route is 35 miles, time 7 hours. Küsnacht is a convenient starting point for the ascent of the Rigi. Many tourists proceed from Zug by steamer to Arth and thence by carriage to Goldau, from which latter place there is a good bridle-path to the Rigi-Kulm.)

[ENGELBERG (*Hotels: SONNENBERG,\* new, Titlis*), a resort rapidly growing in favour, may be reached in about three hours, from Lucerne. Steamer three times daily to Stansstad, thence by road

to Engelberg. The whole distance is about 20 miles. It is resorted to in July and August by persons suffering from diseases of the lungs, and in June and September by nervous patients. Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the 12th century.]

## ROUTE 80.

### THE ASCENT OF THE RIGI.

RAVELLERS would do well to telegraph to the proprietor of the hotel at the Rigi-Kulm to secure rooms, as in summer the hotel is much crowded. The simplest and most direct way of reaching the Kulm of the Rigi from Lucerne is by the lake to Vitznau, whence a mountain railway was opened on May 23rd (1871) by which the Rigi can be ascended. The ascent



from Küsnacht is not so convenient, though greatly frequented. Many travellers ascend from Arth, on the opposite side of the mountain. The drive from Lucerne to Arth by Küsnacht, a distance of about 13 miles, is very pleasant, a good road lying on the banks of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, nearly the whole distance; and the tourist intending to return from the Rigi to Lucerne by Weggis, may vary his excursion by taking the road. The ascent of the mountain from Arth, however, is far more toilsome than from Weggis.

The Flüelen steamers touch at Weggis six times a day. Sailing boats with two rowers may also be hired at Lucerne, at prices regulated by an official tariff exhibited in every inn.

From Weggis to Rigi-Kulm, by bridle path, is about 3 hours; from the Kulm to Arth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. From Arth to Zug there is a good carriage-road; distance about 7 miles. From Küsnacht the ascent is made in about 3 hours. Tariff for horses same at both places, 10 francs each for the ascent, and 10 francs for the descent, if made on the next day.

To see the sun rise is, of course, the great object of the tourist, for which purpose it is necessary to sleep on the mountain. In the height of the season, travellers who are not prepared to take their chance of accommodation in the crowded inn on the summit must send and engage a bed. The view, after all, is extremely uncertain. An ordinarily fine morning will not suffice, the sky must be clear the moment the sun rises into it. If there happen to be a stripe or bank of clouds lying along the eastern horizon, the great spectacle is lost. The fog, which sometimes rises in fine

weather, is still more obnoxious. By taking care to gain the summit before sunset, a chance of a view only second to that of the morning is secured.

Weggis is a small clean village, standing on a little platform at the base of the Rigi, where the pitch of the mountain slope is less than ordinary. In 1795 a torrent of mud descended from the Rigi, and swept away a great portion of the village.

Horses and *chaises-à-porteur* are kept ready at Weggis for parties making the ascent. The terms of hiring are fixed by an official tariff. The guides that offer themselves here can only render the services of porters, as the mule track cannot possibly be mistaken. All the way up there is an agreeable variety of lake, woodland, and mountain scenery. A little chapel, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is passed shortly after leaving Weggis; beyond it is the *Felsenthor*, or Rocky Gate, a curious arrangement of two blocks of pudding-stone, through which the traveller must pass.

Not far beyond this is the *Rigi Kaltbad*, a spacious and well-kept hotel, with accommodation for 150 guests. It is much resorted to for the pure air of the neighbourhood, and for its fine views over the lake and the opposite mountain ranges.

The chief inn on the Rigi stands a few steps down the slope below the Kulm. The cold here is very intense, the mountain being 5,900 ft. in height above the sea level, and travellers have need of all their garments. In the morning this want is especially felt, and travellers occasionally endeavour to insure warmth by wrapping themselves in the blankets under which they have slept—a practice which has given rise to the warn-

ing, to be found in every room, that those who carry off the bed coverings shall pay a small fine.

The author of "A Physician's Holiday" says of the view:—"What most struck us were the snowy mountains towards the south-west, including, I believe, the Rothhorn and the higher mountains of the chain which join on to Mount Pilatus, and the lakes of Lucerne and Zug. Both of these lakes washed the base of our mountain, but on different sides; the latter lay almost immediately below us, the portion of the Rigi on which we stood rising sheer up from its waters. Several light, airy clouds, perfectly white, floated in mid-air between us and the lake, and added much to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene. To the north of Mount Pilatus, but in a westerly direction, in the line of the setting sun, there was also an extensive prospect of wide plains and distant hills, spreading out in a sunny but indistinct haze, and losing themselves in the horizon. To the south, at an immense distance, we had the enormous snowy peaks of the Bernese Alps, indistinctly seen in the evening, but very clear in the morning, and rising high above the clouds. We also saw, in the morning, the snowy range of Alps to the east and south-east of us, including the mountains of Glarus, the Tödi, and the Glärnisch. Close to us, in the same direction, is the Rossberg, and far beyond it a snowy peak, which is said to be Mount Sentis, in the distant canton of Appenzel.

"There can be no doubt of the grandeur of this view; yet, while fully admitting its magnificence and splendour, it appeared to me, on comparing it with some others, to lose in impressiveness from its very extent and variety. The mind seemed somewhat distracted


by the great number of the objects it had to contemplate, one after another, and in every direction; and the consequent impression was less profound than if the observation had been more concentrated. Yet most assuredly, no one who has seen the sun rise on the Rigi, or, I should rather say, who has looked round the horizon as it was rising, will ever regret having made the ascent."

The actual vertical height of the Rigi-Kulm is estimated at 5,900 ft. above the sea, and about 4,400 above the lake of Zug.

Persons making the ascent from Küssnacht may include Tell's Chapel in the route, by making a detour of a few minutes. There is nothing of especial interest on the way to the Kulm. The path leads, for the most part, through forests. Views of Lake Lucerne may be had from many points in the ascent.

## ROUTE 81.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE,  
FLUELEN, AND THE ST.  
GOTHARD PASS, TO CO-  
MO AND THE LAGO  
MAGGIORE.

HE Lake of Lucerne is universally allowed to be the finest in Switzerland for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. It is called *Vierwaldstätter-See*, "The Lake of the four Forest Cantons,"

by which it is bounded, viz. *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*. It derives additional interest from its historical associations with the name of William Tell, one of the great champions of Swiss independence. Its shape somewhat resembles that of a cross, of which the bay of Lucerne represents the head, those of Küsnacht and Alp-nach the arms, and the lake of Uri and bay of Buochs the foot. The length from Lucerne to Flüelen is 25 miles: the width varies from 1 to 4 miles, except between the extremities of the bays of Küsnacht and Alp-nach, where it is 15 miles.

Leaving Lucerne by steamer, we have a fine view of the town and its picturesque neighbourhood. To the left we see the *Rigi*, and *Mount Pilate* on the right; between them appear the *Bürgenstock*, or *Bürgerberg*, and the *Stanser Horn*; in the distance, on the right, rise the Bernese Alps. The small island on the left is *Altstad*. It formerly marked the boundary of the lake in this direction, whence its name, "Old Shore." Passing the promontory of *Meggenhorn* we see the bay of Küsnacht on the left, and that of Stansstad on the right. Near the bay of Küsnacht we observe the ruined castle of *Neu-Habsburg*. There are good views from this part of the lake of Mount Pilate and the *Bürgenstock*. On the left are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein*, behind which, in the far distance, rises the *Scheerhorn*. We now reach *Weggis*, the most convenient spot, as above mentioned, from which to ascend the *Rigi*. It abounds in fruit trees of all kinds, and is called "the garden of Lucerne." We then proceed to *Fitznau*, and observe the lofty cliff of red granite in which is a cavern of considerable depth,

adorned with stalactites. The two promontories reaching into the lake at this point are called *Nasen*, "the noses." Passing the bay of Buochs we reach *BECKENRIED*, opposite to which is *GERSAU*, (*Hotel: Müller*), population 1,730. It appears hemmed in by rocks, and has a most picturesque appearance, with its numerous orchards, and groves of chestnuts. From its sheltered position it is a favourite winter residence for invalids. For upwards of 400 years it was an independent community, until the French obtained possession of it in 1798. The town-hall has an inscription as follows:—"Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, assigned to the Canton of Schwyz 1818." The peaks of the *Mythen* (*Mitres*) come into view here; below them is *BRUNNEN*, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, (*Hotels: Golden Adler, Cheval Blanc, d'Angleterre*), the port of the Canton of Schwyz. On the opposite shore is the village of *TREIB*. The bay of Uri, which we now reach, is surrounded by lofty precipitous cliffs, through the ravines of which occasional glimpses of the mountains behind them may be had. Here we see the huge isolated rock, in the form of a cone or pyramid, called the *Wytenstein*, on which is engraved an inscription in honour of Schiller. Some distance further is the *Rütli-platte*, a meadow where the patriots of 1307 met at midnight to plan the liberation of their country from the yoke of Austria. We next reach *Tell's-platte*, and the *Chapel of Tell*. The former is a ledge of rock, which derives its name from the following incident:—

Tell was being conveyed in a boat to the dungeo of Küsnacht, under the direction of Gessler, who had ordered his permanent

incarceration there. A storm arose which threatened to engulf the alarmed bailiff, and his crew, when Tell, who was well used to such storms, to promote the general safety, was unbound and placed at the helm. Between Sissigen and Flüelen are two mountains, the great and lesser *Achsenberg*. Towards these the boat was steered, and as the prow of the vessel was directed inland, Tell perceived a solitary table rock, and called



TELL'S CHAPEL.

aloud to the rowers to redouble their efforts till they should have passed this rock. At the instant they came abreast of the spot, Tell turned the helm suddenly towards it, seized his bow, which lay at his feet, and, with an effort which sent the boat back into the lake, sprang lightly on shore, scaled the mountain, and fled into Schwyz.

The little chapel is erected just above the ledge of rock, in a small niche of the cliff. Its interior is covered throughout with rude frescoes, illustrating the history of Tell and his heroic companions. The pictures are much injured

by time; but considering their alleged antiquity, it is surprising to find them as they are. This chapel was erected, it is said, within thirty years after Tell's death, but the paintings are of much more recent date. The following remark of La Trobe, written in reference to this very spot, is most just, and every one who travels in the land of Schwyz and Uri will feel its force: it is but a repetition of the feelings that influenced Johnson at the ruins of Iona, and which must haunt even the most thoughtless, amid scenes which have been consecrated by the great deeds, or yet greater thoughts of the heroes of the olden time:—

“There is something in the grandeur and magnificence of the scenes which surround you in this classic country, which gently but irresistibly opens the heart to a belief in the truth of the page upon which the events which have hallowed them are recorded. Whatever a man may think, and however he may be inclined to question the strength of the evidence upon which the relation of these facts rests, while in his closet, I should think there are but few sufficiently insensible and dogmatical to stand firm and bar their hearts against the credulity which steals over them while contemplating the spots themselves.”

From this point there is a good carriage road to FLÜELEN (*Adler, Croix Blanche*), which presently appears in sight. Tourists who wish to visit the St. Gothard Pass disembark at Flüelen. The steamers convey carriages from Lucerne.

Leaving Flüelen, the first place is ALTORF (26½ miles). It is celebrated as the scene of William Tell's exploit of shooting the apple from the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. The place where the tree stood



to which his son was bound, and on which Gessler's hat was placed, is covered by a handsome fountain. There is here a lofty tower, ornamented with frescoes representing incidents in the careers of Gessler and Tell. Beyond Altorf we proceed through a pleasant country to AMSTEG (35 miles), (*Hotels: Croix Blanche, Hirsch*).

considerable depth below. The road passes by a huge block of granite, dislodged from the cliffs, called the *Teufelstein*, from a tradition that it was thrown down by Satan. Parts of the road about here are roofed over with stone, and niches are cut in the rock to protect travellers from the avalanches, which occasionally de-



ALTORF.

Here we cross the Reuss, and the ascent of the Pass commences. The river rushes impetuously through a deep channel on the left, and above it rises the *Bristenstock*, its sides consisting of precipices ranged one over another. A few miles further is GÖSCHENEN, where the scenery becomes singularly wild. We pass through a ravine, over which the rocks ascend perpendicularly to a great height, while the Reuss is heard rushing through its narrow channel at a

scend in the spring. We repeatedly cross and recross the river by a zig-zag route over many bridges, and presently arrive at THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, constructed originally, it is stated, in 1118, by Giraldus, abbot of Einsiedeln. The span of the arch is 26 feet, and its height from the surface of the water to the keystone, about 70; but as the arch spans a cataract almost vertical in its descent, the bridge thus acquires an elevation of nearly 200 feet. The



whole scene is full of savage grandeur. The granite rocks rise sheer and unbroken from the water's edge, and present a steep and sterile grandeur, which artists of many countries have in vain striven adequately to delineate.

The new bridge, even while we stand on its centre—itself 27 ft. higher than the old one—seems forgotten, amidst the awful accessories with which it is surrounded; yet, in the solidity of its structure, boldness of its design, and the airy expanse of its arch, it affords impressive evidence that the constructive genius of man can triumph over the most formidable natural obstacles.

On the 25th September, 1799, the Russian army under the command of Suwarrow, entered the village of Andermatt. Forced to retire before the Russians, the French, in effecting their retreat, blew up part of the Urnerloch, so as to impede the enemy's advance, and destroyed the principal part of the Devil's Bridge, by which means the communication, for a time, was effectually cut off. The Russians nevertheless cleared the gallery of the Urnerloch, and restored the communication across the chasm by means of beams of wood, lashed together with the officers' sashes; but in thus forcing the passage, several hundreds were plunged headlong into the gulf. "Our army," says the general, in his despatch, "penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of a bridge which connects two mountains, and justly bears the name of the *Devil's Bridge*. Though the enemy had destroyed it, the progress of our victorious soldiers was not impeded. Planks were tied together with the officers' sashes, and along that bridge they threw themselves

from the precipices into tremendous abysses, and, falling in with the enemy, defeated them wherever they met. It now remained for our troops to climb a mountain, the summit of which is covered with eternal snow, ice, and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the yawning caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty." "It is beyond the power of language," he concludes, "to paint this awful spectacle in all its horrors."

Beyond the Devil's Bridge, the road passes through a tunnel of 180 ft., called Urnerloch or Hole of Uri, and enters the valley of Urseren, 4,356 ft. above the sea. We next reach

ANDERMATT (49½ miles), (*Hôtels: du St. Gothard, Drei Könige*), population about 600. It is celebrated for the honey and cheese produced in the neighbourhood, and for the trout found in the Oberalp See. Many curious minerals, found in the neighbourhood, may be obtained here, and at several other of the villages on the route.

HOSPENTHAL (51½ miles), (*Hôtels: Meyerhof, Goldener Löwe*), is a better stopping place than Andermatt. Guides, horses, and carriages may be procured here. From Hospenthal a carriage road over the Furca Pass leads to the Rhone glacier and Grimsel. From this point the road leaves the valley of Urseren, and proceeds by zig-zags to make the ascent to the summit of the St. Gothard. Before reaching the Pass we finally cross the Reuss, near its source in a small lake called the Lucendro, on the right. The bridge marks the boundary between the cantons of Uri and Ticino. The Pass is 6,808 ft. above the sea, and forms

a valley or ravine, on each side of which rise mountains to a height of 8,000 or 10,000 ft. Just below the summit, near the post-house, is the *HOSPICE* (59½ miles). There was a hospice here as early as the 13th century. In the 17th century a larger one was constructed, but was swept away by an avalanche in 1775; it was succeeded by a third, which is still used, though the large building now called the hospice is of a much more recent date. This last is fitted up as an inn, under the control of a priest, and contains 15 beds. During the winter months the snow is sometimes driven into masses 40 ft. high, and avalanches are not infrequent. Scarcely a year passes without lives being lost in making the passage.

The descent on the Italian side is much steeper than on the other. The road is carried along 28 sloping terraces. Near the highest we may see engraved on the rock the words "*SUWARROW VICTOR*," recording the victory of the Russian army under Suwarrow, over the French, who opposed them, at the Pass, in 1799. This part of the road is called *Val Tremola*, from the alarmingly steep descent made by the old road. A beautiful mineral called Tremolite is found in the neighbourhood. We proceed to

*AIROLO* (67½ miles), (*Hotels: Post, Tre Re*). Here is the remnant of a tower said to have been erected by the Lombards in 774. At the entrance of the valley of *Stalvedro* is another Lombard tower of about the same date. A short distance further we come to the picturesque gorge called *Dazio Grande*, along which our route extends; at the lower end is a fine waterfall; and there is another at *FAIDO* (77½ miles), a small

village surrounded with vineyards. Chestnut trees are abundant in the neighbourhood. The tourist will remark the number of churches on each side along the road, and the height and peculiar



THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

construction of their towers. At *Giornico*, a short distance from *Faido*, are two curious Romanesque churches, of great antiquity: one (*San Nicholas da Mira*) is said to have been a Roman temple; the church of *Santa Maria di Castello* appears to be built on the site of a fort. On the way to *Bodio* (86½

miles) is a heap of rocks, designed to commemorate a victory gained by the Milanese over the Swiss in 1478. As we approach Bellinzona, the landscape becomes very imposing, combining grand mountain scenery with rich vegetation of every kind.

BELLINZONA (91 miles), (*Hôtels: Angelo, de Ville*), is a town of about 2,400 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Ticino, and is the seat of the provincial government alternately with Lugano and Locarno.

It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and was the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partially restored.

Its three picturesque Castles, now partially in ruins, were the residences of the three Swiss bailiffs. Each possessed a small armament and a few troops. The largest, called the Castello Grande, on the west, belonged to Uri. Of the two on the east, the lower belonged to Schwyz, and the upper to Unterwalden. The neighbourhood has been the scene of frequent conflicts between the Italians and Swiss, the latter having become masters of the district in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

From this point Milan may be reached either by way of the Lake of Como, or by the Lake Maggiore. Pursuing the first-named route, about five miles beyond Bellinzona, we leave the valley of the Ticino, and ascend Monte Ceneré. The views from every point, especially from the summit, are beautiful and extensive.

LUGANO (111 miles), (*Hotel: du Parc*), with a population of 5,600, is beautifully situated on the north shore of the lake of the same name, which is 20

miles in length. It is entirely Italian in character, with dingy and dirty arcaded streets, but its environs display all the richness of Italian scenery. The principal church, *San Lorenzo*, is built on an eminence, commanding a fine view. Another, *Santa Maria degli Angioli*, founded in 1499, is adorned with some remarkable paintings by Bernardino Luini. The town has a considerable trade in silk, being the principal entrepôt for traffic between Italy and Switzerland.

The lake is very beautiful, and its shores present great variety of scenery. Small steamboats ply between the various ports and Lugano. By sailing to Porlezza much of the lake may be seen, and from thence chais or carriages may be hired to proceed to Menaggio, on Lake Como. A small diligence runs in summer. This is the pleasantest way of reaching Como, and the drive is through a beautiful district.

Como (130 miles). For a description of Como and its Lake, see Route 126.

The route from Lucerne to the Lago Maggiore is by Bellinzona.

MAGADINO, on Lake Maggiore, about nine miles from Bellinzona, is the stopping place of the diligence. (*Hotel: Belvedere*.) It is a town whose sole attraction is its position upon the lake. Since the opening of the railway from Turin and Genoa to Arona, and the establishment of steamers on the lake, it has become a place of some trade.

Travellers who prefer to reach the lake at Locarno, [take a different route from Bellinzona. Time about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours by carriage. It is one of the finest drives in Switzerland.

The LAGO MAGGIORE is about

45 miles long, and its average width is three miles. Its principal tributary is the Ticino, which retains its name on issuing from the lake at the southern extremity. It is also fed by the Toso, and the Tresa, the latter flowing from the Lago Lugano. Steamboats start from *Mogadino*, a few miles south-east of Locarno, in connection with the diligences from Bellinzona. They next touch at

LOCARNO (*Hotels: Corona, Al-bergo Svizzero*), population 2,982. It is situated on the western shore of the Lago Maggiore, amid groves of lemon and orange trees, vineyards, and other luxuriant vegetation. There are some good pictures in the *Collegiate Church*. The *Government House* is a fine building. From the *Pilgrimage Church of Madonna del Sasso*, above the town, a magnificent view is obtained.

Leaving Locarno the steamer proceeds along the western shore. At Ascona there is a castle and a college; numerous villages are seen in succession, many of them beautifully situated on wooded slopes, and surrounded with fruit-trees and gardens. Turning eastward we reach

LUINO (*Hotels: Simplon, Victoria, Posta*), (the nearest point to Lugano). Opposite it are two singular looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), formerly the haunt of notorious brigands. On nearing INTRA, we observe a monument consisting of a rotunda with a statue, in the grounds of the *Villa Prina*. At this point there is a view of part of the chain of mountains in which Monte Rosa is situated. We now approach PALLANZA (*Grand Hotel Pallanza*), and the *Borromean Islands*: the chief of these is the *Isola Bella*, on which is a *Château*, erected by one of the Counts Borromeo in the

seventeenth century. This *château*, which is surrounded by beautiful gardens, contains several paintings of no great merit. Near the *château* is the *Hotel du Dauphin*. The *Isola Madre* has more garden ground, and is wilder than the *Isola Bella*. The *Isola Dei Pescatori* is inhabited by fishermen, whose village covers nearly its whole extent. We next touch at

STRESA (*Hotel: DES ILES BORROMEES*,\* a large hotel, and favourite stopping place for tourists). On the side of the mountain above it is a College, formerly a monastery. The *Palazzo Bolongaro* is at the north end of the village. Stresa is the most convenient station from which to make excursions.

ARONA, (*Hotels: Italia, Posta*), population 3,153, is an ancient town on the western shore of the lake. The church of *Santa Maria* contains a fine altar-piece by Gaudenzio Vinci, representing the Holy Family, and some other smaller pictures around it. About a mile and a half to the north of the town is the celebrated colossal statue of St. Carlo Borromeo, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, a native of Arona. It is 66 ft. high and is placed on a pedestal 40 ft. high. The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the rest of the figure consists of sheets of copper sustained by masonry. It was erected in 1697.

From Arona, Milan may be reached by railway in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours, Turin in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and Genoa in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Diligences leave Arona daily to cross the Simplon Pass.

The last stopping place of the steamer is

SESTO CALENDE (*Hotel: Posta*), on the left bank of the Ticino which here emerges from the lake. Railway to Milan in two hours.



## ROUTE 82.

LUCERNE TO INTER-  
LAKEN BY THE  
BRUNIG PASS.

(From Lucerne to Alpnach by steamer, 2 *francs*; Alpnach to Brienz, diligence, 5½ *francs*; Brienz to Interlaken, steamer, 2 *francs*. The whole distance from Lucerne to Interlaken may be made in 12 hours, by carriage.)



ALPNACH (8½ miles) may be reached either by the road or by steamer. The so-called Lake of Alpnach is a gulf or arm of the Lake of Lucerne. The *Castle of Rotzberg*, on the east shore, was the first Austrian fortress taken by the peasants in their memorable insurrection (1st January, 1308). One of their number, being the lover of a servant girl who lived in the Castle, obtained admission by a ladder of ropes, and admitted, by the same means, twenty of his comrades, who surprised and overpowered the garrison. Below the castle is the village of Stanzstad, conspicuous for its lofty watch-tower, erected in the fourteenth century. Alpnach is situated at the foot of Mount Pilate. The pines along the heights of this mountain were formerly carried down to the lake by a curious channel called the *Slide of Alpnach*. It was removed in 1819. The church was built of timber so conveyed.

The ascent of Mount Pilate can be best made from Alpnach. Time, 4 to 5 hours; horse and man, 12 *francs*; guide, 6 *francs*.

SARNEN (16½ miles), (*Hotels: Sarnen Hof, Aigle d'Or*), popula-

tion 3,300. It is agreeably situated on the lake of Sarnen, below an eminence called *Landenberg*, from the terrace on which we have a beautiful view. The bridge across the river is nearly 300 years old. In the church at SACHSELN, a short distance from Sarnen, are preserved the bones of Saint Nicholas von der Flue. They are adorned with a jewelled cross, and some military decorations. The walls are covered with tablets, recording the miracle said to have been wrought by the saint in the case of each respective donor. Ascending the *Kaiserstuhl*, a steep hill, we reach

LUNGERN (26¾ miles), (*Hotels: Brünig, Löwe*), situated near the borders of the lake to which it gives its name, and at the commencement of the Brünig Pass. The road ascends by zig-zags through a forest to the summit of the Pass, at a height of 3,294 ft. above the sea. From this point a magnificent prospect extends over the valley of Nidwalden, with Mount Pilate in the distance, and the Lake of Lungern below; it includes also several mountains in the chain of the Bernese Alps. Near the summit is the *Brünig Hotel*. (The path to Meyringen leaves our route near the hotel, Meyringen may be reached from this point in 1¾ hours.) Descending by the new carriage road, from which the views over the lake are very fine, we arrive in about an hour at

BRIENZ (36¾ miles), (*Hotels: L'Ours, Weisses-Kreutz*), population 2,284. This town is beautifully situated on the lake of the same name. From hence to INTERLAKEN (46¾ miles) steamers go three times a day, passing by the Giessbach shore, from which a walk of 20 minutes leads to the *Falls*.



The falls of the Giessbach have a character as well as beauty altogether peculiar; six of them can be seen at one glance, descending in succession from the wooded heights of the mountain above. In the tourist season they are illuminated nightly by coloured port-fires, and then present a singularly beautiful appearance. The middle fall is seen from a small gallery carried directly behind it, and the cataract rushes close before the spectator. The falls above, on the higher declivity, are very fine; and though inferior in grandeur to the more impetuous Reichenbach, imagination can hardly conceive a more lovely situation than that which it enjoys. A capital hotel is near.

INTERLAKEN, (*Hotels: VICTORIA,\* DES ALPES,\* JUNGFRAU,\* SCHWEIZER HOF,\* Belvedere*), population 1,450. The space between the lakes of Thun and Brienz is occupied by the valley of Interlaken, one of the most beautiful spots in Switzerland. Surrounded by lofty mountains, it is nevertheless open, and might almost be called a plain. On the east and west it looks towards the two lakes, and on the south towards the valley of Lauterbrunnen—its boundaries thus giving it a triangular form. "The beauty and fertility of this valley are extraordinary. The greenest and most luxuriant meadows, the richest and most variegated foliage, orchards red with fruit, gardens enamelled with flowers, form altogether a picture of singular beauty." The plain is strewed with picturesque eminences, rocky and overspread with fine timber; and along the right side of the Aar the bank rises gradually up to the mountains which shut in the valley. The immediate environs present the picturesque in most

various aspects, and the peaks of the Silberhorn, Mönch, Eiger and Jungfrau are the boundaries of its horizon. The climate is mild; and in the hottest sun the fine avenues of walnut-trees offer some measure of shade.

Interlaken has, in latter years, changed its physiognomy and aspect. It is no longer a Swiss village, but a settlement of foreigners. The wooden houses with their long inscriptions from the Psalms, their high-pitched roofs and oval windows, have been replaced by fine hotels and comfortable habitations. The indigent have been sent away to Unterseen, and the village is now almost exclusively occupied by foreign tourists and residents. The number of summer visitors is estimated at 35,000. The hotels are sprinkled about amid the trees upon either side of a broad avenue which extends almost from lake to lake.

A kursaal or casino, with restaurant, reading, ball, and concert rooms, was opened here in 1859. Persons frequenting it pay a small tax to the proprietor of their hotel.

## ROUTE 83.

### INTERLAKEN TO LAUTERBRUNNEN AND GRINDELWALD (BY THE WENGERN ALP.)



THE distance from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen is 9 miles, from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 13 miles. One horse carriage to Lauterbrunnen and back 12 francs, 2 horses 22 francs, gratuity to

driver, optional. To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back, one horse carriage, 16 francs, 2 horses, 28 francs.

Leaving Interlaken we proceed through a pleasant country abounding in orchards and meadows. At about two miles from the town, on the right, are seen the ruins of the castle of Unspunnen, the reputed residence of Manfred. It was the fortress of Berthold the founder of Berne.

On a rock called the *Böse Stein*, on the right of the road, is an inscription recording the murder, perpetrated on the spot, of his own brother, by one of the barons of Rothenfluh. Near *Zweilütschinen* (5 miles) the White and Black Lutschine unite, the course of the Black Lutschine being toward Grindelwald. (A view of the Wetterhorn is obtained here.) The road follows the White Lutschine to Lauterbrunnen.

The valley of Lauterbrunnen proper may be described in general terms as a narrow and deep ravine, but a ravine of a gentle character; rich in trees and foliage, with a bare, perpendicular cliff of enormous height on the west, and a wooded, but steep and lofty mountain, on the east. The rapid Lutschine, justifying by the colour of its glacier water its name of white, sweeps along it, for the most part close to its eastern barrier, so as to leave on the other side only a small ledge of flatter ground which is richly cultivated. Ascending the valley, nothing can be seen but its own picturesque and beautiful ramparts, its orchard-like and lawn-like fields, and its rich woods; but every now and then when the traveller looks back, the Jungfrau or its adjoining mountain peaks shew themselves, as it were, "blocking up the sky," between the bounding cliffs on either

hand, and adding their own peculiar attractions to this remarkable scene.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, (*Hotels: Capricorn, Staubbach*), population about 1,400. This village lies in the valley about 2,400 feet above the sea, and so hemmed in between precipices that the sun is almost entirely excluded during the winter months. The place is remarkable for its numerous cascades, from whence it derives its name, a literal translation being "nothing but fountains."

About half a mile from the Inn is the *Staubbach* ("Dust-stream") one of the loftiest falls in Europe, measuring between 800 and 900 feet in height. The torrent is in shape like the tail of a white horse streaming in the wind over the rock.

"It is not noon—the sunbow's rays  
still arch  
The torrent with the many hues of  
heaven,  
And roll the sheeted silver's waving  
column  
O'er the crags headlong perpendicular,  
And fling its lines of foaming light  
along,  
And to and fro, like the pale courser's  
tail,  
The giant stole to be bestrode by Death,  
As told in the Apocalypse."—*Manfred*.

Two routes lead from the village of Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. By the first, or carriage-road, the distance is about 13 miles. To reach it the traveller must retrace his steps toward Interlaken as far as to the bridge over the *Zweilütschinen*, and then, crossing the river, keep the northern bank of the Black Lutschine for about seven miles. A route preferable for the healthy and robust, in fine weather, is the mule-track which leads from Lauterbrunnen over the *Wengern-Alp*, or Lesser Scheideck. If there be a series of views worth visiting

the Oberland to behold, they are to be found on this elevated route, which is one of the grandest of accessible passes. The way may be about 14 measured miles, but it occupies seven hours' walking, and may be travelled with perfect safety. The traveller, starting from the Staubbach, crosses the torrent and enters upon a wooded hill almost as steep as a cliff. The path is one of the most zigzagged in all the Oberland. After ascending for about an hour, the traveller reaches a green upland slope, diversified with timber, and laid out in pasturages, with chalets. The holdings are so small, and the buildings so numerous, that the whole slope seems to form one wide-spread village. Here the national wrestling match takes place on the first Sunday of August in each year. The retrospective view from this elevation shows the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Staubbach seems to be like a snowy wreath on its black rocky background. Beyond this plateau the path leads to the right of a lofty, perpendicular cliffy range, which forms the eastern barrier of the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen, and courses the base of the Wengern Alp in a southern direction. About a mile and a half below the top of the pass, on the slope of the Wengern Alp, and on the edge of the cliff which separates the Trümeleten-thal from the Scheideck, is the inn called *Hôtel de la Jungfrau*. The accommodations are of a superior character, but the view of the Jungfrau constitutes the staple attraction of the house, which stands directly opposite to the Queen of the Oberland. The height of the Jungfrau is 13,700 ft. above the sea level; thus this is the fourth among Swiss, and the eighth among European mountains.

About an hour's walking brings the traveller to the top of the Lesser Scheideck Pass (*Hotel: Bellevue*). From this point the path descends, and a beautiful valley is seen spreading out to a vast extent, lying along the base of the great mountain-chain of the Bernese Alps. The mountains which enclose it present here a most imposing aspect. The path lies through a number of plashy pastures, and reaches

GRINDELWALD (*Hotels: Adler, Baer*). It has a population of 2,871. In its valley immense rocks and colossal mountains rise, at the foot of which extend the two celebrated glaciers. They are within easy distance of the hotels and may be observed without risk or fatigue. The upper glacier, situated between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg, is one and a half league in length, full of rifts and crevices, and has very pure ice pyramids of all kinds. The lower glacier, situated between the Mettenberg and the Eigber, is the more interesting. It is a sea of ice, three leagues in length, terribly torn and cleft, and scattered with pyramids of a grotesque form. "Scarcely three hundred years ago an open pass several leagues in length, led over the chain into the Valais, from which people came to the church of Grindelwald to celebrate baptisms and weddings. To-day all is covered with a wild and impassable sea of ice."

In the seventeenth century the glacier increased in an extraordinary manner, and was no longer to be contained by its valley. Bursting its barriers, it carried away the dwellings which lay in its course, and destroyed the church of St. Petronilla, the bell of which, cast in 1044, is yet in the church of Grindelwald. Tradition relates that at one time the Met-

tenberg and Eigher formed but one mass, behind which was a lake of considerable size.

### ROUTE 84.

#### GRINDELWALD TO MEYRINGEN, BY THE GREAT SCHEIDECK.

**T**HIS route is about 18 miles in length. Three miles up the valley, a little to the right of the path, is the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald.

From Grindelwald to the top of the Scheideck is a third of the journey to Meyringen. On the right, at every point of the way, the Wetterhorn ("Storm-peak") rises in a bare wall, apparently close to the path; from which however, its base is distant a quarter of an hour's walk. The ground is by no means difficult. From the height of the Great Scheideck the view back upon Grindelwald is very fine.

From the Great Scheideck, down into the valley of Hasli, at Meyringen, the trip is one of exceeding magnificence. Before reaching the baths of Rosenlauri, a footpath to the right leads to the glacier of Rosenlauri, so denominated from the extreme beauty of its roseate and azure colours. It lies between the great masses of the Wellhorn and Engelhörner ("Angels' peaks"), its fir-clad base, and its gigantic craggy frame, forming a most remarkable scene. In summer a torrent comes roaring down an almost fathomless rent in the mountain. We descend beside the torrent, which is impetuously plunging and foaming to take the leap of the Reichen-

bach, when suddenly the vale of Meyringen is disclosed far beneath us, with its villages and meadows, church-steeple, and clumps of trees, and the Alpbach cascade pouring over the crags on the other side. From this point the descent into the valley is nearly 2,000 feet, rugged and precipitous; and from nearly this level, the Reichenbach torrent takes its great leap down a gorge to the left of the path making the celebrated Reichenbach Falls. Afterwards, by a succession of leaps, it falls down into the valley, where it joins the Aar.

About a mile and a half from the last fall, and on the right bank of the Aar, is the village of MEYRINGEN, containing 2,525 inhabitants. (*Hotels: Sauvage,\* Couronne*). The view of the Reichenbach Falls, the Engelhörner, the snow-clad Wetterhorn, and the Rosenlauri glacier, from the village, is very charming. The Hasli vale, of which Meyringen is the capital, is reckoned a model of an Alpine valley. The climate is soft; the view includes numberless hamlets, waterfalls, and hills covered with verdure, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains. The inhabitants of the Hasli valley once had a finer organization, more personal beauty, and a more melodious dialect than those of most other parts of Switzerland.

From Meyringen, Brienz may be reached twice daily by diligence, distance, 9 miles. See Route 82.



## ROUTE 85.

## MEYRINGEN TO HOSPENTHAL, BY THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE AND THE FURCA PASS.

(To Grimsel,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours; horse, 20 francs.)



**CARRIAGE-ROAD** has been completed from Meyringen over the Kirchet, to Im-Hof; passing Reichenbach Baths, it ascends the steep sides of Kirchet in zigzags. Descending the hill it traverses the meadows at the bottom of the valley, and crosses the Aar near Im-Hof (*Hotel: Im Hof*), just beyond which the carriage-road terminates. Pursuing the well-kept bridle-path, we reach in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours

**GUTTANEN** (*Hotel: Bär*), which lies in a wild and narrow valley, surrounded with crags and cliffs. A walk of two hours brings us to the path which, leading out of the main path to the left, conducts us to the **FALL OF THE HANDEK**. The view from the chalet lower down is finer, as the cataract is then seen from below. This fall is considered the finest in Switzerland, and in point of impetuosity and quantity of water resembles Schaffhausen; its height is about two hundred feet. The body of the water is very great during the summer, when the snow from the mountains and the glaciers has been melted. At the same spot is seen the stream of the Erlenbach, running nearly at a right angle with the Aar: it falls as if in humble rivalry with its more noble associate, and throws its

sheet of water into that of the Aar, long before the latter reaches the ground, thus producing a beautiful effect.

A walk of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours brings us to the Hospice of the Grimsel, which stands about 800 ft. below the summit of the Pass. It is a rough, strong rock building, and is now used as an inn. It is much thronged with tourists in summer. Its *entourage* is the most dreary in all Switzerland. On all sides and above, it is frowned upon by shapeless mountains, covered with ice and snow. Its elevation above the sea is more than 7,000 ft., and the peaks rise nearly to the height of another thousand.

The distance from Grimsel to Hospenthal is about 19 miles.

The distance from the Hospice to the *Rhône glacier* is about six miles. Three-quarters of an hour's walking up a tolerable path brings us to the top of the pass, where, at a height of 8,400 ft. above the sea-level, the way skirts the left margin of a little, dark, still lake, into which the bodies of French and Austrian soldiers, killed in the skirmish which took place here in 1799, were thrown. It therefore goes by the name of the "Lake of the Dead."

Beyond the lake the road leads down a steep declivity. At a little distance we come suddenly upon the view of the *glacier of the Rhône*, very far below; a grand object, with the furious Rhône issuing from the ice, and then leaping and dashing through the valley. The glacier is a stupendous mass of ice, extending clear across the valley, propped against an overhanging mountain (the Gallenstock), with snowy peaks towering to the right and left.

From the Rhône glacier to the Furca is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The



traveller, keeping the east side of the valley, has the glacier on his left for some distance. The path then turns to the right, and enters a wild-looking, treeless defile, where the only traces of human habitations to be met with are a few goatherds' huts.

On the Furca Pass is the boundary between the Cantons Valais and Uri, and within a circle of little more than 10 miles around are the sources of five prominent rivers, some of them among the largest in Europe: the Rhine, the Rhone, the Reuss, the Ticino, and the Aar. The Furca is about 8,200 ft. above the sea-level, and in clear weather commands a fine view of the Oberland range, which is seen on the side exactly opposite that discerned from the Minster platform at Berne.


A carriage road from Ober Gesteln and the Rhone Glacier, over the Furca was finished in 1866. A diligence crosses daily from Brieg, on the Simplon Pass, to Andermatt, on the St. Gothard Pass. The descent from the inn at the Furca to Hospenthal is made in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

Descending the Furca, on the other side, the road leads frequently along the verges of dangerous banks; the country is devoid of trees, the grass is stunted and short, and no human abode is met with until the traveller comes to the little hamlet of Realp, which is about four miles from Hospenthal, and consists of four or five houses and a convent.

HOSPENTHAL (see Route 81).

## ROUTE 86.

### GENEVA TO LAUSANNE AND VEVAY, INCLUDING THE LAKE OF GE- NEVA.

ENEVA (*Hotels: DE LA PAIX, \*DES BERGUES,\* DE L'ECU,\* DE BEAU RIVAGE,\*METROPOLE,\* Couronne,\* Russie*), population, 48,000, is situated at the southern extremity of the Lake, at the point where the Rhone emerges. The two halves into which the city is divided by the river are connected by six bridges, the finest of which is the Pont du Mont Blanc, leading from the Rue du Mont Blanc to the English garden. Next below it is the Pont des Bergues, and from it a suspension bridge extends to the little island called Rousseau's Island, in the centre of which is Pradier's statue of Rousseau, erected by the citizens of Geneva in 1834. Fine quays, upon which are the best shops, extend along both banks of the Rhone in the vicinity of these bridges. On the left bank is the Grand Quai, and on the right the Quai des Bergues. The Quai du Mont Blanc extends along the right bank of the lake, commencing at the Pont du Mont Blanc. Beyond, and in a line with it, is the Quai des Pâquis, which is handsomely planted with trees. It extends to the Pier. From both the last-named quays fine views of the Mont Blanc group may be enjoyed. On the south bank of the lake, at the end of the Pont du Mont Blanc, is a pretty garden called the Jardin Anglais. In a pavilion in the garden is a plan in relief of Mont Blanc, which is shown to visitors for 50 centimes,

# GENEVA.



- |    |                          |    |                        |    |                                      |
|----|--------------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1  | Bâtiment Municipal       | 11 | Machine Hydraulique    | 21 | Poste aux Lettres                    |
| 2  | Cathédrale de St Pierre  | 12 | Ménage                 | 22 | Poudrière                            |
| 3  | Carrière                 | 13 | Murée                  | 23 | Prison de l'Évêché                   |
| 4  | Collège                  | 14 | Musée Rath             | 24 | — Penitencier                        |
| 5  | Conservatoire de Musique | 15 | Observatoire           | 25 | Rue de la Corroierie                 |
| 6  | Mairie ou Mairie         | 16 | Place du Bourg de Four | 26 | Square du Mont Blanc                 |
| 7  | Hôpital                  | 17 | — du Molard            | 27 | Temple de la Madeleine               |
| 8  | Mairie de Ville          | 18 | — Veuve                | 28 | — Yaff                               |
| 9  | Jardin Botanique         | 19 | — du Rhône             | 29 | — de St Germain                      |
| 10 | La Truelle               | 20 | — de St Germain        | 30 | Théâtre, 30 bis Théâtre des Variétés |



LAUSANNE.



GENEVA.

except on Sundays and Thursdays, from 10 to 3, when it is free.

Geneva possesses within itself very few objects of interest. Few towns of its size and importance are so sparingly decorated with public monuments. Strangers are attracted to it from its beautiful position and the scenery of its lake, and because of its vicinity to Chamouni and other points of interest.

The principal buildings are the *Cathedral of St. Pierre*, the *Hotel-de-Ville*, the arsenal, the college (founded by Calvin), the museum of natural history, the botanical garden, and the public library, founded by Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon, containing 50,000 volumes, and a collection of autograph letters by Calvin and other distinguished Reformers. The doctrines of the Reformation met with zealous support in Geneva, and upon Calvin taking up his residence permanently in the town, after the Reformed religion was established by law, Geneva became the centre of education for the Protestant youth of Great Britain, Germany, and France. The names of many eminent men are identified with the town, either by birth or adoption. Among these are Necker, the Minister of Louis XVI.; Saussure, the naturalist; Decandolle; Deloline; Sismondi, the historian; Lefort; Le Sage, and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Merle D'Aubigné, author of the History of the Reformation, was a preacher at the Oratoire.

The house occupied by Calvin is No. 11, Rue des Chanoines. Rousseau lived at No. 40, Grande Rue.

Geneva is celebrated for its *watches* and *musical boxes*. The watchmakers of the greatest repute, and who are most recom-

mendable, are Patek, Philippe & Co., 22, Grand Quai, Hess & Metford, 14, Grand Quai, A. Golay Leresche & Sons, 31, Quai des Bergues, and No. 1, Place du Port, Grand Quai, and Reynaud & Glattou, 26, Grand Quai. The largest and most reputable manufacturers of musical boxes are B. A. Brémond & Co., 7, Rue Pradier, and H. Rivenc & Co., Place des Alpes, close to the Hotel de la Paix. A large proportion of all the musical boxes sold in Switzerland are from these two manufactories. English booksellers, Monroe, 32, Grand Quai, and Richard, 56, Rue du Rhone, near the Pont du Mont, Blanc. English Chemist and Druggist, Geo. Baker, No. 2, Place des Bergues, who has establishments also at Nice and Rome.

FERNEY, the celebrated residence of Voltaire, is distant about 5 miles from Geneva, on the French territory. An omnibus runs thither hourly in summer, by the road to Gex, passing over a height which commands one of the best views of Mont Blanc. It was in 1759 that Voltaire quitted his country house, "*Les Delices*," and went to reside at Ferney. He found only a few wretched hovels, but from that date, whether owing to the activity which he displayed, or the numerous society which was attracted there by his renown, Ferney increased rapidly; so, that in 1777, when he left for Paris, it counted 1,200 inhabitants. The château, built under his direction, is situated on a height to the left of the high road. The façade, which fronts the road, instead of looking out towards the best view, is long, without depth, and has no architectural pretensions. The saloon and sleeping chamber of Voltaire, which, until 1845, had been permitted to remain in the



state in which he had left them, were then appropriated to a new destination.

In the garden is shown the *berceau* under which he used to dictate his letters to his secretary. The theatre, formerly on the left side of the court, has been pulled down, as likewise has the Church, upon which was the inscription, "*Deo erexit Voltaire.*"

THE LAKE OF GENEVA, or Lake Lemán, is 45 miles long, and varies in width from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, containing an area of about 260 square miles. The Rhône flows with considerable rapidity into it at its eastern extremity. It rises several feet during the summer months, owing to the melting of the snow on the heights beneath which the Rhône makes its way. It is also subject to sudden currents and risings, which as rapidly subside, and are probably due to atmospheric causes.

Steamers leave Geneva several times a day. They keep along the western shore. The first place reached is VERSOIX, a village which was formerly the territory of France. Here the Duc de Choiseul, Minister of Louis XV., designed the foundation of a city, which should prove a rival to Geneva. The next place is COPPET, (*Hotels: Croix Blanche, Ange*), a little town of 600 inhabitants, built on the margin of the lake, on which it has a port. The *chateau*, remarkable for the souvenirs which it calls up, is on a height which commands the town. It is a large plain building, erected on the site of a feudal castle, which, in 1536, sustained a siege against the Bernese, and was in part destroyed by fire. The learned Bayle lived here many years as a tutor in the family of Count Dolina. The minister Necker also passed here in honour-

able retirement the latter years of his life. His daughter, *Madame de Staël*, who long inhabited it, is buried at this place in a monumental tomb with her father, her mother, and the eldest of her sons.

NYON, (*Hotels: Couronne, Ange*), was called by the Romans *Novidunum*, or *Colonia Julia Equestris*. The Castle, formerly of great strength, was built in the twelfth century. At a little distance is the *Château de Prangins*, part of which, *La Bergerie*, is the property of Prince Napoleon. Close by, we observe a promontory, on which is *Promenthoux*. On the opposite shore, we see *Yvoire*. To the left, we see part of the range of the Jura, with the heights of the *Dôle*, and the *Noir-Mont*; we next pass ROLLE (*Hotels: Tête Noire, Couronne*), the birthplace of La Harpe, tutor of the Emperor Alexander I. His obelisk stands on a small island on the lake. About 3 miles to the north, above Rolle, is the *Signal de Bougy*, a point from which a magnificent view of the lake and surrounding country is obtained. We then proceed to MORGES, (*Hotel: des Alpes*), a manufacturing town, with a harbour. The castle is now a magazine. A short distance to the north is the *Castle of Vuflens*, standing on an eminence. When the weather is clear, Mont Blanc is seen on the right, through a gap in the mountains. We next reach OUCHY, the port of Lausanne, (*Hotels: Beau Rivage,\* Ancre*), Byron wrote the "*Prisoner of Chillon*" in the Anchor Inn, being detained here by "stress of weather," thus, as Moore well observed, "adding one more deathless association to the already immortalised localities of the lake."



# THE LAKE OF GENEVA AND ITS ENVIRONS.





"Rousseau, Voltaire, our Gibbon, and de Staël :  
Leman ! these names are worthy of thy shore."

LAUSANNE, (*Hotels: GIBBON,\* RICHE MONT,\* Faucon*), capital of the Canton of Vaud, and, after Geneva, the most important in French Switzerland, contains about 21,000 inhabitants. The ground on which it stands is irregular and broken; hence, it seems a confused labyrinth of streets, houses, churches, terraces, and gardens, distributed as it were by chance. The government, as well as private individuals, has made the most laudable efforts to improve and beautify the town, and great ameliorations have been effected.

The situation of Lausanne is more than sufficient to compensate for any defects of its construction. Its elevation above the lake makes it healthier than Geneva, and places it in view of a very extensive range of delightful scenery. From the terrace of the cathedral, the mountains to the east and south present their most majestic aspect. Villages without number cover the lands, which everywhere display the riches of a most varied culture. The Jura encloses a great part of the landscape.

The CATHEDRAL is one of the largest and finest Gothic churches in Switzerland. It was commenced in 1235, and was consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg. It is 333 ft. long.

The museum, near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, and some interesting relics of the Roman and Celtic periods. Napoleon's Waterloo saddle is preserved here.

The *Château*, or castle, erected in the thirteenth century, now the council hall of the canton, was

once the residence of the bishops of Lausanne. It is a picturesque tower, with turrets at its four angles.

The house which was inhabited by Gibbon, and in which he completed the later volumes of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," stood in the lower part of the town. Both the house and garden are entirely changed. The site of the summer-house, where the great historian used to write, is now occupied by part of the wall of the Hotel Gibbon. It was in this garden that the historian experienced that tender melancholy which he so affectingly confesses in his autobiography:—"It was on the day, or rather night of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."

The boulevard of *Montbenon*, to the west of Lausanne, and just outside the town, is a pleasant promenade, sheltered by avenues of fine trees. The heights are covered with vineyards, which

produce a white wine of a high character. As we proceed, the mountains come more and more into view, and present a grand and imposing appearance. We soon arrive at VEVAY, (*Hotels: GRAND HOTEL DE VEVAY,\* GRAND HOTEL DU LAC,\* Monnet, d'Angleterre*), population 6,538. This place is charmingly situated near the mouth of the Veveyse. It is immortalized by Rousseau, who has laid here the scene of his *Nouvelle Héloïse*. There is a delightful view from the *Church of St. Martin*, which stands on an eminence (the "*Terrasse du Panorama*") outside the town. Ludlow and Broughton, who took part in the trial and condemnation of Charles I., are buried here. Omnibus from Vevay to Chexbres to meet the trains on the railway between Geneva and Berne. Time to Chexbres, 1½ hours. Some distance above Vevay, to the north-east, is the *Château de Hautville*, from which a superb view may be had, and beyond it the *Castle of Blonay*. To the east of Vevay, and near by, is the school *Bellerive*, patronized by many English and American families. Beyond it is the *Tour de Peilz*, supposed to have been erected by Peter of Savoy in the thirteenth century, and formerly used as a prison. A few miles further we pass CLARENS, a charming village, celebrated by Rousseau, and by Byron. At Clarens and the numerous villages in the neighbourhood are numbers of *Pensions*, which are greatly frequented by visitors. (*Hotels: des Alpes, Cygne, Suisse*). They are all in the parish of MONTREUX, which is on the lake, and is a favourite resort for consumptive patients. About a mile and a half beyond Montreux the massive and gloomy CASTLE OF CHIL-

LOX is seen, standing on an isolated rock, connected with the shore by a bridge. This fortress of the middle ages is one of the most striking features in the scenery of Lake Lemman. From Lausanne to Vevay it is never out of sight, except where the nature of the road excludes the eastern shore from the view. It is the subject of innumerable sketches and photographs, and during summer it is daily delineated by amateurs. Amedeus IV., Count of Savoy, built the castle in 1238. It was at once the defence of his state, an arsenal, and a point from which to undertake new conquests. After two centuries and a half, when the fortune of war had subjected the Pays de Vaud to the Bernese rule, the castle served as the residence of the baillis of Vevay. In 1733 it was converted into a state prison, and served as such till the revolution of 1778. It is now an arsenal, and in part a prison.

It was in a dungeon of this castle that Bonnivard, the heroic defender of Genevan liberty, languished six years, chained to a pillar. The ring of iron to which he was fastened is still seen, and the pillar worn with the grating of his chain.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas  
trod

Until his very steps have left a trace  
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a  
sod.

By Bonnivard!"

—*Prisoner of Chillon.*

There are other cells darker and deeper still, where prisoners were consigned to a living death, and with no other communication, even with their keepers, than through a hole pierced in the vaulting of their prison.

The castle presents, at a little distance, the aspect of an irregular

mass of buildings, over which a large square central tower keeps guard. Two soldiers stationed at the entrance, a concierge and his family, are usually its sole inhabitants. One of the gendarmes or the concierge will show the interior of the castle to strangers.

About a mile from the castle, nearer Villeneuve and in front of its port, is seen a little island, almost level with the water, on which some poplars have been planted. Besides that in front of Rolle, this is the only island in the lake. It is mentioned by Byron in his "Prisoner of Chillon:"—

"And then there was a little isle  
Which in my very face did smile,

The only one in view;

A small green isle, it seem'd no more,  
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor;  
But in it there were three tall trees,  
And o'er it blew the mountain breeze,  
And by it there were waters flowing,  
And on it there were young flowers  
growing,

Of gentle breath and hue."

A little more than two miles beyond Chillon is VILLENEUVE, an old town of 1,500 inhabitants. About half way between Chillon and Villeneuve is the Hotel Byron, one of the best in Switzerland. The neighbourhood abounds in fine walks and drives.

From Villeneuve Martigny may be reached in two hours, *via* AIGLE (*Hotel du Midi*), BEX and St. Maurice.

BEX (*Hotel: Grand Hotel de Salines\**), is a place much resorted to for its saline baths. It is remarkable also for the mildness of its climate and the beauty of its environs. About three miles from Bex are extensive salt mines which produce about 40,000 quintals of salt per annum. Tourists should not omit to visit them. The excursion from Bex will not occupy more than half a day.

## ROUTE 87.

### GENEVA TO MILAN, BY THE SIMPLON PASS.

PERSONS going from Geneva directly over the Pass, are conveyed by boat from Geneva to Bouveret at the head of the lake, thence by railway to Sierre, from which last-named place the diligence is taken as far as Arona, on the Lake Maggiore. The time occupied in reaching the various places on the route is as follows, Geneva to Bouveret, 5 hours; Martigny, 7¾ hours; Sierre, 9 hours; Domo-d-Ossola, 25½ hours; Arona, 32 hours. *Fares, Geneva to Milan, 1st class, 52·80 francs; 2nd, 41·20 francs; 3rd, 40 francs.*

Leaving Bouveret, and passing Vouvry and Monthey stations, we reach ST. MAURICE, at which place the North-bank railway *via* Vevay, Villeneuve and Bex, joins the other route, (*Hotels: Dent du Midi, Ecu du Valais*), population 1,050. It stands on the site of the Roman town of *Aganum*, on the left bank of the Rhone. Its name is derived from the legend that the Theban Legion, under St. Maurice, were here put to death by command of the Emperor Maximian, A.D. 302, for refusing to renounce the Christian religion. The *Abbey* is of great antiquity, and contains many valuable relics. Leaving St. Maurice, we see, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the Bath-house of *Lavey*. On the right



above the road stands the Hermitage of *Notre Dame du Sax*. Further on to the right is the chapel of *Veriolez*, commemorative of the Theban martyrs. In consequence of a landslip, accompanied by the fall of a glacier, in 1835, the valley about here is covered with gravel and masses of rock. A little way beyond the station of Vernayaz, on the right hand of the traveller, the celebrated FALL OF SALLENCHÉ is seen pouring down one of the mountains on the left bank of the Rhone, a short distance from the road.

Beyond Vernayaz the rocks at the mouth of the GORGE DE TRIENT are visible. Tourists, by remaining until the departure of the following train from Vernayaz, may visit the Fall of Sallenche and the Gorge. The latter may be explored without danger, bridges having been constructed so as to enable visitors to pass through this very remarkable chasm, which well merits examination. Before reaching Martigny, *La Batiaz*, a ruined castle built by Peter of Savoy in 1260, is seen on an eminence to the right. It commands from its summit a fine view over the valley of the Rhone and may be easily visited.

MARTIGNY (*Hotels: Clerc, Cygne, La Tour*), population 2,100. It is situated near the confluence of the Dranse with the Rhone. Here is a convent connected with that of the Great St. Bernard. Being upon the Simplon route, and the starting point for excursions to the Great St. Bernard, and to Chamounix over the Col de Balme, or by the Tête Noire, Martigny is a busy town during the summer season.

BATHS OF SAXON at the foot of the *Pierre à Voir* (8,123 ft.) Here is a small *Kursaal* where public gambling is allowed. Shortly

afterwards, crossing the Rhone, we see the towers of SION in the distance (*Hotels: Poste, Lion d'Or*). This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, a convent and a hospital. The cathedral, in the centre of the town, is a handsome edifice, and the modern Bishop's Palace is adjacent. Each of the three hills near the town is crowned by a castle, two of which are in ruins, strikingly situated.

SIERRE (*Hotels: Baur, Soleil*) is now the terminus of the railway. Diligences leave for the Simplon Pass twice a day. It is an old and uninteresting town. It contains a church and some good buildings.

On issuing from Sierre, the road enters the valley of Louèche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brieg is sometimes called. The large fortress of *Att-Siders* and the castle of *Beauregard* are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre.

From SUSTEN (*Hotel: de la Souste*), diligences leave twice daily for Leuk and the Baths of Leuk, the latter being reached in five hours; fare, 60 francs.)

Passing Tourtemagne, so called from its tower, now a chapel, we reach VISP, or *Vispach* (*Hotels: Poste, Sonne*), an unpretending village picturesquely situated opposite the village of Leuk, at the mouth of the Gorge of the Dala, which should be traversed by the tourist. (This is the starting point for Zermatt, horses 22 francs each. See route 90.)

The ascent of the Simplon road commences just after passing BRIEG (*Hotels: Three Crowns, d'Angleterre*). This town possesses nothing to detain the traveller. About two minutes walk above Brieg

the road passes by the bridge over the Saltine leading to Glys, leaves the Glyshorn on the same side, and makes a bend to the left. These bendings are repeated nearly to the summit of the pass. Another turn brings us to a point from which we look down upon the ravine of the Saltine. Rocks have been blasted, and excavations made, in order to form the vaulted passages through which the road leads in some parts of the pass most exposed to avalanches.

The construction of this road was carried out under the orders of Napoleon, who determined that his army on entering Italy to fight, if necessary, a second Marengo—should not encounter the difficulties of the St. Bernard Pass. It was commenced on both sides of the Alps in 1800, and engaged the labour of nearly 30,000 men, and the skill of M. C  ard, assisted by a most powerful staff of engineers, for six years. The smallness of the incline, one inch per foot, appears surprising when the steepness of the ground is considered: no expense, however, was spared to procure this advantage; terraces of gigantic size, galleries cut in the natural rock, bridges without number, and houses of refuge from the avalanches, make the Simplon road appear like the work of some Titanic race, rather than of a generation which has scarcely yet passed away. Refuges are placed along the road, on the spots where the avalanches most frequently fall, in order to afford a place of safety for the traveller. The first refuge is at the upper end of the gorge of the Saltine, about an hour's walk above Brieg. Here the traveller can see the glacier near which the road reaches the summit of the pass. The second refuge is 35 minutes from the first, and 20

minutes beyond it is the third refuge, where there is a small inn.

The fourth refuge is a quarter of an hour beyond this. In clear weather some of the Bernese Alps, particularly the Breithorn, Aletschh  rner, and Viescherh  rner are visible, with two strips of the Aletsch glacier. Twenty-five minutes beyond this is the Schalbet gallery, 95 ft. long. The fifth, or Schalbet refuge, is 15 minutes further on. Vegetation here disappears, and we enter upon the wildest, and at the same time, the most dangerous portion of the road. Within less than two miles there are three galleries, two refuges, and a hospice. Over the latter, called the Kaltwasser gallery, streams from the glacier of the same name pour into the gulf below. The sixth refuge is within a few yards of the summit of the pass, which is 6,594 ft. above the sea level, and is marked by a wooden cross. The New Hospice, about half a mile from the summit, was founded by Napoleon. In 1825, the convent of Martigny, of which that of Saint Bernard is a branch, became possessed of the hospice on the Simplon, and made it a place for the entertainment of travellers. More than 15,000 travellers are entertained here every year, and are expected to leave a gratuity.

About 3 miles on the other side is SIMPLON (*Hotel: Fletschhorn*). The bridge of the Lowenbach is five minutes distance from Simplon. Beyond it, twenty minutes further on, we reach the confluence of the Krummbach with the Quirina, which flows down, through a wild gorge, from the Laven glacier, and after their union is called Veriola, and lower down Doveria. The hamlet of Goterg, or Algabi, is ten minutes from this confluence, and five minutes beyond is the gallery

of Algabi. Upon emerging from this gallery the road enters the gorge of Gondo, one of the wildest and most fearful glens in Switzerland. We now pass the eighth refuge, and a little distance beyond it cross the torrent by *il ponte alto*, near which is the ninth refuge. A little beyond is the famous gallery of Gondo, one of the finest witnesses to the skill and energy which constructed his magnificent road. In this gallery is a marble tablet with the inscription, "*Ære Italo*, 1805, Nap. Imp." Just at the exit of this gallery the Frassinone leaps from a considerable height. A bridge is carried over the fall. The rocky walls rise almost perpendicularly on both sides of the gorge to a giddy height. About half an hour's walk further is GONDO, the last Valaisan village. Near the chapel, ten minutes beyond Gondo, is the Italian frontier, marked by a granite column, and five minutes below it is St. Marco, the first Italian village.

At Isella (*Hotel: Posta*) is the Italian Custom-house. The diligences drag heavily through the sand and *débris* for about eight miles, when the road crosses the Doveria for the last time by a bridge of two arches, 90 ft. high, and reaches the village of Crevola. Here issues the River Toccia or Tosa, and we descend into the Val d'Ossola. Here the traveller immediately recognises by the climate that he is in Italy.

We soon afterwards arrive at Domo d'Ossola (*Hotels: d'Espagne, de Ville*), population 2,480. The town is uninteresting, but the neighbourhood is beautiful, and affords many pleasant excursions. The road now goes along the valley of the Tosa to VOGOGNA. Here we cross the Tosa, and recross it a little further on, near

Ornavasso, in the vicinity of which are the marble quarries out of which were brought the stones of Milan Cathedral. We cross the Strona at Gravellona. This river works several cotton-mills, which we may observe in the neighbourhood. At FARIOLO (*Hotel: Lion d'Or*) we obtain a glimpse of the Lago Maggiore, and the Isola Madre. Here are quarries of beautiful red granite, and felspar is found in abundance. We proceed to BAVENO (*Hotels: Belle Vue, de la Poste*), which is situated on the lake, and is a convenient spot from which to visit the Borromean islands. (The Lago Maggiore has been described in Route 81.)

STRESA is soon passed, and after a few miles we arrive at

ARONA (*Hotels: Albergo d'Italia, Reale*), which is the terminus of the route by diligence. This is the chief port of the lake steamers. (See Route 81.)

We now join the railway, and skirt the lake to SESTO CALENDE, passing which we traverse the plain of the Ticino towards the heights of La Somma. We have a beautiful view of the Alps, including Monte Rosa, as we ascend to SOMMA. Here we may see an immense cypress, said to have been in existence in the time of Julius Cæsar. We begin now to descend the eastern slopes of the Somma hills, and reach GALLARATE. Here a branch-line goes off to Varese, 26 miles distant. We pass some unimportant places, and arrive at RHO (231 miles), where we join the line from Turin to Milan. The Triumphal Arch is seen shortly before entering MILAN. For a description of this city see Route 123).

## ROUTE 88.

## GENEVA TO CHAMOUNI.

**D**ILIGENCES run several times a day to St. Martin or Sallanches, from which carriages are taken on to Chamouni, the whole distance being  $53\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

After leaving Geneva we see, on the left, the Voirons, and on the right, the chain of the Jura mountains and Mont Salève, with the Château de Mornex forming a conspicuous object in the foreground. We first reach Chesne, situated on the Seime, and soon after passing it, cross the Foron, which divides the canton of Geneva from Savoy. The French frontier village is Annemasse, near which we see the Môle, rising to a height of 5,800 ft. We now proceed along the valley of the Arve, passing Nangy and Contamines, at which latter place we see the ruins of the *Château de Faucigny*, and pass close to the Môle, which bears an obelisk, one of the land-marks of the trigonometrical survey of Savoy. This mountain can be ascended from BONNEVILLE ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Couronne, Balances*), once a place of 3,000 inhabitants, but now containing only half that number. Here the Arve is crossed by a bridge, at one end of which is a column 95 ft. high, bearing a statue of Carlo Felice, in whose honour it was erected. CLUSES (*Hotels: Parfaite Union, Ecu de France*), a town of 1,600 inhabitants, has frequently been de-

stroyed by fire. A considerable trade is done here in the preparation of the movements of watches, which are finished at Geneva. We now proceed along the bank of the river through a ravine, above which tower lofty precipices, here and there overhanging the road, and elsewhere clothed with woods. As the valley widens, we obtain a view, on the left, of the *Grotto of Balme*, to which a visit may be made on mules from the village of La Balme. This cave is 800 ft. above the river, and is 600 yards deep. Above five miles beyond Maglan we pass the waterfall of *Nant d'Arpenaz*, one of the highest in the country. The volume of water falling over the precipice is very small, and it vanishes into spray before it reaches the valley. Soon afterwards we see, on the left, the summit of the *Aiguille de Varens*, rising 8,000 ft. above the sea level. The next place is

ST. MARTIN (36 miles), (*Hotels: du Mont Blanc, Croix Blanche*). The Arve is here crossed by a bridge, from which there is an imposing view of Mont Blanc, with the *Aiguille du Goûté*, and the *Dôme du Goûter*. On the other side of the bridge is Sallanches (*Hotel: Bellevue*), a town of 1,981 inhabitants. At one of these towns smaller carriages are taken to Chamouni. Proceeding along the valley of the Arve, we next reach Servoz (*Hotel: L'Univers*), from which the view of the dome of Mont Blanc is magnificent. The road then crosses the Dioza, and extends along the foot of the Brévent. At Pont Pelissier we see the ruined Castle of St. Michael, and, crossing the bridge, ascend a steep and rough road up a height called *Les Montets*, while the Arve, on the left, rushes along down a



series of cascades. We now descend into the valley of Chamouni, and reach the village of *Les Ouches*, some distance beyond which we cross the Arve, below the Glacier des Bossons, and soon afterwards reach

CHAMOUNI (53½ miles), (*Hotels: Imperial, Royal, Union, d'Angleterre, Mont Blanc*), population 2,300.

This village is situated in a wild and romantic valley at the north foot of Mont Blanc. The valley is about 13 miles long, and 2 broad, and is watered by the Arve. On the north side lies *Mont Brévent*, and behind it the chain of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. On the south rises the giant group of Mont Blanc, from which enormous glaciers reach almost to the bottom of the valley. The chief of these glaciers, are the *Glaciers des Bossons, Mer de Glace, and des Bois, d'Argentière, and du Tour*. The village has little business, but depends almost entirely for its prosperity upon the crowds of tourists who flock to it during the summer months, and who make its enormous hotels their residence, while making the various interesting excursions in the neighbourhood. These excursions are divided into two classes, *Courses Ordinaires*, and *Courses Extraordinaires*, for which there are charges fixed by tariff, which tariff may be inspected at the office of the *Guide en Chef*, where application must also be made for guides. The guides are inscribed in a book kept for that purpose, and are of very various qualifications for their office. As a rule they are required to be taken in turn. The charges are as follows: Glacier des Bossons and Cascades du Dad, 4½ francs; Brévent, by Plampraz, 8 francs, by the Flégère, 10 francs; Montanvert, Mer de

Glace, Châpeau, and Flégère, in one day, 12 francs; Pierre de l'Echelle, 10 francs; Jardin and back, by Châpeau, 12 francs; Martigny, by Col de Balme, or Tete Noire (return included), 12 francs.

For the *Courses Extraordinaires* the charges are as follows: Ascent of Mont Blanc, 100 francs. Grand Mulets and back in one day, 20 francs. Courmayeur, by the Col du Géant, 60 francs. Col du Tour and back, 20 francs. Glacier excursions on the Mont Blanc chain above the zone of vegetation, per day, 10 francs.

#### EXCURSION TO MONTANVERT, THE MER DE GLACE AND THE CHAPEAU.

The Montanvert is, properly speaking, a mountain pasturage at an elevation of 5,724 ft. above the level of the sea. It is at the foot of the point of Charmoz, and precisely above the valley of ice, whose lower extremity is called the Glacier des Bois. Of the various excursions about Chamouni, this is the one most frequently made, because it affords a magnificent view of the sea of ice and its surrounding mountains. It is easy to descend from thence on to the glacier.

The path from Chamouni to Montanvert is practicable for mules, and affords an easy walk or ride of about 2½ hours. On quitting the village, the road, after passing the bridge over the Arve in front of the Royal Hotel, crosses the valley through a succession of meadows and fields, and then winds steeply upwards until, in from 2½ to 3 hours, the small inn is reached which stands on the Montanvert.

During the ascent we have obtained through the open spaces and at various turns, an almost uninterrupted view of the valley



of Chamouni; but on arriving at Montanvert the scene changes. Instead of a valley and fields, we find ourselves on the brink of a precipice hanging over a scene worthy of the Arctic regions, a large sea of ice and snow. "It seems as if the waves of the ocean had, during a tempest, been seized by the giant hand of Winter, and fixed indelibly in the fantastic posi-

a south-westerly direction, and, uniting itself to the continuation of ice which descends from the summit of Mont Blanc, takes the name of the *Glacier du Geant*.

Those who wish to cross the *Mer de Glace*, and by the *Mauvais Pas*, to the *Chapeau*, may send their mules to meet them at the foot of the *Chapeau*.



CHAMOUNI.

tions they had assumed. Around extends a rampart of colossal rocks, whose crumbling summits attest the influences of many thousand seasons, and whose sterile grandeur has an imposing effect on the mind."

This frozen stream, the *Mer de Glace*, ends in what at the bottom of the valley is termed the *Glacier des Bois*. At the upper extremity it forms two branches, the eastern one is called the *Glacier de Lechaud*, the other takes

The crossing is not dangerous, but each lady will require a guide to assist her.

#### THE JARDIN.

This excursion occupies about eight hours from Montanvert. It may be made from Chamouni in about fourteen hours. It is advisable to take a guide for each person. The *Mer de Glace* is traversed as far as the foot of the *Seracs de Talèfre*—the precipitous

slope of the Glacier Talèfre. Hence the tourist has to scramble over moraines and rocks, some of which are rather difficult and fatiguing. This excursion affords the most imposing survey of the wildernesses of the Mont Blanc group. The Jardin is a steep rock, rising out of the midst of the glacier, and derives its name from the few flowers which bloom upon it for some weeks in summer.

#### GLACIER DES BOSSONS.

This glacier is scarcely an hour and a half distant from Chamouni. Its near margin is easy of access. After crossing the bridge over the Arve on the road to Geneva, a path commences at the village des Bossons, and leads to the eastward, along the side of a stream which issues from the foot of the glacier. To this succeed a few fields and a fir-wood, whence a steep ascent conducts us to the border of the glacier. Immense pyramids and obelisk-shaped blocks distinguish the upper part of the glacier. Its exterior is of a white and brilliant appearance, nearly free from earth or gravel, owing to the action upon its surface of the rays of the sun. In some places it reflects little colour; in others, especially where any clefts or fissures occur, the interior is of a beautiful blue or sea-green.

The snows of the summit of Mont Blanc are the source of this glacier, whence it descends to the border of the Arve. Although much narrower than the Glacier des Bois, it presents the same undulating appearance. In other respects it differs from the latter; its pale and blue colours being more pure and brilliant. The Glacier des Bois and Mer de Glace

resemble the congealed waves of a large river or cataract.

#### THE FLÉGÈRE.

This excursion, which requires about five hours, is one of the most admirable that can be made on horseback. The road leads up the valley, passing through the village les Prés, and arrives at the foot of the mountain. A zigzag path ascends along a continual forest of larch and fir, and affords a fine view of the opposite glacier. We follow the path under the shade of the fir-trees, which continue almost to the summit of the Flégère. This mountain pasturage is covered with perpetual verdure, and watered by several springs. An iron cross, at an elevation of 6,350 ft. marks its highest point. A short distance above it is a small chalet for the reception of travellers and the sale of refreshments.

This point commands one of the most comprehensive views of the whole valley. It includes every glacier in the valley, and the general range of Mont Blanc, though it is by no means equal to the view from the Brévent.

In front, from the source of the Arveiron to the foot of the Tacul, lies an uninterrupted view of the Mer de Glace, and of the rocks which border its banks. The summit of Mont Blanc is seen on the right. The Aiguille Verte, at an elevation of 13,432 ft. stands out plainly on the east side of the Mer de Glace; having at a short distance from it the Aiguille du Dru and the Aiguille d'Argentière. The vault which terminates the glacier of Argentière, and whence a branch of the Arve issues, as the Arveiron from the Glacier des Bois, is distinctly visible. There is also a clear view of

the Col de Balme, with the path leading to its summit.

An excursion may be made to the Col de Balme and to the Tête Noire and back in nine hours. The route is described in Route 89.

The number of tourists who make the ascent of Mont Blanc or who make an effort to reach even the Grand Mulets, is so small that we shall give no directions for these excursions. Those which we have described include all

ROUTE 89.

MARTIGNY TO CHAMOUNI, BY THE TÊTE NOIRE.



AVING Martigny we proceed to Martigny-le-Bourg, and crossing the Drance, commence the ascent by a pleasant path, shaded



GALLERY OF THE TÊTE NOIRE.

which tourists generally make, but several others may be performed, the finest of which is the ascent of Mont Brevânt, from the summit of which is the completest view of Mont Blanc and its Aiguilles. This excursion is arduous, but mules are available as high as Planpraz, where there is a chalet.

by fruit and other trees, and passing by vineyards and meadows. The road to the left goes to the Great St. Bernard (Route 91). Keeping to the right, we presently reach the village of *La Fontaine*, where the old route from Martigny to Chamouni, which we left immediately after crossing the

Drance, falls in. At *Sarmieux* we again diverge to the right, and go on to *Chavans en haut*. Here there is a fine view of the valley of the Rhone. We then reach the *Col de Forclaz*, or *Col de Trient*, as it is sometimes called. Here there is a small inn. Some distance down on the other side the road to Chamouni over the *Col de Balme* diverges to the left. We pass through a forest, and cross the mountain stream flowing down from the *Glacier de Trient*. Shortly afterwards we reach the village of *Trient*, situated in a valley surrounded by precipices, the sides of some of which are covered with pines. The way past *Trient* lies through the forest for a considerable distance, past the *Tête Noire*, which is a steep ascent covered with timber. The *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* is a convenient resting-place for tourists. The road formerly led by a dangerous pass called the *Mauvais Pas*, but it is now tunnelled through the rock, and commands an imposing view of the valley beneath the precipitous crags by which our route passes. We now enter a romantic gorge displaying a variety of most attractive scenery, and reach the *Hôtel de la Cascade Barberine*. The cascade, one of the finest in this district, is about half an hour's walk from the hotel. We next pass the villages of *Val Orsine* and *Couteraine*, and approach the entrance of the valley of *Bérard* on the right, down which the torrent of the *Eau Noire* descends. We pass through the gorge of the *Montets*, and reach *Argentière*, where the carriage road to Chamouni commences. The *Glacier of Argentière* is seen coming down between the *Aiguilles d'Argentière*, and *du Tour*. We next cross the *Arve*, and pass by the villages

of *Tines* and *Les Prés*, or *Praz*, to Chamouni. The whole distance can be walked in eight or nine hours.


[Those who prefer the route by the *Col de Balme* (*Hotels: Pavillon du Col de Balme, Suisse*), on the frontier between *Valais* and *Savoy*, will obtain a magnificent view, comprising the full range of *Mont Blanc*, and its glaciers descending into the valley of Chamouni, the whole of the latter being seen stretching as far as the *Col de Voza*. To the right are the *Aiguilles Rouges*, and near them the *Brévent*, while behind, on the right, is the *Buet*. Looking towards the *Forclaz* the view extends over the *Valais*, and comprehends some portions of the *Oberland* mountains. From the boundary stone, some little distance to the right, we obtain a view not only of *Mont Blanc*, but of the *Aiguille de Balme*, on the north, and on the north-east, some portion of the range of the *Bernese Alps*.

A difference of opinion exists among writers as to which of the two routes is the more interesting, Doubtless, the single view from the *Col* surpasses any one view upon the other route, but, that by the *Tête Noire* shows a succession of fine views, which render it on the whole the more interesting of the two. It is easy for tourists who are willing to prolong the journey three hours to go to the *Col de Balme*, and returning complete the route by the *Tête Noire*; but a guide who knows this route must be taken.]



## ROUTE 90.

## VISP TO ZERMATT.


HE distance is about 27½ miles. The hire of a horse is 11 francs a day, with 1 franc additional for the attendant. Time occupied usually 8½ hours.

Leaving Visp we proceed for some distance along the right bank of the Visp, and crossing it reach *Stalden* (5½ miles). (*Hotel: Traube*) where the Görnervis joins the Saaser-Visp. We proceed along the pleasant valley of St. Nicholas, and four hours from Visp reach the village of St. Nicholas (13½ miles). (*Hotels: Croix Blanche, Soleil*). Tourists who leave Visp in the afternoon frequently spend the night here. St. Nicholas was greatly injured by the earthquake of 1855. We now proceed through a pleasantly diversified country along the right bank of the river to *Randa* (21 miles), situated near the point where the glacier of Bies descends from the Weisshorn. The lofty Mischabel range of peaks, being on the left of the valley, now come into view. Further on, we pass along close to the river, and through an excavation in the rock, beyond which we obtain a good view of the grand peak of the Matterhorn (Mont Cervin), and soon reach ZERMATT (27½ miles). (*Hotels: Mont Cervin, du Mont Rose*), population 450. (The hotels are frequently much crowded in summer.) It is situated in the midst of pasture lands in a valley overlooked by the Matterhorn, and upwards of 5,000 feet above the sea. The Matterhorn is 14,705 ft., high, and with the exception of its

remarkable peak, is covered with glaciers. The hotel on the Riffelberg, about five miles from Zermatt, is a convenient place from which to ascend Monte Rosa, the Görnervis, and visit the Görnervis glacier. Zermatt is called the Chamouni of Mont Rosa, because the environs furnish so many interesting excursions. The number of visitors to this interesting neighbourhood is increasing every year.

## ROUTE 91.

MARTIGNY TO THE  
GREAT ST. BERNARD.

ETTING out from Martigny-la-Ville, we proceed to Martigny-le-Bourg, and then cross to the left bank of the Drance, leaving the village of La Croix about half a mile to our right, and ascend the course of the Drance by the villages of Brocard and Valette to Bouvernier. Beyond this village, the road again crosses the river, which issues from a gorge, which grows wilder as we advance. Half an hour's walking brings us to the *Galerie de la Monnoye*. At its outlet are seen the ruins of a monastery, still overlaid with the soil and rubbish with which it was covered in 1818, by an irruption of the lake into the Val de Bagnes, which at this point opens upon our valley. The catastrophe caused great damage in the valley of the Dranse, traces of which are visible in several places. The village of Bouvernier was saved by the rock which projects before it. The road here again crosses to the left bank of the Dranse, and at St. Branchier, a dirty village, the



two branches which form the Drance unite, one having come down from St. Bernard, and the other from the Val d' Entremont.

*Orsières*, (*Hotel: des Alpes*), is a little village situated at the point where the Val de Ferret opens into the Val d' Entremont. The most picturesque section of the Pass is just above the village. We next reach *Liddes*, (*Hotels: de l'Union, d' Angleterre*), where mules may be procured for the Hospice (charge, 6 francs).

*St Pierre* is a dirty village, with a church built in the eleventh century, having a Roman milestone let into the wall, near the tower.

A pillar is shown here which was originally set up on the crest of the St. Bernard Pass to the memory of the younger Constantine. On the other side of St. Pierre, the route crosses a deep hollow, in which the Drance, pouring here out of the Orseythal, forms a pretty fall. The way formerly led through the forest, across rocks and the stumps of trees, so that when Buonaparte crossed the Great St. Bernard (in May 1800) with his army, they had a difficult march through the forest, and over the precipices of St. Pierre. They dismounted the cannon from their carriages, put them in the hollow trunks of trees, and then one half the battalions dragged them up the mountain, while the other half carried the arms and accoutrements of their comrades. For some distance up from St. Pierre, the road lies through the fir forest, where Napoleon so nearly lost his life by slipping from his mule on the verge of the precipice. He was only saved from falling into the gulf by his guide, who caught him by the coat.

Beyond the forest, and the defile of Cherrayre, we come to the pasturages and châteaux of Proz, and in about three quarters of an hour, arrive at the plain of Proz. Mount Velan, at this part of the journey, appears of enormous size. The road now ascends through a gorge, called the defile of Marengo. About two hours farther, we reach *Cantine de Proz*, the last habitable spot in a most desolate defile, utterly bare of trees and shrubs, gloomy and wild, just where the steep ascent of the Grand St. Bernard commences. The path from this point circles the precipices, and crosses the torrent, and scales the declivities in such a manner, that one may well imagine how dangerous must be the passage in winter.

The traveller comes suddenly upon the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, from the Alpine side; its stone steps almost hanging down over precipitous gulfs.

The Hospice is on the very summit of the Pass, 8,200 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a stone building, capable of sheltering 300 persons. Five or six hundred sometimes receive succour in one day. One of the houses near the Hospice was erected as a place of refuge in case of fire in the main building. Sometimes the snow drifts encircle the walls of the Hospice to the height of 40 ft.; but it is said that the severest cold recorded here was only 29 degrees below zero. The greatest degree of heat recorded at the Hospice, has been 68 degrees. The air has a piercing sharpness, which makes a fire necessary even at noon-day in summer. The monastery was founded about 962, according to some, by St. Bernard of Menthon; other traditions ascribe its origin to Charlemagne, or Louis the

Pious. The duties of hospitality are discharged by ten or twelve Augustine monks, assisted by a number of serving-brothers called Maronniers.

The monks remain at the Hospice only for a limited term of service. In general, the brotherhood consists of young recruits, whose constitutions can bear but for a few years the constant cold and the keen air of these heights. Much of their time is occupied in the daily exercises of the chapel. A guest-chamber, or hall, is kept for travellers, apart from the refectory of the monks; only two or three of the elder among whom are accustomed to entertain strangers.

They have a very nice chapel adorned with paintings, and in it is a "trone," or charity box, where travellers who partake of the hospitality of the kind monks ordinarily deposit alms, not of less amount than they would be charged at an inn, though the shelter and entertainment are entirely without charge. The hospice is spacious, and the bedrooms for strangers are very neat and comfortable. A pleasant fire is always burning in the guest-hall for travellers. A piano decorates this room, the gift of an English lady. The register of the names of visitors abounds with interesting autographs.

There is a museum in a hall adjoining the strangers' refectory. The collection of medals and antique coins is good, and there are some portraits, painting<sup>ing</sup> and engravings.

A scene of interest at the hospice is the *morgue*, or building where the dead bodies of lost travellers are deposited. The floor is covered with skulls and bones.

The little lake before the hospice does not melt till July, and

freezes again in September, and in some seasons is not free from ice at any time. The snow falls almost every day in the year.


The journey to Aosta, on the Italian side, occupies a little over six hours. The route is by St. Remy and St. Oyen.

AOSTA (*Hotels: du Mont Blanc, Couronne, Ecu du Valais*), a town of 7,700 inhabitants, the *Augusta Prætoria* of the Romans, is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Doire and the Buttier, in a valley, from many parts of which Mont Blanc and the range near the Great St. Bernard are visible. It is encircled by mountains whose sides are clothed with vineyards. There are many interesting mediæval Italian houses in various parts of the town, and important Roman remains. On the south are some vestiges of Roman walls, in tolerably good preservation, and on the east a *Triumphal Arch* with ten Corinthian columns. Near it is a gateway, formerly the *Porta Prætoria*, now called the *Porte de la Trinité*, and, a little distance off, a Roman bridge which once crossed the Buttier. It is partially buried. In the garden of the convent of St. John are some remains of an ancient Basilica. John Calvin resided at Aosta for some time previous to 1541. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury in the eleventh century, was born here.

## ROUTE 92.

GENEVA TO BALE, BY  
FREYBURG AND BERNE.

165 miles; 1st class, 28·60 francs  
2nd, 20·20 francs; 3rd, 14·70  
francs.

N leaving Geneva the railway skirts the north shore of the lake, past numerous pleasant villas and gardens. The first station we reach is COPPET (10 miles). The *Château* was for some time the residence of Madame de Staël, and previously of her father, M. Necker. The room in which the authoress composed many of her works is shown, together with the inkstand and desk which she used. In the grounds is a chapel where she and her father are buried. We next pass *Nyon* (the Roman *Novidunum*), from which there is a carriage road up the hills to St. Cergues, the most convenient spot from which the ascent of the Dôle may be made. The next station is ROLLE (22 miles), (*Hotels: Couronne, Tête Noire*). The neighbourhood abounds with vineyards, which produce, amongst other wines, the celebrated kind called *La Côte*. On the other side of the lake the summit of Mont Blanc may be seen, and, a little further on, the heights of Meillerie and the opening of the Valais. MORGES (31 miles), (*Hotel: La Couronne*), a town of 2,900 inhabitants, is situated on the lake. We see the *Castle of Vufflens*, reputed to have been built by Queen Bertha in the tenth century. Part of the existing structure seems to be of the thirteenth century. We now leave the lake and proceed to *Bussigny Junction*

(28½ miles), where the railway to Yverdon and Neuchâtel joins the Geneva line. The train, however, generally goes on to LAUSANNE (39 miles), (see Route 93), and then returns to Bussigny.

After leaving the Lausanne Station, there is a fine view of the Lake of Geneva, the valley of the Rhone, and the mountains beyond it, as we approach the tunnel through which we reach CHEXBRES-VEVAY (47 miles), the station for Vevay. Passing some other stations, we have a view of Mont Blanc, before reaching ROMONT (66½ miles), beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Glane. The old Castle was built in the 10th century, by the kings of Burgundy. Beyond Romont, on the right, we see the nunnery of *La-Fille-Dieu*, backed by a range of mountains among which we may distinguish the *Dent du Midi* and the *Moléson*. We next reach FREYBURG (81 miles) (*Hotels: Zähringer Hof,\* de Freyburg*), population 10,600. It is the capital of the canton of the same name. It was founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen. It stands on a rocky eminence surrounded by the Saarine. The picturesque situation of the town overhanging the river, the beautiful suspension bridges, and quaint watchtowers not being visible from the railway, tourists should tarry here for a few hours. The banks of the river are united by four bridges, one of them being a suspension bridge of 906 ft. long, and 175 ft. above the stream. On the opposite side of the River Saarine is another suspension bridge, which spans the gorge of Gotteron. It is about 700 ft. long, and 284 ft. above the valley beneath. There are some fine churches, the most remarkable being the *Cathedral of St.*

*Nicholas*, a handsome Gothic structure of the 15th century, containing an organ which has 7,800 pipes, and 67 stops, and is considered one of the finest instruments in Europe. Performances on the organ every evening (except Saturdays and the eve of holidays) from 8 to 9. Tickets, which cost one franc each, may be had at the hotels. The tower of the church is 386 ft. high, and is distinguished for the delicacy and elegance of its architecture. Its portal has some curious reliefs emblematical of the Last Judgment, and Heaven and Hell. Other objects of interest in the town are the Byzantine Church, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome; the Capuchin Church, with a "Descent from the Cross," by Annibale Caracci; the Church of the Barefoot Monks, a large and handsome building; the Jesuit Church; the *Hôtel de Ville*, a remarkable old building, erected on the site of the palace of the ancient dukes of Zähringen, the founders of Berne; the Jesuit College and the Lyceum. In the principal square is a lime tree said to have been planted in 1476, on the day of the battle of Morat.

The street called *Court Chemin*, leading from the river to the upper town, is built on the face of the rock, and the roofs of some of its houses serve as pavement for the street above it. The inhabitants are curiously divided in respect of language, those of the upper town speaking French, and those of the lower town German. On leaving Freyburg, we pass by the old walls of the town, and cross the Saarine over a viaduct 260 ft. high, and about 1,100 ft. long. We pass several places of no interest, and reach

BERNE (98 miles). (*Hotels: BERNERHOF,\* Bellevue, Faucon*),

population 29,364, the capital of Switzerland. It is situated on a lofty promontory, 1,700 ft. above the sea, formed by the winding Aar, which surrounds it on three sides, and is crossed by two stone bridges. It is one of the most regularly built towns in Europe, and is the finest in Switzerland. Many of the houses are massive structures, resting upon arcades, which are lined with shops, and furnish covered walks on both sides of the street, the latter being adorned with numerous fountains. The environs afford fine promenades, and from the platform on which the *Cathedral* stands, the view of the Bernese Alps is very fine. Six of the most celebrated peaks are in view upon clear days. On the east is the Wetterhorn, next are the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Gletscher-horn, the Mittaghorn, and the Blumlis Alp.

The principal public buildings are the *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic structure, dating from 1457, and containing some interesting tablets and relics; on the principal portal are several sculptured groups, one of which represents the Last Judgment, and another the Wise and Foolish Virgins; the *Hall of the Federal Council*, *Hôtel-de-Ville*, the Mint, the Bank, and the University. The public Library, founded at the epoch of the Reformation, contains upwards of 40,000 volumes. The museum possesses an interesting collection. Berne has also an observatory and a botanical garden, and is celebrated for the number and excellence of its charitable institutions.

The Bear, of whose name the word Berne is the German equivalent, is in especial favour in this city, which has its effigy for

its arms; and his figure is perpetually recurring to the eye. The Bears-ditch, near the Aarburg-gate, is a menagerie of these animals, which is maintained at the public charge. The French took away the bears to Paris, and their restoration was one of the first cares of the citizens upon the return of peace. On a fountain in the Street of Justice, the canton is represented in a militant attitude by the effigy of a bear in armour, with sword, belt, and banner. Another fountain has a bear attending a cross-bowman as his squire.

Another curious object is the clock in the Zeitglockenthurm, or clock-tower, which stands between two other watch-towers in the Justice Street. Just as the hour is about to strike, a wooden figure of Chanticleer makes his appearance, and crows twice. Another puppet strikes the hour on a bell, and forthwith a number of bears emerge from the interior of the clock, and pay their duty to an enthroned figure, who at every stroke opens his mouth and inclines his sceptre. One of the sights of Berne is the shop of Mr. Heller, near the Bernerhof, where may be seen an extensive collection of musical boxes, Swiss carvings, and curiosities. Here, every evening in the travelling season, at 8 o'clock, tourists may listen to the largest musical box, and the *only* electrical piano in the world.

Leaving Berne we cross the Aar, and presently reach BURG-DORF, a town of about 3,500 inhabitants, with large well-built houses, hospital, schools, and orphan asylum. The public walks are finely kept. The celebrated teacher, Pestalozzi, first established his school here. Passing HERZOGENBUCHSEE, we reach OL-


TEN (124 miles). For the remainder of the journey to BALE, see Route 78.

### ROUTE 93.

#### GENEVA TO BALE, BY NEUCHATEL.

170 miles; 1st class, 27·35 francs; 2nd, 20·05 francs; 3rd, 14·45 francs.

(For the route to BUSSIGNY, see Route 92.)

FTER leaving Bussigny, we enter the valley of the Venoge, and passing through two tunnels, reach Chavornay, near which, on the left, we observe the Castle of Champmont. We get a fine view of the Jura to the westward, as we approach YVERDUN (61 miles). (*Hotels: de Londres, Croix Fédérale*), population 5,100, situated on the southern bank of the LAKE OF NEUCHATEL, at the influx of the Orbe or Thiele. It occupies the site of the Roman town of *Ebrodunum*. The *Castle* dates from the 12th century. It was, at one time, used as a college by Pestalozzi. Crossing the river, we skirt the lake to the village of GRANDSON. Its ancient *Castle* is now a snuff manufactory. The church is of the 10th century. Passing several unimportant places, we reach

NEUCHATEL (83 miles). (*Hotels: Gd. HOTEL MONT BLANC,\* Bellevue*), population 10,600. This town is situated on a steep slope above the shore of the Lake to which it gives its name, and traversed by the Seyon, which falls in-



to the lake immediately below. The site of the town, which is well built, is excellent: below it is the lake; around are rich fields and vineyards, dotted over with numerous villas, and behind it are the magnificent precipices of the Jura. The principal buildings of interest are the *Castle*, an ancient structure, originally the residence of the Princes of Neuchâtel, and the old Gothic church, built in the 12th century, containing several curious ancient monuments; the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large building, with a Grecian portico, and an interesting museum, made celebrated by the Professor Agassiz.

The Lake of Neuchâtel is 25 miles in its greatest length, with an average breadth of 4 miles. The scenery, in many places, is very fine.

Leaving Neuchâtel, we keep along the shore of the lake to *St. Blaise*, and, passing the Castle of Thirle, reach *Landeron*, situated at the point of influx of the Thiele into the Lake of Biemme. We next reach

NEUVEVILLE, or NEUENSTADT (*Hotel: Couronne*), population, 1,300, on the border of the lake, beneath the *Chasseral*, which rises to a height of nearly 5,300 ft.

THE LAKE OF BIENNE, or *Bieler See*, is 10 miles long by 3 broad. Its scenery is not remarkable, and it owes its chief interest to the *Ile St. Pierre*, for some months the residence of Rousseau. His room is still shown in a little house on the island. The garret above it was his place of refuge from the prying curiosity of visitors. He was accustomed to remark, "*Je ne suis pas ici dans une menagerie.*" Continuing along the shore we pass *Nydau* with its imposing Castle, and reach

BIENNE (102 miles), (*Hotels: Couronne, du Jura, Croix Blanche*),

population, 6,100. It is situated on the lower slopes of the Jura, at the entrance of the valley of the Suze, and is surrounded by vineyards. The old walls, surmounted with watch-towers, are still in existence. There are several avenues, affording agreeably sheltered promenades. [The *Chasseral*, 4,936 ft. above the sea, can be ascended conveniently from Biemme. The view from the summit is magnificent.]

SOLEURE (117 miles), (*Hotels: Couronne, Cerf, La Tour*), population, 6,000. It is situated at the base of the Jura, on the Aar, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected by two bridges, one of which is only available for foot-passengers. In the 17th century, this town was surrounded by strong walls, which were removed by order of the Council in 1835. The *Cathedral of St. Ours* (St. Ursus), completed in 1772, is approached by a flight of 23 steps, in front of which are two fountains, representing Moses striking the rock, and Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The façade is adorned with 12 Corinthian columns, surmounted by statues. The interior measures about 195 ft. in length by 135 in width. It contains several paintings and bas-reliefs, some curious missals, and a good organ. From the summit of the tower (180 ft. high) a fine view is obtained. The church of the Professors, built in 1689, has a painting of Christ, attributed to Holbein. The *Clock-Tower* in the market-place is reputed to have been built about A.D. 500. It was probably constructed under the Burgundian dynasty. It is square-built, without windows, and rises to a height of nearly 80 ft. A Latin inscription on it pronounces Soleure to be the most ancient city in the

north-west of Europe, with the exception of Trèves.

The *Arsenal* contains a good collection of arms and armour, and several banners taken in various battles, one of them bearing a portrait of Charles the Bold. The *Museum* contains a fine collection of fossils from the Jura and the Alps. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Rathhaus) is an ancient building with numerous towers, and is adorned with Roman inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and busts. The house is shown in which Kosciusko died. His heart was interred in the cemetery of Zuchwyl, about a mile distant. His other remains were removed to Cracow. The tomb bears the inscription, "*Viscera Thaddei Kosciusko.*"

The *Weissenstein* (White Rock) is seen at a little distance from Soleure. On the way to it we pass the *Hermitage of St. Verena*, a grotto situated in a delightful valley, surrounded with beautiful trees.

HERZOGENBUCHSEE (126 miles). For the remainder of the journey see Route 92.

## ROUTE 94.

### BERNE TO THUN AND INTERLAKEN.

To Thun, 19 miles; 1st class, 3.15 francs; 2nd, 2.20 francs; 3rd, 1.60 francs.

From Thun there are steamers several times daily to Neuhaus, the port of Interlaken.



AVING Berne, we proceed along the valley of the Aar, which is well cultivated and picturesque. When the weather

is clear, we have a view of the Alps throughout the greater part of the journey. Near MUNSINGEN we see, on the opposite side of the Lake of Thun, the peak of the *Stockhorn*, and the *Niesen*. Near *Uttigen* we cross the Aar, and reach

THUN (19 miles), (*Hotels: de Bellevue, Baumgarten, Pension Itten*), population, 4,000. It is situated upon the Aar, and is one of the pleasantest towns in Switzerland. The *Church* and *Castle* are conspicuous objects. The *Military College* is the institution where the officers of the army of the Swiss Confederation are trained. The *Castle of Schadau* is a fine modern Gothic structure. From the terrace near the church a beautiful view can be obtained of the lake, with the Alps around it.

The station at the lake whence the steamers start is called *Scherzigen*. Steamers go from here to *Neuhaus*, near INTERLAKEN; fare, 2 francs and 1 franc. There is also a carriage-road by the bank of the lake to Interlaken (15 miles).

THE LAKE OF THUN is about 10 miles long. The northern shore abounds in pleasant houses and gardens. On the southern shore the *Kander* flows through an artificial channel into the lake, and near its entrance and that of the *Simmenthal* are the *Stockhorn* and the *Niesen*. The latter (7,763 ft.), can be easily ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 hours on foot. There is an hotel on the summit, and the view is remarkably fine, comprising the lakes of Thun and *Brienze*, the *Oberland*, and *Mont Blanc* and the *Dent du Midi* in the far distance. The panorama of the whole range of the *Bernese Alps* from the *Titlis* to the *Diablerets* is more complete than from any other point of nearly equal height. Beneath the mountain, on a pro-

montory, stands an old castle, said to have been built by Attila.

Some distance along on the north side of the lake, is the *Cave of St. Beatus*, beneath which a cascade falls into the lake. Passengers by steamer land at Neuhaus, about two miles from INTERLAKEN (32 miles from Berne). (For description of Interlaken, see Route 82.)

### ROUTE 95.

#### THUN TO LEUK, BY THE GEMMI PASS.



THE distance to Leukerbad is 46 miles. The fare to Frutigen, by diligence, is 2.20 francs, by carriage 22 francs, including a customary charge of two francs to the driver. The whole charge by carriage to Kandersteg, and thence by a horse along the bridle-road to Leukerbad, is 50 francs. The distance from Leukerbad to Leuk is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles; the fare by diligence is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  francs.

We proceed along the shore of the lake till we reach the tower of *Strattingen*, when we cross the Kander, and passing WYLER (five miles), we enter the valley of Frütigen. Passing MUHLINEN (10 miles), we reach

FRUTIGEN (14 miles, *Hotels: Helvetia, Post*), a village of about 3,500 inhabitants. We may obtain guides and mules here for the Gemmi Pass. We next pass the Castle of Tellenburg, cross the Kander, and follow its right bank to

KANDERSTEG (22 miles, *Hotels: de l'Ours, Victoria*). From this place the actual ascent of the Gemmi commences, and the remainder of the distance to Leu-

kerbad must be done on horseback or on foot. The path ascends through forests to the boundary between the Cantons of Berne and Valais: it then proceeds in zigzags for some distance, affording a fine view of the valley of Gasteren, and emerging upon a tract of pasture land covered with broken pieces of rock, which have been brought down by an avalanche from the heights above, reaches the inn of *Schwarenbach*, about two miles from which is the *Dauben See*, a small lake, formed entirely by the melting of the mountain snows. The scenery around is remarkably wild and desolate.

The summit of the Pass is 7,540 ft. above the sea. It is about one hour's journey from the inn of *Schwarenbach*. The view, extending to the range of the Alps beyond the Rhone, is one of the finest to be seen in Switzerland. The principal peaks seen from this point are those of the *Collon*, the *Pigne d'Arolla*, the *Dent Blanche*, the *Dent d'Erin*, the *Cervin*, the *Weisshorn* (the highest of all), and the *Saas Grat*.

On commencing the descent we reach a precipice 1,600 ft. in depth and apparently perpendicular. The road is cut in zig-zags along its face, and in some places is along a ledge which overhangs the road below. Invalids are carried by bearers to the baths of Leuk.

LEUKERBAD (46 miles, *Hotels: des Alpes, Bellevue, de France*). It is situated about 4,600 ft. above the sea, in a valley surrounded by abrupt and lofty precipices. The springs are ten in number, the temperature varying from 117 to 124 degrees Fahr. The principal one—that of *St. Laurence*—is of considerable size at its source, and is one of the

hottest. The full regimen for a bather is eight hours a day—four before breakfast, and the remainder before dinner. Patients sit in the bath-house with their heads and hands only above the water, and floating tables supply them with refreshments, chess-boards, books, and other means of relieving the *ennui* of a protracted bath.

In the neighbourhood of Leukerbad rises the *Torrenthorn*, 9,760 ft. above the sea. The view from the summit takes in the Alpine range from Mont Blanc to the Simplon.

Above the steep cliffs at the foot of which Leukerbad is situated, is the village of Albinen. The sole means of direct access are ladders, in tiers, by which the people of Albinen descend to the baths and return. The path to these ladders, one mile and a half distant, lies through a wood, along the gorge of the torrent called the Dala.

From Leukerbad there is a carriage road to Leuk, 54½ miles from Thun. It proceeds through the beautiful gorge of the Dala, by several zig-zags, and crosses

the stream over a bridge 420 ft. above the water.

LEUK (*Hotel: Couronne*) is situated on the right bank of the Rhone, near the point of influx of the Dala. It has a population of about 1,100. It is connected with the Simplon road (see Route 87) by a covered bridge across the Rhone. Above it are the ruins of two ancient castles.

Sierre, 12 miles distant, on the Simplon road, may be reached by a bridle-road along the west side of the valley of the Dala. The road is carried high above the torrent past Inden, where a beautiful view is afforded us of the valley of the Rhone. Beyond Inden we pass beneath an immense precipice which completely overhangs the road, which is partly protected by roofing from the danger of falling masses of rock. Beneath the narrow ledge along which we pass, a precipice descends to the Dala. This pass is called the *Galerie*. It was stoutly defended by the inhabitants of Valais against the French, in 1799. From this point it takes about an hour and a half to Sierre (see Route 87).

# GERMANY.

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GERMANY is the general name of the country occupied by a considerable number of sovereign and independent states, and a people speaking one language, which has played, from the earliest times to the present, one of the most important parts in history. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, Schleswig, and the Baltic; on the west by Holland, Belgium, and France; on the south by Switzerland and Austrian territories; and on the east by Hungary, Galicia, Poland, and Prussia.

These boundaries embrace 600 miles of latitude, and nearly 700

miles of longitude, the total area being little less than a quarter of a million of square miles (206,575).

Within this extensive range the people are nearly all German, and with some minor modifications, the language, customs, usages, and manners, are the same. The northern part of Germany, towards the shores of the Baltic and the North sea is a level plain, but, the greater part of the country, the middle and western portions are hilly, and the southern parts mountainous.

The most important ranges are the Black Forest, parallel to the course of the Rhine, the "Giant Mountains," on the borders of Bohemia and Saxony, the Steiger



Wald, the Spessart, Thuringer Wald, the Taunus, Harz Mountains, &c. The higher summits of the Schwarz Wald, fall little short of 5,000 feet, and are covered with dense forests, while the lower slopes are covered with vineyards and fertile fields. The mountain chains that lie around the plains of Bohemia, enclosing the valley of the Upper Elbe, rise in their highest points to upwards of 5,000 ft. The Harz, which are on the southern border of Hanover, form the outlying range of the German mountain-system to the northward, and advance far into the great plain that extends along the Baltic coasts. Both the Eiz-gebirge, on the borders of Saxony and Bohemia, and the Harz mountains, are celebrated for their metalliferous wealth. The latter group is also remarkable for an atmospheric illusion, the famous spectre of the Brocken. The chief rivers are the Danube and the Rhine, which belong to Southern and Western Germany: the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems to Northern Germany. The mineral wealth of Germany is very considerable. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper, iron, and tin, in Prussia and Austria; antimony and bismuth in Austria; mercury in Austria and Bavaria. Coal, marble, zinc, kaolin, sulphur, arsenic, &c. have also been found in various localities. The coal fields of Germany are chiefly within the Prussian and Austrian territories. The principal localities are near the Rhine in Westphalia; on the Saare a tributary of the Moselle; in Bohemia; and in Silesia. Of these, Silesia contains very valuable and extensive deposits of coal. The quality is chiefly bituminous, the beds few in number, but very

thick, amounting in some cases to 20 ft. Anthracite is also found. Bohemia is even more richly provided than Silesia, and the banks of the Ruhr, a small tributary to the Rhine, also furnish extensive coal fields. According to the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the various states of Germany proper was as follows: Prussia, 24,043,902; Saxony, 2,423,586; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 560,618; Oldenburg, 315,622; Brunswick, 302,792; Saxe Weimar, 283,044; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 98,770; Saxe-Meiningen, 180,335; Anhalt, 197,041; Saxe Coburg Gotha Saxe-Altenburg, 141,426; Waldeck, 111,352; Lippe Detmold, 111,352; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 75,074; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 67,454; Reuss-Schleiz, 88,097; Schaumburg-Lippe, 31,186; Reuss-Greiz, 43,889; Hamburg, 305,196; Lubeck, 48,538; Bremen, 109,572; Bavaria, 4,824,421; Wurtemberg, 1,778,479; Baden; 1,434,970; Hesse, 823,138; Lichtenstein, 8,320.—Total, 38,522,366. The population of the Austrian Empire in 1867 was 34,706,460.

Germany occupies the middle degrees of the north temperate zone; but the climate varies greatly with the different elevations above the sea, and the more or less mountainous nature of the districts; it is on the whole, however, temperate and healthy. In both Upper and Middle Germany, the climates of which are alike, the vine ripens, but the flat or northern portion has unpropitious seasons, long winters, and frequent fogs.

The soil of Germany is generally productive. Even among the sandy plains in the north there are fertile tracts bordering on the rivers; and the beautiful valleys and enclosed plains among the

hilly regions often rival in fertility the best alluvial soils of other countries. The territory bordering on the east bank of the Rhine has a warmer climate and richer soil than any other part of Germany.

**MONEY.** For table showing the value of the different coins of the German States in the money of Great Britain and the United States, see the last page of the *Introductory Information*.

## ROUTE 96.

### COLOGNE TO HANOVER AND BERLIN.

394 miles; 1st class (express), 21 th.  
14 sgr.; 2nd, 14 th. 9 sgr.; 3rd,  
10 th. 22 sgr.

(For description of Cologne, see  
Route 56.)



**LEAVING** Cologne we pass *Mülheim* ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a manufacturing town with 6,500 inhabitants, and several unimportant places before reaching *Düsseldorf* ( $23\frac{1}{4}$  miles). (See Route 74.) Passing in succession *Calum* (30 miles), and *Duisburg* (39 miles), a busy town of 18,000 inhabitants, we reach *Oberhausen* ( $43\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where there are branch lines to *Emmerich*, and to *Aix-la-Chapelle* by *Ruhrort*. We next reach *Essen* (51 miles), a town of about 40,700 inhabitants. Here is Krupp's celebrated manufactory of steel guns. The fine cathedral contains a bronze candelabrum of seven branches, said to have been presented in 998 by the sister of the Emperor *Otho III.* The next stoppage is at *Dortmund* ( $74\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Römischer Kaiser, Belle-*

*vue*), population 33,453. Near the station is a lime-tree under which the secret tribunal of the *Vehme* held its sittings. In 1429 the Emperor *Sigismund* was here admitted into this remarkable association, which then numbered 100,000 members. The *Reinoldikirche* (Church of St. Reinhold), built 1421-50, contains some fine old stained glass and wood carvings. Passing *Hamm* ( $93\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, we cross the River *Ems* and reach *Bielefeld* (135 miles), (*Hotels: Dreikronen, Ravensberger Hof*), population 17,000. This town is celebrated for its linen trade—the largest in *Westphalia*.

*Herford* (143 miles) is a manufacturing town of 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the *Werra*, near its confluence with the *Aa*. It contains some curious old churches. Its abbey is said to have been founded in 830 by *Wittekind*, King of the Saxons, whose tomb is in the church of the neighbouring village of *Engern*.

Passing *Rehme* (near which are some salt works and saline baths) and other unimportant places we reach *Minden* (163 miles), (*Hotels: Eisenbahngasthof, Twietmayer's*), population 16,000. It is a garrison town, and a place of some commercial importance. Its fortifications were destroyed by *Frederick the Great* at the close of the *Thirty Years' War*, but have since been rebuilt on a larger scale.

Passing *Bückeburg*, the chief town of the principality of *Schaumburg-Lippe*, which has a large palace with fine grounds, *Haste*, and *Wunstorf*, from which latter place the line to *Bremen* branches off, we reach

*Hanover* (200 miles), (*Hotels: Union,\* British, Royal, de Russie*), population 76,500. The

capital of Hanover, which since the events of 1866 has become a component part of the Kingdom of Prussia, is situated on the banks of the Leine, and is divided by the river into two parts, the old and new town. The environs may be regarded as beautiful, contrasted with the city itself, which, particularly in the old quarter, presents a gloomy aspect. The materials of the houses are generally brick, with wooden framework, painted so as to afford an imperfect imitation of stone. The new town, which stands on the right side of the river, is built in better style. In the *Waterloo Platz*, with its column surmounted by a figure of Victory, are fine barracks and the arsenal. Besides these, the most interesting buildings are the *Stadt-haus* in the market-place, founded in 1439, with an adjacent public library of 40,000 volumes; the *Royal Library*, with its 100,000 volumes; the *Theatre*, one of the largest in Germany; the museum, with good natural history collections; a gallery of pictures; and the *Royal Palace*, which deserves notice for the magnificence of its internal decorations, and for the number and value of the objects of ancient and modern art which it contains. In its chapel are preserved numerous relics and antiques, many of which were brought from Palestine by Henry the Lion, in 1172. Hanover is well provided with educational and charitable institutions. There are several Lutheran and Catholic churches, and a Jewish synagogue.

The town has pleasant walks and pleasure-grounds, which occupy the place of the old ramparts. In the immediate vicinity are the Royal palaces of *Herrenhausen*, the favourite residence of George I. and II., in the grounds

of which is the Royal mausoleum, and *Mont Brilliant*, whose beautiful grounds and gardens are open to the public.

Herschel, the astronomer, was born at Hanover in 1738. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BANKER, Alex. Simon.

The next station is LEHRTE (210 miles), the junction for Harburg and Hamburg.

BRUNSWICK (237 miles, *Hotels: d'Angleterre, Deutsches Haus*), population about 51,000, capital of the duchy, and residence of the Duke of Brunswick. It is a very clean town, situated on the Ocker. Many of the houses, though built of wood, are of great antiquity, some of them bearing dates of the fifteenth century. The chief object of interest is the *Museum*, which contains an excellent gallery of paintings, by Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, and other masters, and a collection of antiquities. The *Dom*, or cathedral, originally founded in 1173, by Henry the Lion, was restored in 1854. It contains the tombs of the Duke of Brunswick who fell at Jena, and his son who was killed at Waterloo, also of Caroline, wife of George IV. In the square adjoining it is a lion, in bronze, erected in 1166 by Henry the Lion. In the *Altstadtmarkt* is a handsome Gothic fountain, in bronze, erected in 1408. The *Rathhaus* is a fine building of the fourteenth century.

Leaving Brunswick, we pass the Châteaux of Richmond and William's-Castle, and reach *Wolfenbüttel*, a town of about 9,500 inhabitants, situated on the Ocker. It possesses a library of 225,000 volumes, of which Lessing was for some time director, containing some beautiful illuminated missals, and manuscripts in various languages, together with Luther's



ROYAL PALACE BERLIN.











Bible, his marriage ring, doctor's ring, spoon, glass, and his portrait by Lucas Cranach. Leaving on the right the branch to Harzburg and Cassel, we reach *Jerzheim*, beyond which we re-enter the Prussian territory proper. We see, to the southward, the Harz mountains, among which the Brocken is conspicuous, and to the north the wooded hills of the Elm.

MAGDEBURG (304 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels*: *Edel's*, *London*, *Erzherzog Stephan*), population, 104,440. It is the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, and is situated on the Elbe. It is not only a commercial and manufacturing town, but a strong fortress. The *Citadel*, built on an island in the Elbe, is the state prison. Lafayette and the Baron Trenck were confined in it. The *Cathedral* is one of the finest in North Germany. It was commenced in 1208 and finished in 1363, except the towers, which date from 1520. Its length is 365 ft., its height, over the nave, 110 ft. The northern tower is 330 ft. high. In the interior, amongst others, is the tomb of the Emperor Otho I. and his wife. Near the *Rathhaus*, in the *Alte Markt*, is a stone equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, with his two wives, erected in 973. The *Public Gardens* are beautifully laid out. The chief promenade is the *Fürstenwall*, a terrace along the bank of the Elbe.

On leaving the station we traverse the fortifications and the two arms of the Elbe, and reach *Burg* (320 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a town of about 14,000 inhabitants, noted for its extensive cloth manufactures, which were established originally by Protestant refugees, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

BRANDENBURG (357 miles),

(*Hotels*: *de Brandenburg*, *Schwarzer Adler*), population 27,000. It is situated on the Havel, and is a place of great antiquity, dating from the tenth century. The *Dom* was built in 1318, but the crypt and nave are of the tenth century. The exterior is adorned with grotesque bas-reliefs. The *Rathhaus*, built in 1440, is a handsome Gothic structure. Leaving Brandenburg we proceed through a country diversified with numerous lakes formed by the Havel. We pass, on the left, the palace and grounds of *SANS SOUCI* before reaching

POTSDAM (379 miles), (*Hotels*: *Einsiedler*, *Deutsches Haus*), population 42,000. (For description, see below.) Soon after leaving Potsdam we pass *Zehlendorf*, near which, on a lake formed by the Havel, is the "Island of Peacocks," formerly a residence of Frederick III.

BERLIN (394 miles), (*Hotels*: *D'ANGLETERRE*, \**de Rome, du Nord, de St. Petersburg, de Russie, Meinhardt, British*), population 820,000. This is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses are generally from three to four stories high. The greater part of its objects of interest are concentrated within the district comprised between the Palace and the Brandenburg-gate. The finest street is *Unter den Linden* ("Under the Limes"); it is planted with four rows of limes. In the centre runs a broad avenue for foot passengers, and on each side are carriage and foot-paths. It extends from the *Royal Palace* to the BRANDENBURG GATE, which stands at the entrance of the *Thiergarten*, and the avenue of *Charlottenburg*. This gate was built (1789-92) on the model of the Propylæum at Athens. It is 60 ft. high, 195 wide, and has five

passages for carriages and foot-passengers. It is surmounted by an emblematic figure of Victory, seated in a chariot drawn by four horses. The height of this group is about 20 ft. The chariot was taken away by the French in 1806, but was restored after the battle of Waterloo. The cost of erecting the gate was nearly 80,000 *l*.

In or near the OPERA PLACÉ are the statue of Frederick the Great, the King's Palace, the Royal Library, and the Operahouse (behind which is the Catholic church); the Academy of Fine Arts and the University. Opposite the Guard-house are the statues of Generals York, Blücher and Gneisenau; and on the same side, opposite the Arsenal, is the palace of the Crown Prince. On the north, and opposite the King's Palace, is the University. On each side of the Guard House are statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow. The Schloss Brücke (or bridge) was constructed in 1824, and is 160 ft. in length by about 105 in width. On each side of the bridge are four granite pedestals supporting groups in marble. On the left, after crossing the bridge, is the LUSTGARTEN, a vast space, planted with trees and ornamented by a fountain in the centre. This place is bounded on the north by the Museum, before which is a polished granite vase, 22 ft. in diameter, of one piece; on the south, by the Royal Palace; on the east, by the Cathedral.

The Churches of Berlin are not remarkable either for antiquity or architectural beauty: they are, generally speaking, of moderate size. The Dom, or Cathedral, dates from 1750; it was restored in 1821, from the designs of Schinkel. It is in the form of a

cross, and is surmounted by one large and two small cupolas. In the interior are an altar-screen, representing the pouring out of the Holy Spirit, by Begas; a mosaic of St. Peter, given by Pope Leo XII. to Frederick William III.; the tombs of the Electors, Jean le Cicéron and Joachim I., in bronze, by J. Vischer of Nuremberg (1540); the gilded coffins containing the remains of the great Elector, of his son Frederick I., of Dorothea, his second wife, and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I. In the vaults are the remains of nearly eighty members of the reigning family of Prussia.

The Church of St. Nicholas (*Nicolauikirche*), the most ancient in Berlin, dates from the twelfth century, and was restored in 1814; the spire was erected in 1514. In the interior is the tomb of the great jurist, Puffendorf. The Church of the Grey Convent (*Klosterkirche*), in the Klosterstrasse, built in 1290, and restored in 1841, is adorned with frescoes, and contains some ancient tombs. The Church of St. Mary (*Marienkirche*), near the *Neue Markt*, is of the thirteenth century. Its tower is the highest in Berlin, being upwards of 300 ft. high.

The ROYAL PALACE, or SCHLOSS, forms an oblong of three stories high, 640 ft. long, 376 wide, and 110 high; with two principal, and two smaller courts. It was founded, as a fortress (1443-51), by the Elector Frederick II., enlarged in 1538 by Joachim II., rebuilt by King Frederick I., and completed in 1716. Frederick-William IV. erected (1845-49) the great cupola. The great western portal, on the side of the *Schlossfreiheit*, is in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus at Rome. The side next

the river dates from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Palace contains 600 apartments. The Throne-room (*Rittersaal*) contains a buffet laden with ancient gold and silver plate.

The ancient chapel, where Frederick the Great was baptised, is adorned with frescoes.

The *Picture-Gallery*, upwards of 200 ft. long by 25 wide, is also a banqueting hall. Most of the pictures are by modern artists. We notice especially the portraits of Charles I., Henrietta of France, and Peter the Great, by Van Dyck; and Bonaparte crossing the Alps, by David.

The *Weiss Saal* (White Hall), the largest room in the Palace, is 105 ft. long, by 51 wide, and 42 high. It was rebuilt in 1845. It contains statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg; eight caryatides holding escutcheons, and supporting eight statues representing the provinces of the kingdom; marble-bas-reliefs denoting the principal virtues; the frieze decorated with portraits in relief of celebrated men of the time of the Electorate, including that of the architect Schinkel; and a figure of Victory, the work of Rauch, in Carrara marble.

In this chamber was held, in 1847, the first session of the States-general of Prussia, the epoch of the introduction of the representative system into the government.

The stair-case is adorned with three fountains, with frescoes, and statues of the Emperors Constantine, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Rudolph II.

The *New Chapel*, beneath the cupola, was completed in 1849. It is circular, and 126 ft. high; the cupola measures about 86 ft. in diameter. The altar, of alabaster,

was a present from Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. Above the altar is a gilded canopy; the cross, of silver studded with gems, and 7 feet high, cost nearly £80,000.

The apartments inhabited by Frederick the Great are upon the first floor, at the corner of the *Schloss Platz*, nearest the river. The other apartments present no particular attractions to tourists familiar with the splendour of Paris and other capitals. The state apartments are shown by the attendant every week day. The present king resides in his own palace. The Royal Palace is used only for state ceremonials and fetes.

The KING'S PALACE, in the Opera Place, at the entrance of the Unter den Linden was built in 1836. The apartments are beautifully decorated. The principal hall is 220 ft. long.

The PALACE OF THE CROWN PRINCE, in the Arsenal Place, was formerly the residence of Frederick William III. After his death it remained unoccupied until 1856, when it was rebuilt after the designs of Strack.

The PALACE OF PRINCE CHARLES is in the Wilhelms-platz. It contains a magnificent collection of arms. Behind it is a beautiful garden. It was formerly the house or college of the Order of St. John of Prussia, and was rebuilt by Schinkel, in 1828.

Of the MONUMENTS, the chief is the EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, in the Opera Place, the finest of the kind in Europe. The first stone was laid on the 31st of May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick the Great. It was inaugurated in 1851. It was designed and modelled by Rauch, and cast in bronze



by Reibel. The height of the whole monument is 43 ft., the pedestal, which is of bronze, is laid upon blocks of red granite highly polished. Its four angles sustain equestrian figures of the size of life, of the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz and General Ziethen. Between them are, on one side, six figures, and on each of the other three sides five figures representing generals and statesmen. Various characters and occupations are indicated upon the bas reliefs. The king and the four generals, with the 21 figures on the panels make 26 figures of men, add the five horses, and we have a total of 31 figures on this remarkable monument without counting the female figures in the upper compartments. The horse upon which the king is seated is 16 ft. high. As a work of art this monument has, probably, never been exceeded. The inscription is "To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1850, completed by Frederick William IV. 1851."

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE GREAT ELECTOR (Frederick William) on the bridge called *Langebrücke*, designed by Schlüter, is of bronze, and was erected in 1703. It is one of the finest existing equestrian statues. Four giants, in chains, represent the four hostile elements, overcome by the elector. It cost 600,000 thalers.

THE STATUES OF FREDERICK THE GREAT'S GENERALS in the Wilhelmplatz, represent Generals Schwerin, Winterfeld, Seydlitz, Keith, Ziethen, and Leopold, Prince of Dessau.

THE STATUE OF FREDERICK-WILLIAM III., in the Thiergarten, is of Carrara marble modelled by Drake.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 38 Unter den Linden, was founded in 1700 by King Frederick I., in pursuance of a project of Leibnitz. In this building, exhibitions of the works of living painters are held every two years. On the first story is a clock which regulates the time of all the other clocks in Berlin. The ARSENAL, in the place of the same name, was built in the reign of Frederick I. after the plans of Schlüter, 1695—1706, and is one of the finest public buildings in Berlin. Above the great entrance-gate is the bust, in relief, of the founder. The building is a perfect square of about 270 ft. on each side. In the court we see, above the windows, 21 masques, representing the heads of dying warriors, modelled by Schlüter; they are considered very fine. The galleries on the ground floor contain specimens of cannon of all ages, including two Swedish ones of leather, dating from the Thirty Years War.

THE BOURSE is situated on the quay between the *Burgstrasse* and *Neue Friedrichstrasse*, not far from the Museum.

THE ROYAL OPERA-HOUSE WAS built by Frederick II. in 1741. After the fire of 1843, it was partially rebuilt after the plans of Langhaus. The external walls and the façade were preserved. It can accommodate about 2,000 spectators. It is in the form of a Grecian temple, the peristyle and pediments being adorned with statues of the Muses and Graces. The interior is splendidly decorated.

THE MUSEUM comprises all the collections of works of art belonging to the State, and is divided into the Old and New Museums, the latter situated in the Lustgarten opposite the Palace, with

the New Museum in the rear. The first-mentioned building was erected in 1828 from the plans of Schinkel, on an arm of the Spree, which had been dried and filled up for the purpose. It is of an oblong shape, about 276 ft. long, 171 wide, and 83 high, and in the purest Greek style. By a flight of twenty-one steps, 90 ft. wide, we reach the vestibule or colonnade, formed of eighteen Ionic columns, supporting an attic decorated with eagles, and surmounted by an entablature, of which the two angles are ornamented with figures in bronze, by Tieck, representing Castor and Pollux. On the sides of the flight of steps are colossal bronze groups; that on the right representing an Amazon fighting with a panther, by Kiss; that on the left, a horseman contending with a lion, by Wolf.

The colonnade is adorned with frescoes, executed after the designs of Schinkel, under the direction of Cornelius.

The building has three stories. The ground floor contains the *Antiquarium*, the first floor the *Gallery of Sculptures*, the second the *Picture Gallery*.

The *ANTIQUARIUM* contains vases, specimens of pottery, mosaics, bronzes, cameos, engraved stones, and ancient medals. There are nearly 2000 vases. The cameos and engraved stones are remarkably interesting.

The *GALLERY OF SCULPTURES* is entered through a circular hall extending to the whole height of the building.

Between the columns are eighteen antique statues, of which the principal are: Victory, Minerva, Ceres, Venus and Cupid, Fauns, Apollo, and Juno. The upper gallery is reached by an outer staircase. The walls are covered

with tapestry, comprising copies of those pieces which Leo X. caused to be made at Arras in the 16th century, after the cartoons of Raphael. The *GALLERY OF SCULPTURES* contains 745 specimens, for the most part Roman. In front of the entrance of the rotunda a double flight of stairs leads to the gallery which connects the old with the new museum. It contains several works in bronze.

The *PICTURE GALLERY* is entered from the upper gallery of the rotunda. It contains pictures by nearly all the old masters. Excellent catalogues are sold at the entrance.

The *NEW MUSEUM*, connected with the Old Museum by a bridge over the street, is one of the finest buildings, in internal decoration, in Berlin. It contains a collection of northern antiquities, an ethnological collection, an Egyptian collection, and plaster casts of the principal sculptures of all ages arranged in chronological order. It has also a collection of engravings, enamels, porcelain, &c.

The *GALLERY OF PAINTINGS* in the *BELLEVUE PALACE* comprises 130 paintings by modern masters distributed in nine apartments.

The *THIERGARTEN* is the principal promenade of the citizens of Berlin. It is a vast park, the remains of a forest, extending outside the Brandenburg Gate, between the Spree and the canal which, making a bend near Charlottenburg, forms its limit. It is about two miles long by one broad. The Avenue of Charlottenburg, opposite the Brandenburg Gate, divides it into two parts. On the left of this avenue are many fine houses and public gardens. On the right are Kroll's Garden, Zetten's Café, the Palace and Park

of Bellevue. There is a pleasing combination of shady walks, green lawns, miniature lakes and gardens. In it is the statue of Frederick William III., before described, and at the western extremity is the ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. The latter was established in 1844 by a private company, and was augmented by the Royal Menagerie from Potsdam.

KROLL'S GARDEN, on the right of the avenue, is a place greatly frequented by the middle classes of Berlin. It contains a theatre, concert room, &c.

The origin of Berlin is not known with certainty, its ancient archives having been burnt in the fourteenth century. The recorded dates go no further back than the twelfth century. In 1132 it was a little fishing village; in 1250 it was made a city; in 1300 it was surrounded by a wall; somewhat later it became a member of the Hanseatic League. After the accession of the burgraves of Hohen-zollern, during the fifteenth century, it frequently carried on war against its sovereigns. It was conquered by the Elector Frederick II., who built a castle of which the remains may be seen about the existing Palace. In 1495 the Elector Joachim II. transferred his residence from Spandau to Berlin. In 1539 the Reformation was introduced there. During the Thirty Years' War the city fell into decay. The Great Elector restored and embellished it; he invited the Protestant refugees from France to settle there, and they were the chief authors of its commercial and manufacturing prosperity.

Under King Frederick I. numerous public buildings were constructed, and from that time every sovereign of Prussia has done something to improve and em-

bellish it. During the Seven Years' War the Austrians and Russians occupied it. Frederick the Great encouraged building, and large additions to the city were made in his time. After the battle of Jena the French took possession of it until 1809. Between 1813 and 1815, 22,000 of its citizens fell in battle. After the Peace the work of improvement was recommenced on a large scale. Most of the public buildings and monuments now existing were constructed in the reign of Frederick William III. and his immediate successor. The political history of Berlin is naturally involved in that of Prussia. We need only specify the sanguinary insurrection of 1848, which failed to overthrow the sovereign power. Berlin is the birthplace of many renowned men; amongst others, Frederick the Great, the poet Tieck, the brothers Humboldt, the composer Meyerbeer, &c.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Sprée, about three miles from Berlin, at the western extremity of the Thiergarten. This town owes its origin to a village called Lietzow, where the Queen Sophia Charlotte had a palace built in 1696. Since that time many citizens of Berlin have been accustomed to reside there during the summer months. The Palace is at the western extremity of the town. It was constructed after the designs of Schluter. It consists of a central pavilion, with a handsome cupola and two wings. The *Mausoleum*, in the grounds, contains the remains of Frederick William III. and of the Queen Louise. It is in the form of a temple in the Doric style. In the interior are the sarcophagi of the king and queen, with their recumbent figures, made of Carrara

marble, the master-pieces of Rauch. On each side are candelabra in white marble, one adorned with a group representing the Fates, by Rauch, the other with a group by Tieck, representing the Hours.

POTSDAM, "the Versailles of Prussia," is situated on a peninsula formed by two arms of the Havel, about 15 miles from Berlin. (Trains from Berlin to Potsdam, six times a day, in 45 minutes.) It is the second royal residence, and was founded by the great elector, though it owes its magnificence to Frederick the Great, who made it his chief residence, and bestowed on it the greater part of those monuments which form its principal attraction. All the successive sovereigns have contributed to its embellishment. On leaving the terminus we cross the Havel over an iron bridge, and observe on the left the *Lustgarten*, which extends to the palace. In the centre of a basin is a group representing Neptune and Thetis in a chariot. Near it are the busts of the generals York, Taubentzen, Bülow, Blücher, Kleist, Gneisenau, the Emperor Alexander I., Scharnhorst, and the Duke of Brunswick, all in bronze, by Rauch. Mythological groups, in marble, adorn the north side of the promenade.

THE ROYAL PALACE, built 1660—1701, contains many souvenirs of Frederick the Great. The apartments which he occupied remain unchanged: we see there his writing table, his library, his music-stand, the furniture, with its coverings injured by his favourite dogs, his hat, scarf, and his green eye-shade. Adjoining the bed-room is a dining-room with a trap-door in the floor, through which meals were served

by a lift, rendering the presence of a servant unnecessary. The apartments of Frederick-William III. and the Queen Louise also remain as they were during the lifetime of their occupants. Those of Frederick-William IV. contain some modern paintings.

In the vicinity is the HOTEL DE VILLE, built in 1754, after the model of that at Amsterdam. The tower is surmounted by a figure of Atlas supporting the globe on his shoulders. In the Place, in front of the building, is an obelisk 75 ft. high, adorned with medallion portraits of the great Elector, and the three first kings of Prussia.

At the west end of the town is the *Garrison Church*. Near the pulpit are French, Bavarian, and Wurtemberg flags, taken in the campaigns of 1813—15. Beneath the pulpit, and above ground, is the plain metallic coffin, which contains the ashes of Frederick the Great, and the marble sarcophagus of William I. It was over the coffin of Frederick that, on the night of the 3rd or 4th of November, 1805, Frederick-William III. and the Emperor Alexander I. swore eternal friendship. The Emperor Napoleon visited it in 1806, and took away the sword of Frederick the Great, which, after his death, was placed upon his coffin. It has never been recovered. The uniforms of the three sovereigns who formed the Holy Alliance are preserved here in mahogany closets.

An avenue leads from the Brandenburg Gate to *SAN SOUÏ*. At the entrance of the park, on the right, is the *Friedenskirche*. It is built in the style of a basilica, and has three naves, of which the central one is 87 ft. long by 32 ft. wide. It contains a mosaic from a church at Murano, near Venice.

The PARK OF SANS SOUCI was laid out in 1744 by Frederick II., and has subsequently received embellishments from time to time. It is adorned with numerous statues and groups in marble; amongst others, two sphinxes, and a bust of Paolo Giordano, Duc de Bracciano, in Egyptian porphyry, which was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. The latter is placed near the great fountain, which throws a jet nearly 120 ft. high. Its basin is 130 ft. in diameter, and is surrounded by twelve mythological groups. Further on are four marble columns 30 ft. high, with capitals gilded, and adorned with statues of Venus, Apollo, Bacchus, and Hope. Another avenue to the right of the Brandenburg gate leads to the principal entrance of the Park, where there is an obelisk 63 ft. high. Around it are columns with busts. On the way to the Palace we pass several fountains and the *Grotto of Neptune*.

The Great Fountain is at the foot of the hill on which stands the PALACE OF SANS SOUCI. We ascend by nine terraces, each adorned with orange-trees and conservatories. On two sides of the Palace are vases in marble. Near the Palace, at the end of the terrace, are the tablets over the graves of the favourite dogs and charger of the king, in the grave with which he requested that he might be buried. This palace, built in 1745-47, was the favourite residence of Frederick II., who died here. It then remained unoccupied for many years. It was restored by Frederick-William IV., who made it his summer residence, and died in it in 1861. The apartments of Frederick the Great are in the

same state as when he left them. We see the clock, which stopped at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock—the moment of his decease, and the couch on which he died. From the palace we may ascend a hill called *Ruinenberg*, from the artificial ruins which hide the waterworks supplying the fountains. From the summit of the tower of the reservoir, the view is very fine. In the lower portion of the park is the JAPANESE PAVILION; near it is a fine bronze fountain. The *Temple* contains a copy of the statue of Queen Louise, executed by Rauch for the mausoleum of Charlottenburg. Close by the palace is the historic *windmill*. It still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to give it up when it was demanded of him by Frederick, who wished to extend the grounds of Sans Souci. “Are there no judges in Berlin?” was the reply of the miller to the demand of the king. The owner in later years becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, and having offered the mill for sale, William IV. settled upon him a sum sufficient to enable him to retain his property.

The NEW PALACE, at the end of the Great Avenue, was built at the termination of the Seven Years' War, 1763-9, in the Dutch style, at a cost of 3,000,000 thalers. The great façade is 227 yards long. The palace has 322 windows, and is adorned externally with upwards of 400 statues or groups. On the frontal is inscribed: *Nec soli cedit*. There are 200 apartments, of which about 40 are shown. In the apartments of Frederick II. are several fine paintings, some of them being by the first masters: Tintoretto, Domenichino, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, Titian.

On a wooded eminence east of



Potsdam, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, is the Castle of *Babelsberg*, the usual summer residence of the king. The grounds are handsomely laid out. The interior is comfortably furnished, but contains nothing of especial interest. The views from the terrace are very fine.

## ROUTE 97.

### COLOGNE TO BREMEN.

276 miles; 1st class (*express*) 331 sgr.; 2nd, 261 sgr.; 1st class (*ordinary*) 312 sgr.; 2nd, 218½ sgr.; 3rd, 147 sgr.

(For the route from Cologne to Wunstorf Junction, see Route 96.)

**L**EAVING Wunstorf we reach NEUSTADT (226 miles), at some distance from which we see the lake called *Steinhuder-Meer*. On an island in the centre is a castle which is used as a military school. NIEBURG was formerly a fortress of some strength, but the French destroyed the fortifications in 1807. VERDEN (246 miles) was formerly the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne. The Cathedral, which has no tower, contains monuments of some of the bishops, and some good stained windows and tracery. Passing some places of no interest, we reach

BREMEN (276 miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Hillman's*), population, 74,200. This is one of the most important commercial towns on the Continent. It is situated on the River Weser, which runs through it. Its shipping business is very great. The ship-owners possess upwards of 300 vessels. It is estimated that 80,000 emi-

grants embark for America from Bremen every year. The fortifications have been destroyed, and the ramparts now form promenades. On the eastern part of the promenade are the *Theatre*, the *Union* (a merchants' association), and the *Kunsthalle*, or Museum of Fine Arts. Near the last-named is the statue of the astronomer Olbers. The *Rathhaus*, of the 15th century is a remarkable building. The southern façade is adorned with eight large statues, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors. In the great hall is the marble statue of the Burgomaster Smidt, who died in 1857.

On the west side is the entrance to the famous wine cellars, which are open to the public every day. In one of the compartments are the wine casks called the *Rose*, and the *Twelve Apostles*. In front of the *Rathhaus* is a statue of Roland, 18 feet high, erected in 1412, intended as a symbol of the sovereignty of the town. In the immediate vicinity is the *Schutting*, the seat of the Chamber of Commerce. Near it are the *Bourse*, the *Church of Notre Dame*, and the *Stadthaus*. The Cathedral, a Gothic building of the 12th century, has been recently restored. It possesses the finest organ in Germany. The tourist should note the glass; the pulpit given by Christine of Sweden; the baptismal fonts; and the *Bleikeller*, a vault which has the property of preserving bodies from decomposition. On the Cathedral Place, or *Domshof*, are the *Museum* and the *Borsenhalle*, a place of meeting, or club for merchants. On the *Domshuide*, near the Cathedral, is a bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, made at Munich. The ship which was to have transported it to Gothenburg, was wrecked at Heligoland, and the

statue, being rescued by the fishermen there, was purchased by some Bremen merchants, and presented by them to the town. Near it is the Artists' Club. The *Church of St. Ansgar*, of the 13th century, is surmounted by a tower 325 feet high. It contains a fine painting by Tischbein, some good frescoes, and stained glass windows. The *Catholic Church of St. John* contains the remains of Prince Louis-François de Bourbon-Conde, who died in 1757.

Two bridges connect the two banks of the Weser. From the larger one there is a fine view. Near the southern ramparts are the barracks and armoury of the military contingent of Bremen.

The depth of water in the river at Bremen is sufficient only for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Large vessels are unloaded at BREMERHAFEN, (*Hotels; Steinhof's, Lloyd's,*) which is 30 miles below Bremen. It is rapidly increasing in trade and population, and now numbers about 6,500 inhabitants. It is also a watering place. It is connected by railway with Bremen. Trains five times a day, in an hour and a half—fare, 1st class, 1 th. 20 sgr.; 2nd, 1 th. 8 sgr.; 3rd, 25 sgr.

#### HAMBURG MONEY.

The coins are *Mark Courant*, equal to 16 schillings, or 1s. 2½d. English, or 30 cents in the money of the United States; the double mark; 8 schillings, or half mark; 4 schillings; 1 schilling; specie Rix-dollar, equal to 4s. 7d. English, or 1.14 dollars in United States money. The *Mark Banco* is imaginary, valued in English money at 1s. 5½d., or in money of the United States, 36 cents.

#### ROUTE 98.

#### COLOGNE TO HAMBURG.

To Harburg Terminus, 307 miles;  
1st class (express), 462 sgr.; 2nd,  
318 sgr.; 1st class (ordinary),  
382 sgr.; 2nd, 270 sgr.; 3rd,  
192½ sgr.

(From Harburg to Hamburg, steamer across the Elbe in one hour. The steamers leave each side eight times a day.)

(For that part of the route from Cologne to Lehrte, see Route 96).

**L**EAVING Lehrte, we pass Burgdorf (225 miles), CELLE (238 miles), population, 14,000, the second residence of the King of Hanover before its annexation to Prussia; UELZEN (260½ miles), near which are some stones supposed to be Druidic, and reach

LUNEBURG (283 miles), (*Hotels: Wellenkamp's*). It is an interesting old town of about 15,000 inhabitants. It is mentioned in the chronicles of 961, and was greatly enlarged by Henry the Lion in the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains an interesting collection of mediæval works of art. The *Church of St. John* is of the 14th century, and is worth inspection. The railway presently passes *Bardewieck*, formerly a place of great importance, until Hamburg took away its trade. It was destroyed in 1189 by Henry the Lion. Of its ancient buildings only the ruins of its Cathedral remain. We now pass two unimportant stations, and reach

HAMBURG (307 miles), (*Hotel:*

*König von Schweden*), a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Elbe. A bridge and railway across the river are in contemplation. Hamburg possesses a fortified fort. From the hill of Schwarzenberg, in the neighbourhood, there is a fine view. Tourists embark on board the Hamburg boat not far from the terminus. The passage occupies about an hour. Fares: 1st class, 5 sgr.; 2nd, 2½ sgr.

HAMBURG (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Streits, St. Petersburg, Victoria*), population, 225,000. This is the chief place of commerce, and one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. It is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, about 80 miles from its mouth. The River Alster joins the Elbe here. The Alster forms, on the north of the city, a huge basin called the Great Alster, which communicates with another basin outside the city, called Binner-Alster. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1842, and was afterwards rebuilt on a magnificent scale. The Port in which vessels can enter with the tide is very extensive. Upwards of 5,000 enter annually, and there are always many hundreds lying at anchor within it. More than 500 belong to Hamburg, and the annual importations exceed in value thirty million pounds sterling. There are no considerable manufactures.

The foundation of Hamburg dates from the time of Charlemagne, who built a castle on the heights between the Elbe and the Alster. The Emperor Otho IV., in the 12th century, raised it to the rank of a free town. In 1241 it joined the Hanseatic League, and waged a successful war with the Danish kings. After numerous contests between the senate and the people, a Constitution was

definitively established in 1712. In 1803 it was occupied by the French; Napoleon incorporated it with the French Empire in 1810; Marshal Davoust occupied it in 1813-4. In 1815 it became a member of the Germanic Confederation, and is now a member of the North German Confederation.

The Bourse is, from 1 to 2 o'clock, the rendezvous of merchants; from three to four thousand persons transact business there. The palace of the Bourse, on the Place Adolphe, is one of the finest buildings in Hamburg. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, where the merchants meet. It contains also a mercantile library of 40,000 volumes.

The fashionable promenade is along the quays which surround the basin of the Alster, viz.: the *Old Jungfernstieg*, the *New Jungfernstieg*, the *Alsterdamm*, and the *Wall*, near the Lombard's bridge.

There are several remarkable churches in Hamburg:

The *Church of St. Nicholas*, in the *Hopfenmarkt*, standing on the site of an older one burnt in 1842; it was rebuilt after the plans of Scott, the English architect. It is in the pure Gothic style.

The *Church of St. Peter*, in the *Speersort*, the most ancient of all in Hamburg. It was rebuilt after the plan of the old one burned in 1842.

The *Church of St. Catharine*, on the *Grimm*, in the old town, dates from the 13th century.

The *Church of St. James*, near the *Steinstrasse*, is surmounted by a tower 355 ft. high. Amongst its other remarkable paintings is one of ancient Hamburg. The *Great Church of St. Michael*, in the new town, built 1751-62, after the designs of Sonnin, is surmounted by a steeple 456 ft. high. A fine

panoramic view may be had from its summit. Apply at the office opposite the entrance.

Among the principal edifices may be mentioned the *HOTEL DE VILLE*, in the *Neue-Wall*. The great hall is used for civic banquets.

Near the Old Jungfernstieg is the *BAZAAR*, a glazed passage leading from the Jungfernstieg to the *Königstrasse*. It cost sixty thousand pounds sterling. Near the Jungfernstieg end, this passage forms an octagon, surmounted by a cupola, and is richly decorated. It is bordered with good shops.

The ancient ramparts have been converted into promenades. The most agreeable portion is that comprised within the *Wall*, between the basin of the Alster and the railway terminus. On leaving the Lombard's bridge we pass an obelisk erected in honour of the savant Busch; the *Alsterhöhe* is a fine point of view. Near the *Steinthor* gate is the monument of Count Adolph, of Holstein, one of the benefactors of the State, dating from the 13th century. On the west side of the *Wall*, to the left of the *Dammthor* gate, is the *BOTANIC GARDEN*, one of the finest in Germany. Near the *Deichthor* gate is the *Reservoir* which supplies the whole city with water. From the tower there is a magnificent view.

*ALTONA*, the most important town of Holstein, adjoins Hamburg. It is a place of considerable trade. Its population is 65,000. It was sacked by the Swedes in 1715, and contains no ancient buildings. It is a free port. Its finest buildings are the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the Churches of the Trinity and Holy Ghost.

From Hamburg, a visit may be made to Lübeck, which is forty-five miles distant. There is nothing of interest on the route

between the two cities. *Fares*: 1st class, 1 th. 20½ sgr.; 2nd, 1 th. 7½ sgr.; 3rd, 25½ sgr.

*LÜBECK* (*Hotel: Stadt Hamburg\**), population 38,000, is an old Hanseatic town, situated on the Trave. It has a considerable trade. At the time of the Hanseatic League it was called the Carthage of the North. After the battle of Jëna, Blücher, who had thrown himself into it, was ejected by the French, and made prisoner, together with the remainder of his army. Lübeck is one of the best specimens of a mediæval town to be found in Germany. The *Domkirche* (Cathedral), built from the 12th to the 14th century, contains several tombs, some bronze fonts of the 15th century, a carved pulpit of the 16th century, and a painting, attributed to Memling. The *Marien-kirche*, of the 14th century, is built of bricks. Its towers are 420 ft. high; it contains some fine sculptures, paintings by Overbeck, a curious clock, handsome stained windows, &c. The *Catharinen-Kirche* has been converted into a museum of local antiquities. The *Rathhaus*, of the 16th century, of variegated bricks, is the place where the Hanseatic League held its sittings. The hall is called the "Hall of the Hansa." The *Merchants Club-house* has some wood-carvings of the 16th century. One of the curiosities of the town is the *Schiffer Innung*, or ship-owners guild, a building dating from 1535, and still unaltered.

From Hamburg (*Altona*), Kiel is reached by railway by Elmshorn and Neumünster in about 3½ hours.

*KIEL* (*Hotel: Marsily*) is a town of about 18,000 inhabitants, situated on the Baltic, 65 miles from Hamburg. *Fares*: 1st class, 88 sgr.; 2nd, 63 sgr.; 3rd,

43 sgr. Its port can accommodate the largest vessels. It is a favourite bathing-place during the summer months. The *University* contains some collections of natural history and antiquities. In the *Castle* is a museum of paintings and plaster casts.

Kiel is a place of great commercial importance. Steamers sail frequently to Copenhagen and St. Petersburg.

### ROUTE 99.

#### COLOGNE TO LEIPSI<sup>C</sup> AND DRESDEN BY MAG- DEBURG.

(For Route from Cologne to Magdeburg, see Route 96.)

From Magdeburg to Leipsic, 74½ miles; 1st class, 96 sgr.; 2nd, 64 sgr.; 3rd, 40 sgr.



AFTER leaving Magdeburg, the first station is SCHONEBECK (9½ miles), population 8,500, situated on the left bank of the Elbe. At Gnadau (13 miles) there is a colony of Moravians. We presently cross the Saale and reach KÖTHEN JUNCTION. Here the lines from Magdeburg, Leipsic, and Berlin converge. Passing Stumsdorf (41¼ miles) we reach HALLE (53½ miles), (*Hotels: Stadt Hamburg,\* Krönprinz*), population 46,500. It is situated on the Saale, and is chiefly remarkable for its *University*. In the market-place is an isolated tower called the *Rothe Thurm*, and a statue of the composer Handel. The *Markt Kirche*, a Gothic church of the sixteenth century, has two of its four towers connected by a bridge. It contains some good pictures, espe-

cially one on double-folding panels by Cranach, painted in 1529 for the Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, founder of the church. It represents the Annunciation, and the Madonna and Child surrounded by angels. There is also a good altar-piece by Hubner, "The Sermon on the Mount." The *Moritzkirche*, of the twelfth or thirteenth century, is considered the most beautiful in the town. It contains an altar-piece of carved wood representing scenes from the Passion of our Saviour, &c.

The *Residentz*, once the Archbishop's Palace, is noted as the place where, after the battle of Mühlberg (1547), the landgrave Philip of Hesse was compelled to humiliate himself before the Emperor Charles V.

The *Francke's Institut*, an orphan asylum (called after the name of its founder), established in 1697, contains the orphanage, schools, a printing-press, a school of evangelical missions, a library, &c. In the court is a bronze statue of the founder, by Rauch. The library of the *University* contains over 100,000 volumes. The *Museum of Natural History* is worth visiting.

Halle derives its name from the Greek word signifying salt. There are extensive salt-works in its vicinity. In the neighbourhood (seen from the railway before arriving at Halle) are the ruins and garden of the castle of *Giebichenstein*, and the baths of *Wittekind*. Passing *Schkeuditz*, on the frontier of Saxony, we cross the *Parthe* and arrive at

LEIPSI<sup>C</sup> (74½ miles) (*Hotels: DE PRUSSE,\* de Russie, de Pologne, de Baviere*), population 92,000.

Leipsic is, next to Dresden, the most important town in Saxony, and one of the richest in Germany. It is situated in a vast plain, at the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Parthe*



and the Pleisse. The entrance of Saxony into the Zollverein (German Customs League), and the construction of the five lines of railway which join at Leipsic, have given to the city much of its commercial prosperity. Three great fairs are held here yearly: on New Year's Day, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. The Easter fair frequently attracts 70,000 visitors; the others from 15,000 to 20,000. Merchants and manufacturers come to them from all parts of the world, including the far East. It is calculated that business to the extent of 12,000,000*l.* is done annually at the Easter fair. Leipsic is the great centre of the German book-trade. The German booksellers form an association which has its seat and its Bourse or Exchange at Leipsic, to which they come every year during the Easter fair, to make their settlements. There are 200 book-shops, and 40 printing establishments employ 200 hand-presses, and 50 worked by machinery.

Amongst the public institutions are the UNIVERSITY (except that of Prague, the oldest in Germany), the School of Commerce, the Tribunal of Commerce, the merchants' Bourse, the booksellers' Bourse, and many learned societies.

Leipsic has no remarkable churches. The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from 1525. The only objects worth notice in it are the paintings by Oeser. The *Catholic Church* was built in 1846, from the plans of Heideloff.

The *Market Place* is surrounded by mediæval houses, and some in the style of the Renaissance. It was in this square the allied sovereigns met after the battle of Leipsic. The *Town-House* is of the 16th century. In the interior, the public hall and the council-

hall are adorned with portraits of the kings of Saxony. Previous to the battle of Leipsic Napoleon occupied the *Königshaus* (the King's house), the residence of the electors and kings of Saxony when they visited Leipsic. It was there that he had his last interview with the King of Saxony, whom the victorious allies afterwards made prisoner. Near the Market Place, in the *Grimmische Strasse*, is *Auerbach's Keller* (cellar, or beer hall). According to tradition, Dr. Faust there gave himself up to those practices of magic which are depicted on the walls. Goethe has placed here one of the scenes of his *Faust*—that where Mephistopheles furnishes the students with various kinds of wine from holes bored by him with a gimlet in one of the tables.

The *Castle of Pleissenburg*, the ancient citadel, contains most of the public offices. Its tower is used as an observatory. The *Augustusplatz* is surrounded by numerous fine buildings, such as the University, the *Bürgerschule*, or secondary school, the *Post Office*, and the *Museum*.

The UNIVERSITY, or AUGUSTEUM, was finished in 1836, after the plans of Schinkel. On the front are four allegorical figures of the four Faculties. The great hall is adorned with the statues or busts of kings and distinguished inhabitants of Saxony, together with twelve allegorical reliefs, executed by Rietschel. The University was founded in 1409; it numbers 800 students, and has a rich library (120,000 volumes), many collections, a botanic garden, an observatory, &c.

The STADISCHE MUSEUM is a fine building, completed in 1858, and contains some good paintings. It is open, free, on Sundays from

10.30 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 4; and at a charge of 5 sgr. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 to 4, and on Saturdays from 12 to 4.

The ancient glacis and ramparts have been converted into a beautiful promenade, which surrounds the old town, and separates it from the suburbs. On them we observe: the Monument of Gellert, the poet; that of the burgomaster Müller, who formed the promenades; the statue of the agriculturist Thaer, by Rietschel; that of Frederick Augustus, who died in 1827; the bust of J. S. Bach, erected by Mendelssohn; and the statue of Hahnemann, the discoverer of homæopathy.

From the tower of the Pleissenburg we may obtain a view of the plain on which the battle of Leipsic was fought. The attendant requires a donation of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  sgr. The tourist should mount the hill near Stötteritz and the road from Grimma: Napoleon remained there during the battle. A square block of granite, with an inscription, marks the spot. The village of *Probstheide*, south-east of Stötteritz, was the centre of the French position. It was taken four times by assault by the Prussians and Russians, and as many times retaken by the French. On the south-east of the village, on a hill called the "Monarchs' Hill," it is said the allied sovereigns received the first news of the victory. Close by, near the farm of *Mensdorf*, is another block of granite, in honour of Field-Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenberg.

In the neighbourhood are the villages of *Liebertwolkwitz* and *Wachau*, the scenes of the memorable fights between the French cavalry under Murat and that of the Allies. In the valley of the

Pleisse, near the Monarchs' Hill, is the *Castle of Dölitz*, which was defended successfully by the Austrians. Marks of cannon-balls and bullets are to be seen.

There are numerous commemorative monuments of the battle of Leipsic. In the cemetery of Taucha are the tombs of the Russian General Manteuffel, and the English Captain Boyer. In the *Marienstrasse*, a square stone marks the way by which the allied armies entered the town.

In the garden of *Gerhard*, on the *Fleischerplatz*, is the *Poniatowsky Monument*, erected on the spot where the Polish hero crossed the Elster to the place where he met his death. At the entrance of the garden, in a chapel, is a model of the statue of Poniatowsky, executed by Thorwaldsen, and destined for the city of Warsaw. In the *Cemetery of St. John*, are many tombs of German officers who fell at Leipsic.

#### LEIPSIK TO DRESDEN.

72 miles; 1st class, 3 th.; 2nd, 2 th.  
8 sgr.; 3rd, 1 th. 15 sgr.

On leaving Leipsic we pass over part of the battle-field, and see, on the left, the village of *Schöneburg*, the church of which, being burnt during the battle, was restored by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Passing *Borsdorf* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), we cross the Mulda and reach *Wurzen* ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles). The *Cathedral* contains the tombs of several of the bishops of Meissen. Passing *Dahten* ( $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles), we cross the valley of Dölnitz over a viaduct and reach *Oschatz* ( $33\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a town of 4,500 inhabitants. The remains of its ancient fortifications are seen. The *Château of Hubertsburg*, two miles distant (now a house of

correction), is the place where the Treaty of Peace was signed, between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, which ended the Seven Years' War.

We next reach **RIESA JUNCTION** (42 miles), where a branch line to the manufacturing town of Chemnitz leaves the main line. On leaving Riesa we cross the Elbe, and keep along its right bank for some distance, crossing the *Viaduct of Röderau*, which is supported by sixty-four piers. Here the direct line from Berlin to Dresden joins that from Leipsic. We next reach **PRISTEWITZ** (51½ miles), and passing through a tunnel, obtain a view of the town of *Meissen*, on the opposite bank of the Elbe, with its old castle on a rock above the town. It is celebrated for its porcelain manufactory, and for its magnificent Gothic Cathedral. Proceeding along the foot of a range of hills, covered with vineyards, we see near *Cöswig*, on the right, the *Castle of Weistrupp*, and presently reach the *Neustadt terminus* at

**DRESDEN** (72 miles), (*Hotels: VICTORIA,\* de Bellevue, DE SAXE,\** population 160,000. Dresden, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and residence of the king, is situated in a fertile plain, upon both banks of the Elbe, which above the city receives the waters of the *Priesnitz*. The city is composed of the *Altstadt* (old town), on the left bank of the Elbe, and the *Neustadt* (new town), on the right bank. Two bridges connect the two banks of the river.

All that is known of the origin of Dresden is that it was founded by Slavonians and enlarged by German colonists. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Dresden was already a city, be-

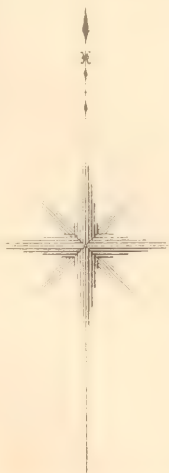
longing to the bishopric of Meissen; it subsequently became the residence of the Margraves of Meissen, and upon the partition in 1484, fell to the Albertine line, the present royal family of Saxony. The city suffered much in the Thirty Years' War. It attained its greatest splendour, under the Electors of Saxony, who were kings of Poland, especially in the reigns of the kings *Frederic Augustus I. and II.* The Seven Years' War did it much damage, it having been several times occupied by the Prussians. In 1760 it was bombarded by them, and 500 houses destroyed. From 1806 to 1815, the city was occupied several times by the French. The fortifications were pulled down in 1810. In 1812 Napoleon assembled a Congress of Sovereigns there; and in 1813 he obtained a victory over the allied armies under its walls, Moreau being killed in the battle. The King of Saxony re-entered his capital in June, 1815, and the ancient ramparts were transformed into promenades. The Kings *Antoine* (deceased 1836) and *Frederic-Augustus* (deceased 1854) did much for the embellishment of Dresden, which is now one of the finest cities in Europe.

The most attractive quarter of the city is the *Theatre Platz*, near which are the principal objects of interest to the tourist. Upon this place are the *Zwinger* with its rich collections, the *Royal Palace*, the *Catholic Church*, and the *Theatre*. Near the Church is the *Old Bridge* over the Elbe, a solid stone structure, originally built with money raised by the sale of dispensations from the Pope to eat butter and eggs during Lent. At the end of the bridge, and extending along the river, is the *Brühl Terrace*, a



Reference

- |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1 Royal Palace         | D 5     |
| 2 Catholic Church      | D 4 5   |
| 3 Zwinger              | D 5     |
| 4 Theatre              | D 4 5   |
| 5 Terrace of Brühl     | D E 4   |
| 6 Frauenkirche         | E 4 5   |
| 7 Picture Gallery      | D E 4 5 |
| 8 Japanese Palace      | D 3-4   |
| 9 Post Office          | D 5 6   |
| 10 Landhaus            | E 5     |
| 11 Sophienkirche       | D 5     |
| 12 Kreuzkirche         | E 5     |
| 13 Silesian R. Station | C 2-3   |
| 14 Leipzig R. Station  | C 2-3   |





DEN.



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favourite promenade, upon which is the *Palace of Brühl* and the hall of the *Academy of Fine Arts*.

On the opposite side of the river, about midway between the old bridge and the railway bridge, is the *Japanese Palace*, the gardens of which extend to the river.

The *Catholic Church* was finished in 1756. Over the great altar is a picture, "The Ascension," by Raphael Mengs, and there are many other German and Italian pictures of the 18th century. Under the sacristy are the vaults of the royal family; 64 statues of saints adorn the aisles. The music of this church (on Sundays from 11 to 12, and at 4), is celebrated.

The *ROYAL PALACE*, or *SCHLOSS*, forms a large square of three or four stories, flanked by numerous galleries and dependencies, and inclosing three courts. The principal body of the building, by the side of the Catholic Church, is surmounted by a tower 387 feet high, the highest in Dresden. The palace was built in the 14th century, and enlarged in the 16th and 17th centuries; the interior is worthy of inspection. It contains several pictures by modern artists; and the Chapel Royal is adorned with works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Guido Reni, Carracci, and Mengs. The great audience chamber, occupied by Napoleon during his stay in Dresden, is adorned with paintings by Sylvestre.

The *Theatre Royal*, built 1837-1841, from the designs of Semper, was burnt down in 1869, but is to be rebuilt.

The south side of the *Theatre Platz* is closed by the *Zwinger*, the construction of which was commenced under Augustus II., at the beginning of the 18th century. One side of the *Zwinger* is occupied by the *NEW GALLERY*.

The *Zwinger* contains most of the public collections in Dresden.

The *Frauenkirche*, or church of Our Lady, on the *Neumarkt*, was built 1726-1734, and is capped by a dome which, in the siege of 1760, was proof against bombs of the heaviest calibre. A very fine view may be enjoyed from the lantern, which is 384 feet above the street. Fee to the sacristan 20 sgr. It has a famous organ, built in 1736 by Silbermann, which has 44 registers, and 6,000 pipes.

The *Kreuzkirche*, or church of the Cross, is in the *Altmarkt*. The first church of the name dated from the 15th century, and was destroyed by fire in the bombardment of 1760. The present church was built 1764-92, and forms an oblong square, 247 ft. long by 174 ft. wide, surmounted by a tower 345 ft. high, composed of three stories with columns. It contains some good sculptures.

The *Brühl Palace* was built in the 18th century by Count Brühl, prime minister of Augustus II. It was occupied in the Seven Years'-War, by the King of Prussia; in 1813 by the Emperor Alexander; and is at present the residence of the Queen-Dowager of Saxony.

The *Botanic Gardens* and the *Academy of Medicine* are near the *Brühl Terrace*.

The *Arsenal* is not far from the Botanical Garden. It formerly contained a very celebrated collection of arms, but was despoiled by the Prussians in 1760, and by the French in 1807; nevertheless it still possesses a great number of remarkable specimens, and several statues and busts of kings and illustrious warriors.

The *Japanese Palace* in the *Neustadt*, an edifice in the Dutch style,

was built in 1715 for Field-Marshal Count Fleming. King Frederic-Augustus I. bought it in 1717, enlarged and embellished it, and used it as a summer residence. Frederic-Augustus III. presented it to the State; and it now contains several public collections; the Museum of Antiquities, Library, and a Collection of Porcelain and Terra-cottas. Attached to it is the magnificent Palace garden, partly laid out as a French garden, and partly as an English park. From a small hill in it, an admirable panoramic view of Dresden and the banks of the Elbe may be had.

The principal collections (of pictures, engravings and casts) are in the New Museum, the Zwinger and the Japanese Palace. The *New Museum* was built in 1854 from the plans of Semper. The edifice forms an oblong square 492 ft. long by 69 ft. wide and 95 ft. high. The grand entrance is in the form of a triumphal arch with statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo in the niches; upon the capitals of the columns are statuettes of St. George, Judith, Siegfried and Sampson; on the attic are statues of Giotto, Holbein, A. Dürer and Cornelius. Numerous reliefs adorn the façade. The edifice is formed of a ground-floor and three upper stories. The ground floor contains the engravings, casts and views by Canaletto; the first and second, pictures. The grand staircase is of imposing proportions and its balustrade is richly ornamented.

The picture gallery, the finest collection in Germany, contains 2,200 pictures. The gallery was founded by Augustus I. and largely increased by Augustus II. and III., the last of whom added to it the Modena Gallery, at a cost of £200,000. It is classified in

schools, and in chronological order. For the proper study of this gallery M. Hubner's catalogue, which may be purchased at the entrance, will be found very useful. The gallery is open to the public every week-day from ten to four, on Sundays from ten to three. There is no charge for admission on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; on other days a small fee is charged.

The following are a few of the most remarkable paintings:

Raphael's "*MADONNA DI SAN SISTO*," the acknowledged gem of the collection. It is in the best style of the great master, and was painted only a few years before his death. A room is set apart for this picture, and at the farther extremity another room is set apart for the masterpiece of the younger Holbein, "*Jacob Meyer, Burgomaster of Bâle, with his family, kneeling before the Virgin*." This is considered the greatest treasure of the gallery, next to the great work of Raphael. *Corregio*, "*The Virgin and the Infant Jesus in the Manger*," known as "*The Night*," considered the best work of the painter; *Titian*, "*Tribute Money*," "*The Virgin and Child and Saints*," "*Reclining Venus*;" *Paul Veronese*, "*The Adoration*," "*The Marriage in Cana*;" *Guido*, "*Bacchus*," "*Venus*;" *Albert Dürer*, "*Crucifixion*," "*Portrait of a man in black*;" *Rembrandt*, "*Portrait of his Mother*;" "*His own portrait, with his wife sitting on his knee*;" *Rubens*, "*The Judgment of Paris*," "*The Boar Hunt*;" *Ruisdael*, "*The Hunt*;" *Van Dyck*, "*Charles I., his Queen and their children*," "*Portrait of Ryckaerts the painter*." The portrait in crayon of the "*Belle Chocoladière*," once a waitress in a café in Vienna, and a celebrated beauty,

afterwards married to an Austrian of rank, is much admired.

The Historical Museum, or *Rüstkammer*, occupies nine apartments of the west and south wings of the Zwinger. It is the richest collection of its kind in Germany, and contains arms and armour of ancient Germany, costumes and other objects of historical interest. In the entrance hall is a cupboard

Napoleon and the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden.

Open on Thursday only, from eight to twelve and from two to six, by tickets. At other times admission is had by purchase of a permit which costs two thalers and admits six persons.

The *Japanese Palace Collections* comprise antiquities, medals, porcelain and the Royal Library.



DRESDEN.

once used by Luther, his drinking cup and sword; in the Hunting Room; No. 2, the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France; in the Battle Room, No. 4, the armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lützen, with his sword and baton of command, and the armour of John Sobieski; in the Pistol Room, the pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden and of Louis XIV.; in the Parade Room, the hat and sword of Peter the Great, a saddle used by

The Collection of Antiquities or the *Augusteum*, occupies twelve apartments of the ground-floor. It was founded in 1725 by Augustus I., who bought the collection of Prince Chigi, and it has been since augmented by the collection of Count Brühl.

It is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from May 1 to Oct. 31, from nine to one.

It contains busts of the sovereigns of Saxony, the Borghese Gladiator, the Amazon repaired



by Thorwaldsen, Adrian as a Gladiator, and busts of many other Roman emperors and of mythological personages. The tenth saloon contains bronze figures and Egyptian antiquities; the eleventh, vases and other objects in terracotta; the twelfth, Saxon antiquities.

The collection of porcelain on the lower floor contains 600,000 objects, classified in chronological order, from the earliest productions of Bottger to the modern products of the royal manufactory of Meissen. There is a rich collection of the porcelains of Sèvres, China and Japan.

The *Royal Library* occupies, on the second and third floors, three galleries and twenty-four saloons, and contains 300,000 volumes, 2,000 early editions of early printed works, 3,000 manuscripts, and a rich collection of geographical charts.

THE GRÜNE GEWÖLBE, OR "GREEN VAULT," in the Royal Palace, is a collection of artistic objects, which is considered the richest of its kind in Europe. They amount in number to 3,000, and occupy eight saloons. In the first saloon are bronzes; in the second, ivory carvings; in the third, mosaics, shells, corals, &c.; in the fourth, objects of gold and silver; in the fifth, engraved stones and wood carvings; in the sixth, jewels, pearls, and sculptures, comprising more than 250 objects of great value. Of this number there are more than 100 carved in ebony and ivory; a pearl of the size of a hen's egg, representing the dwarf of Charles II. of Spain; pearls transformed into grotesque personages; a golden egg enclosing a golden fowl, a crown, a signet ring, and a diamond ring; a basket of flowers in enamel; an automaton spider;

some vases of onyx; two bracelets ornamented with shell cameos; some pictures in enamel; in the seventh, objects in alabaster, wax and wood; in the eighth (the most interesting of all), arms, jewels and other articles of value, especially the works of Dinglinger, a celebrated goldsmith of the 18th century. His most celebrated work is "*The Court of the Great Mogul*," a group in gold and enamel, upon a plate of silver four feet four inches square, of 132 persons. The artist, with his family and fourteen workmen, was occupied upon this work for eight years, during which time he received as the price of his labour 58,400 thalers. Here is also the largest piece of onyx known,  $6\frac{2}{3}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.


In this room is the *Saxon Regalia*, including the Electoral Sword borne by the Saxon princes at the coronations, and a large and costly collection of chains, collars and orders formerly worn by the Saxon princes, including the Garter, the Golden Fleece, Polish Eagle, &c. One case is filled with sapphires, emeralds, rubies and pearls, another with diamonds, among which is the famous green brilliant, weighing forty carats.

PUBLIC PROMENADES. — We have already mentioned the Brühl terrace; the alleys which separate the town from the suburbs; the Botanical garden, and Japanese palace gardens, besides which is the GROSSE GARTEN, laid out in the 17th century, and embellished by Augustus II., being the most extensive public park in Saxony. It lost a great part of its statues in the wars of the present and last century. It is the principal pleasure-ground of the people of Dresden, containing several cafés and a summer theatre. The basin of the swans, and some groups and

vases in marble, are noticeable.

**MONUMENTAL STATUES.**—In the Neustadt, near the end of the bridge, is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. In front of the theatre is the statue of Carl von Weber.

### THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

NDER this name (in German, *Sächsische Schweiz*), is comprehended that part of the mountain district of Meissen which extends on both banks of the Elbe, from Liebenthal to the frontier of Bohemia, and from Falkenberg to Schneeberg, occupying a surface of 23 German miles. These mountains are remarkable for their calcareous formations, which admit of much variety, and add to the picturesqueness of the country. The rocks are in part bare, in part their slopes are covered with foliage and firs. The highest summits are: on the left bank of the Elbe, the *Zschirnstein*, 1,870 ft.; the *Hartenstein*, 1,835 ft.; the *Kotzstein*, 1,572 ft.; the *Königstein*, 1,870 ft. Upon the right bank: the *Grosse-Winterberg*, 1,883 ft.; the *Kleine Winterberg*, 1,640 ft.; the *Prebisch Thor*, 1,440 ft.; the *Lilienstein*, 1,368 ft.; the *Falkenberg*, 1,952 ft.; the *Borsberg*, 1,210 ft.

Saxon Switzerland is a favourite summer rendezvous of tourists. Dresden is the starting-point for excursions to this interesting region, whence the most attractive localities may be reached by railway or by steamer. The best plan is to go by railway and return by steamer, descending the Elbe.

The most interesting points are: The *Bastei*; the *Kuhstall*; the

*Grosse Winterberg*; the *Prebisch Thor*; and *Königstein*. Inns and hotels are found everywhere. The *Porsberg*, near Pillnitz; the *Lilienstein*, the *Barenstein*, and the *Papstein*, are also much visited.

Guides are found at the various stopping places, who are paid one thaler per day; half a thaler for half a day. Horses, carriages, and ponies may be hired at all the principal places.

On the railway, stoppages are made at the following stations: Pirna, Rathen, Königsstein, Schandau, and Herrnskretsch; these stations are upon the line from Dresden to Prague. The steamboats stop at the following places: Loschwitz, Pillnitz, Pirna, Wehlen, Rathen, Königsstein, Schandau, Herrnskretsch, Medergrund, and Tetschen. Three days are required to see all of the most interesting places, and they may be best seen in the following manner:

By rail, from Dresden to Pirna, and to Pötzscha, crossing the Elbe by ferry to Wehlen; through the valleys of Wehlen and Zscharnegrund to the *Bastei*. Descend the path to Rathen, and take carriage to Schandau. By carriage to the *Haidemühle*. On foot to the *Kuhstall*, the *Grosse Winterberg*, the *Prebisch Thor* to Herrnskretsch; by steamboat or rail to *Königstein*, returning to Dresden by rail.

A day may be profitably devoted to the Palace at Pillnitz, ascent of the *Persberg*, a walk across the *Liebthaler Grund*, *Uttewalder Grund*, *Zscharnegrund*, and to the *Bastei*, sleeping at *Hohnstein*.

Two routes lead from Dresden to Pillnitz: the shorter along the left bank of the Elbe; the longer, but more agreeable, along the right bank.

PILLNITZ, (*Hotel: Goldener Löwe*), population, 5,000, is the summer residence of the king. The palace combines a mixture of the Roman and Chinese styles. After the fire of 1818, it was rebuilt. The chapel and the dining-room are decorated with frescoes. The park is laid out in the French fashion, and there are some green-houses and a botanic garden worth visiting. Pillnitz is celebrated in history as the place where the treaty of coalition against France was concluded, Feb. 17th, 1792. Crossing the village of Pillnitz, and ascending the Persberg, a fine view may be obtained. The road from Pillnitz to Lohmen lies by the side of a remarkable glen, called *Liebethaler Grund*. Lohmen is an old town, with the ruins of an old castle.

From Lohmen we proceed to *Uttewalde*, 2 miles. At the last house of this village, there is a descent to a narrow valley, called *Ottowalder Grund*. In the narrowest part, called *Felsenthor*, the brook occupies the whole width of the valley. In ten minutes, a small grotto is reached, called *Teufelsküche* (Devil's Kitchen), whence, bearing to the left, the ascent is made to the *Bastei*. A shorter and more interesting route is that by Pötzscha (Railway station). From this point, Wehlen, on the opposite bank of the Elbe, may be reached by steam-boat.

From Wehlen, the route lies through the *Zschürne Grund*, a rude ravine, enclosed between two woody mountains; and upon leaving the ravine by the road to the right, the *Bastei* is reached in ten minutes. There is an inn close to the *Bastei*.

The *Bastei*, 760 ft. above the Elbe, the most interesting point of Saxon Switzerland, is a pre-

cipitous rock, terminating in several peaked summits. A tower has been erected upon the platform, whence one of the most extensive views of the Elbe and the bordering country may be obtained.

*Russell* says of it: "The prospect is, of its kind, unique in Europe. You hover on a pinnacle, at an elevation of 600 ft. above the Elbe, which sweeps round the bottom of the precipice. Behind, and up along the winding river, on the same bank, rise similar precipitous cliffs. . . . The striking feature is, that in the bosom of this amphitheatre—a plain of the most varied beauty—huge columnar hills start up at once from the ground, at a great distance from each other, overlooking, in lonely and solemn grandeur, each its own portion of the domain. The most remarkable of them are the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, which, nearly in the centre of the picture, tower 900 ft. above the Elbe."

From the *Bastei*, in half an hour, *Rathen*, a town on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite the railway station, may be reached. The road descends by a stone bridge, which clears the points of the rock, and from which the tourist looks down the precipice beneath him. Arrived in the valley, he bears to the left, through the *Amselgrund* towards *Rathewalde*.

The road on the right leads to *Hohnstein*.

From *Hohnstein*, the ascent is made to the *Brand*, a rock like that of the *Bastei*, whence also a charming view is obtained. Descending from the summit by a ravine, and partly by steps, the high road from *Hohnstein* to *Schandau* is reached. From this point the banks of the Elbe are

reached in three quarters of an hour, and in twenty minutes more, Schandau, a small town on the Elbe, and on the Bohemian frontier.

Mules may be hired at Schandau for excursions to the Kuhstall, to the Kleine Winterberg, to the Grosse Winterberg, to the Prebisch Thor.

From Schandau to Papstein, is an hour and a quarter's journey; ascending on the left towards Kleine Hennersdorf, from near the station, and keeping on the border of the wood, the summit of the Papstein is attained, and an extensive panorama enjoyed.

The *Kuhstall* (1,060 ft.), presents the form of a door pierced through the rock, 23 ft. high, from which we look down into the deep ravine called *Habichts-grund*. This place served, during the Thirty Years' War, as a refuge for the cattle, and it is thought that from this circumstance, it derived its name, which means "Cow stall."

The descent is made from the *Habichts-grund*, to remount anew, in the first place, the little Winterberg, 1,640 ft., and afterwards, the great Winterberg, 1,883 ft. From the summit can be seen the mountains of Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia.

An hour will suffice to take the tourist from this point to the Prebisch Thor (1,440 ft.), similar in formation to the Kuhstall, where there is a magnificent view.

KONIGSTEIN is a small town situated at the foot of the rock which is occupied by the fortress of the same name.

The fortress, the only one in Saxony, is reached in 40 minutes. It was put in possession of Prussia after the war of 1866. It is half a league in circumference, and contains a well-cistern 616 ft. deep. In time of war the trea-

sure and the archives of the kingdom are taken there. The garrison consists of 400 men. A fee of *one thaler* is paid for every party of eight persons. There is a fine view from the ramparts, and the ascent and promenade occupy usually two hours.

Opposite Königstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, is Lilienstein (1,368 ft.). On the commencement of the Seven Years' War, October 15, 1756, the Saxon army, 16,000 strong, surrendered here to Frederick the Great. The French formed around its base in 1813 an entrenched camp. There is a fine view from the summit.

From Königstein, the valley of Bielagrund, interesting for its geological formation, may be visited; the *Schweizermühle*, and the villages of Eilund and Schneeberg, from which last may be undertaken (with a guide) the ascent of the Schneeberg (2,415 ft.).

The return to Dresden is through Pirna, on the bank of the Elbe, and a station on the railway. Upon a rock above the town is the ancient castle of *Sonnenstein* at the present time a lunatic asylum; it was taken in 1639 by the Swedes, and in 1758 by the Prussians, by whom its external defences were destroyed.

## ROUTE 100.

## BERLIN TO HAMBURG.

175 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 1st class (*express*), 300 sgr.; 2nd, 210 sgr.; 1st class (*ordinary*), 225 sgr.; 2nd, 170 sgr.; 3rd, 125 sgr.

**L**EAVING Berlin we proceed by the park of Charlottenburg, and crossing the Sprée and the Havel, reach SPANDAU (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Adler*), population, 9,000. It is a fortified town, situated at the confluence of the above-named rivers, and is, so to speak, the citadel of Berlin. Its industry is very extensive. It contains cannon and other foundries, military store-houses, a powder-mill, a manufactory of small arms, laboratories for the artillery, &c.

The Church of St. Nicholas, of the 14th century, possesses many interesting tombs. The *Finkenkrug*, in the environs of the town, is a favourite promenade.

At WITTENBERG (74 miles), the line from Magdeburg falls in, crossing the river by a long bridge. Beyond *Wendisch-Warnow* (83 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), we enter the Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and shortly afterwards reach

LUDWIGSLUST (73 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), the summer residence of the Grand Duke, (*Hotels: de Weimar, Grossherzog von Mecklenberg*), population, 5,500. The Château contains a picture gallery and a collection of antiquities. The park affords agreeable promenades. In the *Russian Chapel* is the tomb of the Grand Duchess Helena. Passing HAGENOW (116 miles), where there is a branch to *Schwerin* and *Rostock*, we reach *Boitzenburg* (134 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles), beyond which we enter the Duchy of Lauenburg, and crossing the Stecknitz, arrive at BUCHEN (144 miles). From hence a branch line goes to LUBECK (see Route 98). Passing several unimportant places we then reach

BERGEDORF (162 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, formerly belonging in common to Hamburg and Lübeck. The district is called *Vierlande*. The costumes of the peasantry are very striking. The next station is HAMBURG (see Route 98).

## ROUTE 101.

## BERLIN TO STETTIN.

84 miles; 1st class, 120 sgr.; 2nd, 90 sgr.; 3rd, 60 sgr.

**T**HE first station after leaving Berlin is BERNAU (14 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), noted for the defence it made against the Hussites in the fifteenth century. NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE (28 miles) is a manufacturing town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the Finow Canal. The environs are delightful. Some distance beyond Neustadt, near *Chorin*, we see the remains of the ancient *Abbey* of the Cistercians, now an hotel. We next reach ANGERMUNDE, near which the line skirts the lake of *Paarstein*. Proceeding along embankments through the valleys of the Randow and the Welse, and the marsh of *Pommerenzdorf*, we pass *Passow* (56 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), and near *Tantow* (70 miles) we observe, on the right, the lake called *Dummsche See*. Afterwards, crossing the fortifications, we enter STETTIN (84 miles), (*Hotels: de Prusse, drei Kronen*),




population 74,000. It is situated on the left bank of the Oder, and is connected with the suburb of *Lustadie*, on the right bank, by four bridges. It is a fortress, and the capital of the province of Pomerania, and the chief commercial port of Prussia. The Castle is of the sixteenth century. The court contains a bronze statue of the Great Elector of Brandenburg. From the tower there is an extensive view. The *Hôtel de Ville* is of the thirteenth century. Opposite this building is the *Bourse*. In the *Königsplatz* are marble statues of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III.

The out-port of Stettin is SWINEMÜNDE, on the left bank of the Swine, one of the three mouths of the Oder, where the depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships. It contains 7,000 inhabitants, and is a much-frequented bathing-place, (*Hotels: Drei Kronen, de Prusse*). Considerable improvements have been made in the port of late years, and an extensive traffic is carried on with all parts of the world.

### ROUTE 102.

#### BERLIN TO DRESDEN.

117 miles; 1st class, 5 th. 15 sgr.;  
2nd, 3 th. 20 sgr.; 3rd, 2 th.  
10 sgr.


N leaving Berlin we pass, on the left, the Kreuzberg, and obtain a view of the tower of Teltow on the right. The first station is GROSS BEEREN (12 miles). Here a cast-iron obelisk, surmounted by a cross, is raised in memory of the victory gained by the Prussians over the French in 1813. *Luckenwalde* (30½ miles),

a town of 4,500 inhabitants, on the Nuthe, is celebrated for its cloth manufacture. We next reach JÜTERBOGK (40 miles), population 4,800. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and has some fine old gates. In the *Church of St. Nicholas* is preserved the indulgence-box taken from the monk Tetzels—when filled with money, the produce of the sale of indulgences—by a robber who had purchased of him an indulgence for any sin he might commit. Here the line for Leipsic leaves that for Dresden. We pass some unimportant places, and reach RODEBAU (89½ miles), and, crossing a long viaduct, join the Leipsic and Dresden line near RIESA JUNCTION. (For the remainder of the journey, see Route 99.)

### ROUTE 103.

#### BERLIN TO FRANKFORT- ON-THE-MAIN (BY EISEN- ACH).

339 miles; 1st class, 20 th. 21 sgr.;  
2nd, 13 th. 20 sgr.; 3rd, 9 th.  
20 sgr.

HE route as far as Jüterbogk (40 miles), is described in Route 102. We now leave on the left the line to Dresden, and proceed to WITTENBERG (60½ miles), (*Hotels: Weintraube,\* Stadt London*), population, 13,000. It is situated on the Elbe. Here it was that the great Reformer, Martin Luther, some time a monk, and afterwards a professor of theology at the once famous University of Wittenberg, posted up his 95 theses in opposition to the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, and here he burnt the

Papal Bull which condemned him. He was buried, in 1546, in the *Schlosskirche*, which also contains the tombs of his supporter, Melancthon, and of Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast, Electors of Saxony and his friends. The ancient doors of the *Schlosskirche* were replaced, in 1858, by others of bronze, on which are engraved the subjects of his various theses. The *Town Church* contains two paintings by Cranach representing the preaching of Luther, and baptismal fonts executed by Hermann Vischer. The ancient convent of the Augustines, in which Luther was a monk, and which was afterwards the University, is now a Protestant Seminary. Visitors are shown his cell, and various articles that belonged to him. His house is now attached to the school. Near it is an oak, planted on the site of that under which he burnt the Pope's Bull. The *Rathhaus* contains his portrait and those of other Reformers, by Cranach. His statue, by Schadow, is in the Market-place.

Leaving on the right the Anhalt line, we cross the Elbe over a bridge of 12 arches, and passing *Dessau* (82 miles), in the Ducal Palace of which there is a cabinet of antiquities, some manuscripts of Luther, &c., we reach *KOTHE* (95 miles). From hence to *HALLE* (105 miles), see *Route 99*.

Leaving *Halle* we cross the *Elster* and *Saale* near their confluence, and arrive at *Merseburg* (114 miles), a town of 10,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, of the 13th century, has a richly ornamented portal, some paintings by Cranach and Albert Dürer, and a monument of the Emperor *Rudolph* of *Suabia*. At *CORBETHA* (120 miles), the line from *Leipsic* falls in.

*WEISSENFELS* (127 miles), is a town of 11,100 inhabitants, situated on the *Saale*, and has a fine port. The body of *Gustavus Adolphus*, who fell at the battle of *Lützen*, was brought here and embalmed in one of the chambers of the *Amsthaus*; part of the wall, marked with his blood, is still to be seen. The ancient castle is converted into a barrack. A little west of the station, near the railway, is a little house marked with an *N.*, in which *Napoleon* passed the first night after the battle of *Leipsic*. We see on the right the *Château de Gesäk*, and the *Tour de Schanburg*, before reaching

*NAUMBURG* (133 miles), (*Hotels: Preussischer Hof, Sächsischer Hof*), population, 15,000, situated on the *Saale*, and surrounded by hills planted with vineyards. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1249, is a mixture of the *Romanesque* and *Gothic* styles. The pillars of the choir are adorned with sculptures, and there is a handsome rood screen. In the *Stadt kirche* is a painting by Cranach, "Christ Blessing Little Children." Leaving *Naumburg*, we see, on the left, the village of *SCHULPORTA*, containing a school at which *Klopstock*, *Lessing*, and *Fichte* were educated. We several times cross the *Saale*, which flows through a picturesque defile celebrated in the military annals of 1806 and 1813. At *KÆSEN* (138 miles) are some salt works and baths; on the left are the ruins of *Rudelsburg*; further off, the towers of *Saaleck*. About 4 miles from *Stadtsulza* (143 miles) is *Auerstadt*, and the field of battle of *Jena*, where *Napoleon* defeated the *Prussians*, 14th October, 1806. The most convenient point on the railway from which to visit the battle field is *Apolda*, the station five miles farther on.

WEIMAR (160 miles), (*Hotels: Russischer Hof, Erbprinz*), population, 15,000, situated on the Ilm. It is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and derives its great celebrity from the number of illustrious writers who have lived and died there. It has been called the "Necropolis of the poets of Germany;"—Goethe, Herder, Wieland, Schiller, have all resided here. The houses of the two first and of the last are still to be seen. There are statues of them, and another of Charles Augustus, who was Grand Duke in their time. In the *Stadtkirche* is a painting of the Crucifixion by Cranach, portraits of Cranach, Luther, and Melancthon, the tomb of Herder, and the statue of L. Cranach. The *Residenz Schloss* is handsomely decorated; the apartments dedicated to the four authors above-named, are adorned with frescoes illustrating their works. Admission, 10 sgr. Goethe's house, in the Goethe Platz, is shown on Fridays. It contains most of the furniture which it contained at the time of his death. Schiller's house is in Schiller Strasse. In the Castle Park, on the bank of the Ilm, to the southward, Goethe's country house is situated.

ERFURT (174 miles), (*Hotel: Silber's*), population, 37,000. A very old town, once the capital of Thuringia, now a Prussian fortress. The CATHEDRAL was built at various times, between the 12th and 15th centuries. It contains a bronze relief of the crowning of the Virgin; a painting of the Holy Family by Cranach; some other old paintings; a carved pulpit designed by Schinkel, a bell called the great Susan, &c. The *Martinstift*, now an orphan asylum, was formerly the Augustine convent. The cell occupied

by Luther is shown. His Bible and other relics are preserved here. The *Hôtel de Ville* is of the 13th century; in the *Place* is the statue of Roland. A congress of sovereigns was convened here by Napoleon in 1807.

GOtha (191 miles), (*Hotels: der Mohr, Deutscher Hof, Der Riese*), population, 18,500, the chief town of the Duchy of Sax-Coburg-Gotha. The *Schloss Friedenstein*, a conspicuous building on a height, contains some good pictures by Cranach, Holbein, Van Dyck, and others; a cabinet of engravings; a collection of gems and curiosities; a collection of coins and medals; a Library; a Museum of Natural History; a Japanese and Chinese Museum.

EISENACH (210 miles), (*Hotel: Grossherzog von Sachsen\**), population, 12,500, the chief town of the Thuringerwald, is pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by wooded hills. It contains nothing to attract the attention of tourists. On an eminence near the town, stands the CASTLE OF WARTBURG, celebrated as the scene of Luther's imprisonment, from May 1521 to March 1522. His capture and confinement were due to the friendship of the Elector of Saxony, who knew that his life was in danger, after his appearance before the Diet of Worms. During his imprisonment he wrote several works, and translated a considerable portion of the Bible. The chamber in which he lived is shown; it contains the table which he used, also portraits of his parents, by L. Cranach. It was here, as he writes, that he was subjected to attacks from the Evil One, whom he repulsed by throwing his inkstand at him. BEBRA JUNCTION (224 miles). FULDA (281 miles), (*Hotel: Kurfürst*), a fortified town of about 14,000

inhabitants, situated on a river of the same name, in a rich valley. The *Cathedral* is modern.

GELNHAUSEN, (323 miles), (*Hotels: Hirsch, Hessischer Hof*), population, 3,750. It is situated on the Zinzig. The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa made it his residence, and built a palace here in 1144. The ruins are seen on an island, opposite the lower portion of the town. The Cathedral, built in the early part of the thirteenth century, is in the transition style from round to pointed architecture. It has a twisted spire, a cupola, round and pointed arches. HANAU, (329 miles), (*Hotels: Karlsburg, Post*), is a town of 18,000 inhabitants, situated near the confluence of the Zinzig and the Main. The largest manufactories of jewellery in Germany are here. In the neighbourhood, on the left of the route to Frankfort, is *Phillipsruhe*, the country residence of the late Elector of Hesse-Cassel. Near Hanau, Napoleon, after the battle of Leipsic, fought a battle with the Bavarians and Austrians, in which the Allies were defeated.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, (339 miles), (*Hotels: DE RUSSIE,\* D'ANGLETERRE,\* Schwann, du Nord, Union, Römischer Kaiser, de Hollande*), population, 84,000, the most ancient and important of the free cities of Germany, is situated on the right bank of the Main. It was a free town and the seat of the Germanic Diet up to 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia. It is a compactly built town, and possesses some wide handsome

streets. The new town is well built, its principal street, the Zeil, being one of the finest in Germany. The old town has many narrow streets and quaint old houses with the gables overhanging the lower stories.

The greatest ornament of Frankfort is a promenade, or series of gardens, which extend round three sides of the town. It has numerous public edifices, prominent among which is the Römer, or town-hall, a venerable and interesting structure. In one of its halls, the electors of the Empire met for the election of the Emperor. In another, the Kaisersaal, the Emperor was banqueted after his election, being waited on at table by princes and officers of the empire. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists, and its walls contain portraits of the German emperors from Conrad I. to Francis II.

The most remarkable of the churches is the Dom, or CATHEDRAL, an ancient structure, surmounted by a fine tower, interesting as the scene of the coronation of the Emperors. It was badly damaged by fire in 1868, but is being restored. St. Catherine's Church has a fine altar of black marble, and numerous paintings and monuments. Other public buildings are: the Saalhof, on the site of the ancient palace of the Karlovingian Emperors; the large palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis in the Zeil, the Exchange; Theatre; the house in which Luther lived, in the Dom Platz; and that in which Göthe was born, No. 74, Hirschgraben. A colossal statue in bronze has been erected on the Göthe Platz to the memory of the great German poet. A group of three statues in honour of Gutemberg, Faust, and Schöffer, the inventors of printing, has

\* The proprietors of the Russie and d'Angleterre are extensive dealers in wines, and their cellars are well worth a visit. It is worth mentioning as one of the curiosities of the wine trade that the Messrs. Drexel of the Russie sell their Rauenthalerberg, which took a premium at the London Exhibition of 1862, for 30s. per bottle, wholesale.



# FRANKFORT



1. *Customs gate*
2. *Town hall*
3. *Rossmarkt*
4. *Imperial Monument*
5. *Schiller Platz*
6. *Customs house*
7. *Walthershaus Ch*
8. *Ziel*
9. *Guard house*
10. *Romer*
11. *Cathedral*
12. *House*
13. *Armadure*
14. *Theatre*
15. *Stadt Museum*
16. *Industries*





RÖMERBERG.



FRANKFURT <sup>^</sup>/M.  
vom Mühlberg (Felsenkeller) aus gesehen

been placed in the Rossmarkt. In the Schiller Platz, is a fine bronze statue of Schiller. Frankfort is rich in collections connected with literature and art. The principal of these are the Stadel Museum, containing a fine gallery of pictures; the Senkenburg Museum of Natural History, containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia; and a Library, containing 120,000 volumes. In the garden of the banker Bethmann, near the Friedburg gate, in a building erected for it, is the beautiful statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker. It is shown daily from 10 to 1. Fee, 24 kr. to the attendant. The new *Pulmen Garten*, a sort of winter garden with a fine collection of plants, is well worth visiting.

The city has considerable manufactures; but by far the most important business of Frankfort is in money and banking. The shops of Frankfort are among the finest in Europe, and some of them justly rank among the sights of the city, as Böhlers (bazaar, fancy goods, Russia leather, &c.), Tacchi's successor (Bohemian glass and crystal), Bing, Jun., & Co. (depot of the Royal Dresden porcelain factory).

For the convenience of the great number of tourists who visit the city we deem it proper to depart from our usual practice and to indicate a few of the most reputable dealers. Friedmann (jewellery), Hoff Brothers (dry goods), Goldschmidt (antiquities), M. Doctor (white goods and embroideries), Staudt & Jung (Berlin-wool and canvaswork), Popp (ladies' dress-maker), R. Haas (modes), Strauss & Co. (Brussels laces), Herz (confections), Volkert (tailor), Martini (hatter), L. A. A. Schmidt (gentlemen and ladies furnishing

goods), Frankenbach Brothers (French boots).

English booksellers—Jos. Baer, Carl Jügel. American and English bankers—Koch, Lauteren, & Co. Photographs, &c.—H. Keller.

Cafés—Café Milani, Kursaal Milani.

Connected with the city by a stone bridge 950 ft. long, resting on fourteen arches, is the suburb of SACHSENHAUSEN, on the south bank of the river. On the bridge is a statue of Charlemagne, and near the end, in Sachsenhausen, is the old palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, now converted into a barrack.

## ROUTE 104.

### BERLIN TO ST. PETERSBURG, BY KÖNIGSBURG.

1,042 miles; 1st class, 47 th. 20 sgr.; 2nd, 36 th.

**L**EAVING Berlin we pass several unimportant places, part of the way lying through fir plantations. FRANKFORT-ON-THE ODER (51 miles), (*Hotels: Deutsches Haus, Goldener Adler, Prinz von Preussen*), population, 41,500. The *Marienkirche* or *Oberkirche* is of the 13th century, restored; its high altar is of finely carved wood; it contains some fine painted windows, and a bronze candelabrum of the 14th century. In the town is a monument to Prince Leopold of Brunswick. We leave, on the right, the line to Breslau, and reach CÜSTRIN (69 miles), (*Hotels: Kronprinz, Adler*), population, 6,000. It is situated at the confluence of the Warthe and the Oder, and is a manufacturing town

of some importance. In the *Castle*, now used as a barrack, Frederick the Great was imprisoned by order of his father, in consequence of his attempt to escape to England. About a mile distant, to the north, is the plain of Zorndorf, where Frederick gained, in 1758, a great victory over the Russians. **LANESBERG** (79 miles), (*Hotel: König von Preussen*), population 16,800, situated on the Warthe, is an important manufacturing town. The railway traverses a large plain, affording glimpses, from time to time, of the sails of the vessels on the river. At **KREUZ** (117 miles) the line is crossed by that from Stettin to Posen. We proceed through a country presenting alternations of cultivated patches and sandy plains covered with pines. **BROMBERG** (208 miles) is a town of 22,474 inhabitants, situated on the Brahe, not far from its confluence with the Vistula. There are considerable manufactures carried on here. **DIRSCHAU** (287 miles) situated on the left bank of the Vistula. Here the line branches off on the left to Dantzic. We now cross the river, which is 1,200 ft. wide here, over a bridge of about 870 yards long. We pass over the island of Nogath, formed by two arms of the Vistula, of which the left retains its name, the right, called the Nogath, flowing into the *Frische Haff*, a freshwater gulf, formed by the influx of the Nogath, the Elbing, and other rivers, and connected with the Baltic by a strait. This delta is protected against inundation by dykes, like those in Holland. The Nogath is crossed over a bridge upwards of 300 ft. long. **MARIENBURG** (298 miles), (*Hotels: König von Preussen, Hochmeister*), population 8,000, was formerly the seat of the Teutonic order. The ancient Gothic *Château* of the Grand

Master was built at various periods during the 13th and 14th centuries. It is worth a visit. The church contains the tombs of several of the grand masters. **ELBING** (306 miles), (*Hotels: Stadt Berlin, Königlicher Hof*), population, 25,539. It is situated on the river of the same name, which falls into the *Frische Haff*, upon which there are steamers three times a week to Königsberg, and through which it has access to the Baltic. **BRAUNSBURG** (351 miles), a town of 8,000 inhabitants, on the Passarge, has several public educational establishments.

**KÖNIGSBERG** (389 miles), (*Hotels: Deutsches Haus, du Nord, de Prusse, Sans Souci*), population, 102,000. This was formerly the capital of Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and is a fortress of the first-class, situated on the Pregel, a few miles above its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic building of the 14th century, is situated on an island. It contains a marble monument of the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, and several other tombs; amongst them, one of Kant, the great metaphysician, who was a native of Königsberg; his house, in the *Prinzessin Strasse*, is pointed out. The *University*, established in 1544, has a library of 60,000 vols. The *Palace*, built in 1257 by Ottakar, King of Bohemia, has been the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and of the Dukes of Prussia. In its chapel, in 1701, Frederick I. placed the crown upon his own head, on taking the title of King of Prussia. Underneath this chapel is a large hall, 300 ft. long, 60 wide, and about 20 high, called the *Moskowitzersaal*. There is a beautiful view from the tower. The *Museum*, containing about



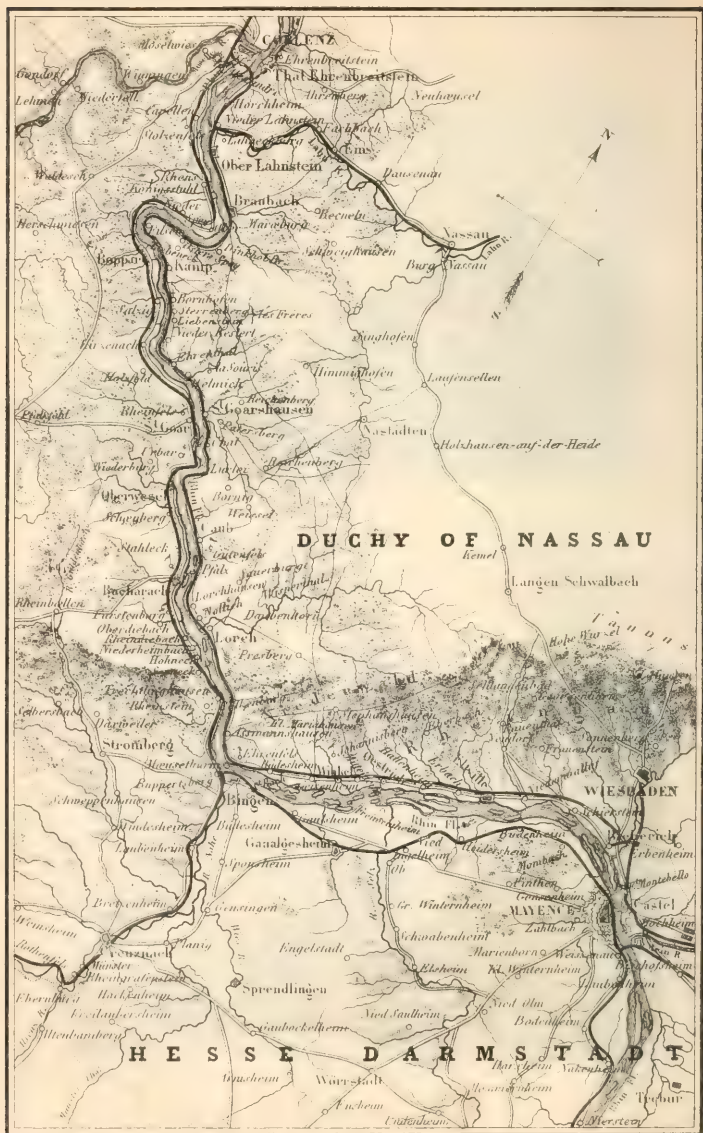
STOLZENFELS.



RHEINSTEN.



# THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO COBLENZ.






250 paintings, is open to the public from 11 to 2 on Sundays; strangers are admitted every day for a fee of 10 sgr. The *Royal Library* contains about 200,000 volumes, besides several of Luther's manuscripts. The *Observatory* is situated on an old bastion at the east of the town; it is provided with excellent instruments, and attained great celebrity under the astronomer Bessel. The *Königsthor* is a handsome gate, adorned with statues of the King Ottakar of Bohemia, Duke Albert, and King Frederick I. of Prussia. The ancient citadel of *Friedrichsburg* has been a magazine since 1811. The *Schlosteich* is a piece of water, bordered with pleasant gardens and houses. The *Königs-garten* has a statue of Frederick-William III. in bronze, gilt.

Königsberg has a considerable trade in grain and hemp. The sandy beach furnishes abundance of yellow amber. [About twenty-two miles south of Königsberg is EYLAU, a town of 2,800 inhabitants, celebrated for the sanguinary battle which took place there on the 7th of February, 1807, between the French, under Napoleon, and Prussians. Twelve miles from Eylau is *Friedland*, where the French gained a victory over the Prussians in June of the same year.]

INSTERBURG (448 miles), (*Hottel: de Russie*), is a busy manufacturing town of 11,000 inhabitants. [Here a branch line goes to TILST, 25 miles distant, celebrated for the treaty of peace concluded there, July 9, 1807.] We go on to Gumbinnen (462 miles), a manufacturing town of 6,500 inhabitants. EYDEKUNEN (485 miles) is the last German station. (For the remainder of the journey to St. Petersburg see Route 152.)

## ROUTE 105.

### THE RHINE, FROM MAYENCE TO COLOGNE.

 THE distance from Mayence to Cologne by the river is 116 English miles. The passenger steamers usually occupy nine hours in the passage between the two places. From Mayence to Coblenz the time is usually five hours.

In the travelling season steamers leave Mayence for Cologne four or five times a day. The most convenient hours of departure are 7½, 9½, and 11¾ A.M., the last being from Castel, opposite Mayence upon the arrival of the morning express train from Frankfurt.

Steamers leave Cologne at 6 and 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. The time from Cologne to Mayence is usually fourteen hours, to Coblenz eight hours.

The most comfortable as well as the swiftest steamers are those called the "American steamers," one of which leaves Mayence every morning. They have deck saloons with windows throughout the whole length, and are comfortably fitted up, somewhat after the manner of the American river steamers.

The fare from Mayence to Cologne is, *first class*, 2 th. 12 sgr.; *second*, 1 th. 18 sgr. The fare from Mayence to Coblenz is, *first class*, 1 th. 24 sgr.; *second*, 1 th. 6 sgr.

The most interesting part of the Rhine is that between Mayence and Bonn. The boat which leaves Mayence at 11¾ reaches Bonn before dark in

summer, but it is best to take the earlier boat, which reaches Cologne before dark.

MAYENCE (*Hotels: d'Angleterre, Rheinischer Hof, Holländischer Hof*), population 43,000. This town is the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans. It is the chief town of the Grand Duchy of the Hesse-Darmstadt, but has been garrisoned by Prussia since 1866. It is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main. The *Cathedral*, built in 978, has been many times destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but it suffered from the bombardment of the town by the Prussians in 1793, and from being converted into a magazine by the French in 1813. It is about 360 ft. long by 142 ft. wide, and has six towers, of which the round-tower on the east side merits particular attention. At the northern entrance are two fine bronze doors. The interior has 56 pillars supporting the nave, fine frescoes, and painted windows, and many tombs of the Archbishops and Electors of Mayence. A slab is shown which formed part of the tomb of Fastrade, third wife of Charlemagne. The principal tower is 390 ft. high; from the gallery there is a fine view.

In the open space near the *Theatre* is a bronze statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, by Thorwaldsen, erected in 1837. The house in which Gutenberg was born is shown.

The *Hall* of the *Cornmarket* is one of the largest of its kind in Germany. It serves also for concerts, and public balls. The Place called the *Cattle-Market* is surrounded by the Governor's Palace, barracks, and the Prus-

sian military casino. The fountain is alleged to have been brought from the Palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim. From the terrace of the Faubourg of Kästrich a good view may be obtained.

The *Grosse Bleiche* is the principal street. It contains the palace of the commandant, the new fountain, and the church of St. Peter.

The ancient Palace of the Elector is now the *Museum*. It contains a collection of upwards of 2,000 plaster casts; a collection of antiquities; a cabinet of medals; a library; a picture gallery; a museum of natural history, &c.

In front of the Electoral palace is the ancient Palace of the Teutonic Order, now the Palace of the Grand Duke, which communicates, by a gallery, with the arsenal. The *Church of St. Stephen* (built in 1318, restored since 1857) is composed of three naves of the same height; from the gallery of the tower, 310 ft. above the Rhine, there is a magnificent panoramic view. The interior contains several pictures and sculptures of merit. The cemetery is well laid out, and contains the tombs of many celebrated persons, together with a monument erected to the soldiers of Napoleon's army. Near the town on the south-east is the former summer palace of the Electors called the *Favourite*, from which was published, in 1792, the famous manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. The New Promenade called *Neue Anlage*, affords a grand view of the Rhine and the opposite mountains.

Across the Rhine, on the point formed by the entrance of the Main, called *Mainspitze*, is a fort which commands both rivers: near it are the remains of a bas-

tion called Gustavsburg, built by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Here the new railway-bridge crosses the river. It is in two parts—one crossing the river itself, the other the low land on the banks, which is liable, at times, to be flooded. The entire length of this bridge is about 1,400 yards.

A bridge of boats extends from Mayence to CASTEL, a fortified town. It contains extensive barracks and the bastions of Petersau and Ingelsau, the forts called Grand Duke of Hesse and Montebello, and the fort on the Mainspitze.

Mayence was a Roman encampment as early as B. C. 38. The town owes its origin to Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus, who raised, A. D. 14, a fort opposite the mouth of the Main. There are numerous Roman remains still existing. In the citadel is a tower of stone called the *Eichelstein*, upwards of 40 ft. high, the remains of a monument to Drusus. Amongst other vestiges of the Roman occupation are remains of a reservoir, the ruins of an aqueduct, and several tumuli.

St. Boniface (who died in 755) was the first Archbishop of Mayence. In the Middle Ages this town controlled the powerful league of the Rhenish towns. After 1462 it ceased to be a free town, and became the seat of the Archbishop-Electors. It was occupied by the French in 1792; retaken by the Prussians the next year; subsequently ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo Formio, and made over to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt in 1814.

Almost at once after leaving Mayence the steamer passes between the two islands Petersau and Ingelheimerau. A few minutes

later Biebrich (*Hotel: de l'Europe*) is seen on the right. It is a pretty town of 4,000 inhabitants. Its most prominent object is the summer palace of the Duke of Nassau, on the bank of the river. Adjoining it is an extensive and beautiful park. (Passengers for Wiesbaden may disembark here. Train to Wiesbaden in 10 minutes.) The steamers now keep near the right bank as far as Rudesheim; the left bank, which is, for much of the distance, hidden from view by islands, possessing nothing of interest. The right bank is covered with villages and presents a variety of pleasant views which extend to the Taunus mountains. The country over which the view extends is the famous RHEINGAU, the most fertile and productive region of Germany. Passing the villages of Schierstein, population 1,200, and Niederwalluf, population 770, we see, on the right, ELTVILLE, a pretty village, population 2,600, the chief town of the Rheingau. It was once the residence of the Bishops of Mayence. In the upper part of the town are the ruins of a castle built by Baudoin, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1330. On the bank of the river are many fine country-houses. Before reaching ERBACH, the Château of Johannisberg and the heights of the Niederwald, opposite Bingen, are seen in the distance. The islands immediately below Erbach are Rheinau, Langwertherau, and Sandau. To these islands Charlemagne used to resort for the purpose of fishing while he resided at INGELHEIM, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the island (Rheinau). According to some historians he was born at Ingelheim. He exhibited great attachment to it, and built a palace there in 768 to 774, among the materials of which were a hundred

columns of marble and porphyry which he took from Roman palaces, and some rich mosaics which were sent to him from Ravenna by Pope Adrian. The place where the palace stood is now occupied by dwellings, and by a Jewish burying ground. The last emperor who inhabited it was Charles IV. Scarcely any traces of it now remain.

Upon one of the islands, probably Sandau, Louis le Débonnaire sought refuge from his sons who had revolted against him, and here he ended his miserable life (June 840). The next town is Hattenheim, population 1,000. The famous Marcobrunner wine is grown in the immediate vicinity. We now pass in succession, on the right bank, Oestrich, Mittelheim, and Winkel, which form almost a continuous village. Behind Winkel, upon a hill which rises 350 ft. above the Rhine, is the CHATEAU OF JOHANNISBERG. The hill is completely covered with vines. Since 1813 this estate has belonged to the Metternichs. The château is shown to visitors, but it contains nothing of interest. The chapel contains a monument erected by Prince Metternich to the memory of his tutor, the historian Vogt. The terrace in front of the château affords a magnificent view. According to the old chronicles, Ruthard, Archbishop of Mayence, founded a priory on the spot where the château now stands in 1567, and twenty years later a monastery. It was burned in 1552. During the Thirty Years' War the Swedes destroyed what the flames had left standing. In 1716 the Abbot of Fulda purchased the estate, and having built a château, planted the ground with vines. The vineyards occupy a little less than seventy acres. The best wine is grown close to the château, partly over the cellars.

Opposite Johannisberg the Rhine attains its greatest width, and presents the appearance of a lake rather than of a river.

The next village is GEISENHEIM. It has a Gothic church of the fifteenth century with modern towers. We next see, on the right, RÜDESHEIM. (*Hotels: Darmstadter Hof, Rheinstein*), population 2,500, before reaching which the steamer is directed toward Bingen, which is on the left bank, opposite Rüdesheim. The latter place is celebrated for its wines, which are grown upon the hills at the back of the town. They are among the best of the Rhine wines.

Rüdesheim is remarkable for its ancient castles; the most important of which is the Niederburg, or Broemserburg, close to the Rhine. It existed in the time of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence. In the thirteenth century it became the property of the Rüdesheim-Broemser family. After the extinction of that family it passed through various hands to Count Metternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim, its present owner, who has partially restored it.

Close to the Niederburg is the Obere or Boosenburg, consisting of two buildings of different periods; and near the market-place is a third, called the *Vorderberg*, only one tower of which remains.

[Rüdesheim is the most convenient place for commencing the excursion to the NIEDERWALD, which may be accomplished in three or four hours. The best way is to take a row boat down the Rhine to Assmanshausen (20 minutes), where carriages and saddle-horses are always in readiness. The route is through the ravine at the back of the village for a mile, then mounting the sides



of the hill, the road goes directly to the Jagd-Schloss, or hunting-lodge of the Count Bassenheim, proprietor of the Niederwald. Here is a restaurant, and a *pension* in summer. Ten minutes' walk beyond brings the traveller to the Magic Cave, and the artificial ruin called the Rossel, from which the views of the river and the surrounding country are exceedingly fine. Immediately below are the ruins of the castle of Ehrenfels. The visitor will be struck with the distinction in the colour of the water in the river, the waters of the Rhine, in the centre, being green; those of the Nahe (which enters the Rhine just below Bingen), of a brownish tint; while those of the Main, on the right, are of a dirty reddish tint. A little beyond the Rossel is the Temple, from which the views are also fine. The descent to Rüdesheim does not occupy more than half an hour. The road leads through the famous vineyards of Rüdesheim.]

At BINGEN (*Hotels: Victoria, White Horse, Bellevue*), population 6,500, the steamers land. This was a Roman town, and the point where the military roads leading to Trèves and to Cologne separated under the protection of a fortress which occupied the site of the ruins of the *Château Klopp* (called Drusus' Castle), destroyed by the French in 1689. It is a town of considerable trade, principally in corn, wine and salt. The wines are mostly of the district of Bingen, and the borders of the Nahe. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines of Bingen.

From the ruins of the old *Château Klopp*, or Castle of Drusus, which overlooks the town, the prospect is magnificent over the town, which is situated immedi-

ately under it, and opposite to the mountain of Rüdesheim, and the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch; and in the opposite direction may overlook the valley of the Nahe. Tradition asserts that the Emperor Henry IV. was confined for a long time in this castle. The Parish Church, in the Gothic style, dates from the fifteenth century. The stone bridge over the Nahe is built upon foundations laid by the Romans. There is a fine view from the chapel of St. Roch on the hill behind the town. (Separated from Bingen by the Nahe, over which is a fine new iron bridge, is BINGERBRÜCK, the terminus of the railway to Kreuznach, Saarbrück, Metz and Paris (see Route 57).)

On quitting Bingen we pass, on the left, the mouth of the Nahe, and the rock in the middle of the Rhine, at the place where the river has forced its way between the heights of the Taunus and the Hunsrück. On this rock is the famous Mouse Tower (*Mäus-thurm*), in relation to which there is a curious legend, which is the subject of a poem by Southey.

Tradition ascribes the building of this tower to Hatto II. Archbishop of Mayence. History however is not in accord with the tradition. It was built in the 13th century by Archbishop Siegfried, nearly 200 years after the death of Hatto for a toll-house, hence the name of Mauth or Maus which signifies *toll*. Having fallen into ruin it was restored in 1856, and is now used as a signalstation. The current begins to be very strong near this tower, and just below it commences the Bingerloch, or Hole of Bingen. A wall or barrier of rock extends across the river at



this point, and a channel has been cut through it by blasting. The works were completed in 1832, having been done at the expense of the Prussian Government.

The navigation of this part of the river before the execution of this work, was extremely difficult and dangerous. Opposite the commencement of the Bingerloch and upon the right bank of the river, are the picturesque ruins of the Castle of EHRENFELS, a former residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, by one of whom it was built in 1210.

It was assaulted and taken by the Swedes in 1635, and was finally destroyed by the French in 1689 when the Palatinate was devastated by them.

The vineyards about the castle produce the best Rhine wines after those of Johannisberg and Steinberg.

After passing the Bingerloch, the river bends to the right, and we see upon the right bank the old village of Assmanshausen, near which a famous red wine of that name is grown. On the left bank a little further on is the castle of RHEINSTEIN, one of the oldest upon the Rhine. It was purchased in 1825 by Prince Frederick of Prussia, by whom it was carefully restored. The interior is furnished in the style of the Middle Ages, and contains some good paintings and a collection of armour. It is shown to visitors for a fee. On the left bank soon after passing Rheinstein we see the ruins of FALKENBURG destroyed by the Rhine League in 1252. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was subsequently taken by Rudolph of Hapsburg, who hung its defenders. It was again rebuilt by the Counts Palatine, from whose hands it passed to those of the Archbishops of Mayence, and it

was finally destroyed by the French in 1689.

After passing the village of Trechtshausen, we see on the left the ruins of the castle of SONNECK, which was built in 1015, destroyed by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1282, reconstructed in the 14th century, and restored in 1834 by the King of Prussia and his brothers, to whom it now belongs.

On the left bank, a little further on, are the ruins of the castle of HEIMBURG overlooking the village of Nieder-Heimbach. On the right bank a little below, is the village of LORCH, (*Hotels: Schwann, Rheinischer Hof*), population 1,800, situated at the junction of the Wisper and the Rhine. Its church, which dates from the 12th century, contains a fine altar of carved wood and baptismal fonts of the 15th century. Its chime of bells is considered the best in the Rheingau. Upon the right bank of the Wisper, about 500 feet above the river, and at the foot of a steep rock called the Devil's Ladder, are the ruins of the castle of NOLLINGEN. Farther on, upon the left bank, overlooking the village of Rheindiebach are the ruins of FURSTENBURG, which was taken by the Swedes in 1632, and destroyed by the French in 1689, now the property of the Princess Frederick of Holland, sister to the King of Prussia. The stream which joins the Rhine at Rheindiebach was formerly the boundary of the territories of the Archbishops of Mayence and Trèves. A little further on is the hamlet of Medenscheid, and almost opposite, on the right bank, is the village of Lorchhausen. We now see upon the left bank above the village of BACHARACH, the ruins of the castle of STAHECK the residence of the Counts Palatine in

the 12th century, now the property of the Queen of Prussia. Taken and retaken eight times during the Thirty Years' War, this castle was finally destroyed by the French in 1689. BACHARACH has a population of 1,500, and has long been celebrated for the quality of its wines. Its name signifies "altar of Bacchus" (*Bacchi ara*). It is said that Pope Pius II. purchased a cask of this wine every year, and tradition states that the city of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for an annual tribute of four casks of the wine of Bacharach. The town was, with Cologne, the principal *entrepôt* of the wines of the Rhine up to the 16th century. On a small eminence behind the town and near the church of St. Peter are the beautiful ruins of St. Werner a church of the 15th century, which was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It was built in the Gothic style, and about two-thirds of the original structure remains. The interior is now used as a burying-ground. The rocks in the bed of the river near Bacharach, which formerly caused great damage to navigators, have been partly removed.

The river now changes its direction, and we soon see, upon a rocky island in the middle of the stream, the picturesque castle called the PFALZ. This château was built in the fourteenth century by the Emperor Louis, for the purpose of exacting tolls from passing vessels. Opposite this, on the right bank, is CAUB, a village of 1,550 inhabitants (*Hotel: Grünewald*). It was at this place that, on the night of the 1st of January, 1814, the Prussian army, under the command of Blücher crossed the Rhine. Above the town are the ruins of the castle of GUTENFELS, one of the most ancient upon the

Rhine. In 1178 the Lords of Falkenstein sold it, with the village of Caub, to the Palatinate. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1504 by William of Hesse. During the Thirty Years' War, Gustavus Adolphus endeavoured, for six days, without success, to dislodge from it the Spaniards under the command of Spinola. In 1804 it became the property of the Duke of Nassau. Farther on, upon the left bank, are the ruins of the castle of SCHOENBERG. It was the cradle of the celebrated family of that name, from which descended Marshal Schomberg, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and whose remains are buried in Westminster Abbey.

According to the legend, one of the Counts Schönburg had seven beautiful daughters, who were as coquettish as they were beautiful. So great was the number of the victims of their heartlessness, that *Lurlei*, the river fairy, resolved to punish them. One day, when they were going to the neighbouring castle of Rheinberg, a violent storm arose, their boat was overturned, and the maidens were precipitated into the water. They were at once changed into rocks. When the river is low, the boatmen point out to travellers the *seven damsels*. The castle is now the property of Prince Albert of Prussia.

Further on, upon the left bank, is the village of OBERWESEL, (*Hôtels: Rheinischer Hof, Trierscher Hof*), population 2,600, the *Vesalia* of the Romans. A little to the south of the village is the Gothic church of Notre Dame, which dates from the fifteenth century. It contains monuments of the Schomberg family. The beautiful tower at the lower end of the village was formerly part of the fortifications. Upon the

wall of the town, on the bank of the river, is the little chapel of ST. WERNER, built upon the spot where a child named Werner was assassinated by the Jews in 1287. The scenery about Oberwesel is considered the most beautiful upon the Rhine. The river, after having made a bend around Ross-stein, a rock upon the right bank, through which a railway tunnel has been pierced, runs toward the group of rocks visible at low water which are called the *Sieben Jungfrauen* (the seven virgins), referred to in the legend above mentioned. The river, which now becomes narrower, is bordered by high rocks, the most conspicuous among which is the celebrated LURLEI. The Lurlei has been made the subject of many legends, the most celebrated among which are those by Brentano and Heinrich Heine. A railway tunnel has been made underneath this rock. Upon the right is THE CAT, an ancient castle of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, built in 1392. After the extinction of that family it became the property of various Princes of Hesse, and was finally destroyed by the French in 1806. Further on, upon the right bank, is the village of St. GOARSHAUSEN, (*Hotel: Adler.*) Opposite St. Goarshausen is the village of St. GOAR, (*Hotels: Lily,\* Krone*), population 1,500. It owes its origin and name to St. Goar, who, in the reign of Sigebert, King of Austrasia in 570, came here to preach to the inhabitants of this vicinity, and who fixed his abode here. His sanctity soon attracted other holy men, and a religious fraternity was established here. The navigation of the river being at that time attended with danger, the pious Goar, after passing the day in exhorting his rude hearers, devoted the night to watching the

passing barks, and to saving them, when endangered, from wreck. Sigebert, hearing of his piety and benevolence, made him Archbishop of Trèves. Goar declined the dignity, and asked leave to pursue his useful life. It is said that he proved to his patron the divine origin of his mission "by throwing his threadbare cloak across a sunbeam where it remained suspended, as on a peg." Upon the hermit's death, Sigebert caused a chapel to be built over his remains, and here for many centuries the monks of St. Goar received pilgrims, and extended the rites of hospitality to travellers. The Protestant church, built in 1486, contains some remarkable monuments of Hessian princes. In the crypt at the east end of this church St. Goar was buried. A little way below the town are the ruins of the castle of RHEINFELS, the most extensive upon the Rhine. It was built by a Count Diether of Katzenelnbogen, in 1245, for the purpose of compelling persons navigating the river to pay tribute to him. The demands of this robber-chieftain becoming exorbitant, the inhabitants of the neighbouring country rebelled against his exactions, and attempted for fifteen months to take his castle. Failing in this, the extensive League was formed which ended in the destruction of many of the castles on the Rhine, and the freeing of the river from unjust tolls. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Landgrave of Hesse, who converted it into a fortress of such strength, that in 1692 a French army of 25,000 men assaulted it in vain. In 1794 it was surrendered almost without a blow to the French army, and three years later it was destroyed by the French. It is now the property of the Royal Family of

Prussia. Opposite to St. Goar, upon the right bank, is the village of Welmich, with a pretty Gothic church.

Upon a rock at the back of the town, are the ruins of the Castle of THURNBERG, or THE MOUSE, built by the Archbishop of Trèves, in 1354, to hold in check the neighbouring castle of the Cat. Farther

convent of Bornhofen, are the two castles of LIEBENSTEIN and STERNBERG, generally called *the brothers*, the subjects of many legends. Farther on, on the left bank, we see the village of BOPPART. (*Hôtels: Spiegel, Rheinischer Hof*), the Baudobriga of the Romans, population, 4,200. Its origin is due to a castle built here by Drusus. It



THE LURLEI.

down, on the right bank, is the village of Ehrental, near which there are mines of silver, lead, and copper. We now pass the villages of Nieder-Kestert and Ober-Kestert, opposite to which, on the left bank, is the village of Hirzenach, with a church built in 1170. Afterwards we pass, on the left bank, the village of Salzig, near which are numerous orchards of cherry trees. Opposite this, on the right bank, above the ancient

has two churches worthy a visit; the Hauptkirche, built in 1200, and remarkable for its two towers, connected by a gallery; and the Carmeliterkirche, which contains some rich sculptures of the sixteenth century. Among the old houses in the town, is the Bayerhaus, formerly inhabited by Bayer, who assisted Rudolph of Hapsburg to destroy the castles of the robber-knights of the Rhine. The ancient convent of *Marien-*



berg, a vast building behind the town, is now a water-cure.

A little below Boppard, is another water-cure, called Mühlbad.

A little further on, near Filsen, the river turns abruptly towards the south-east. Above the village of Osterspays, on a wooded height, is the little château of Liebeneck, soon after passing which, the river resumes its northward direction, and we pass in succession the villages of Osterspays and Niederspays. The ruins of the Castle of MARXBURG, upon the right bank, crown the hill above the village of Braubach, an ancient town of 1,500 inhabitants. The old castle in the town, on the bank of the Rhine, now an inn, was built in 1568, by the Landgrave Philip. A path by the old chapel of St. Martin leads to the Marxburg, the only one of the old castles upon the Rhine which is now inhabited. After having belonged for many ages to Hesse Darmstadt, it became, in 1803, the property of the Duke of Nassau, who converted it into a state prison. It is worthy of a visit, as a perfect specimen of the feudal castle of the Middle Ages. It may also be reached by carriage from Braubach.

Opposite Marxburg, on the left bank, is the little village of Brey, and a little below it, on the same bank, is the village of RHENSE, (*Hotel: Zum-Königsstuhl*). It is the oldest town on the borders of the Rhine, most of its houses dating from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

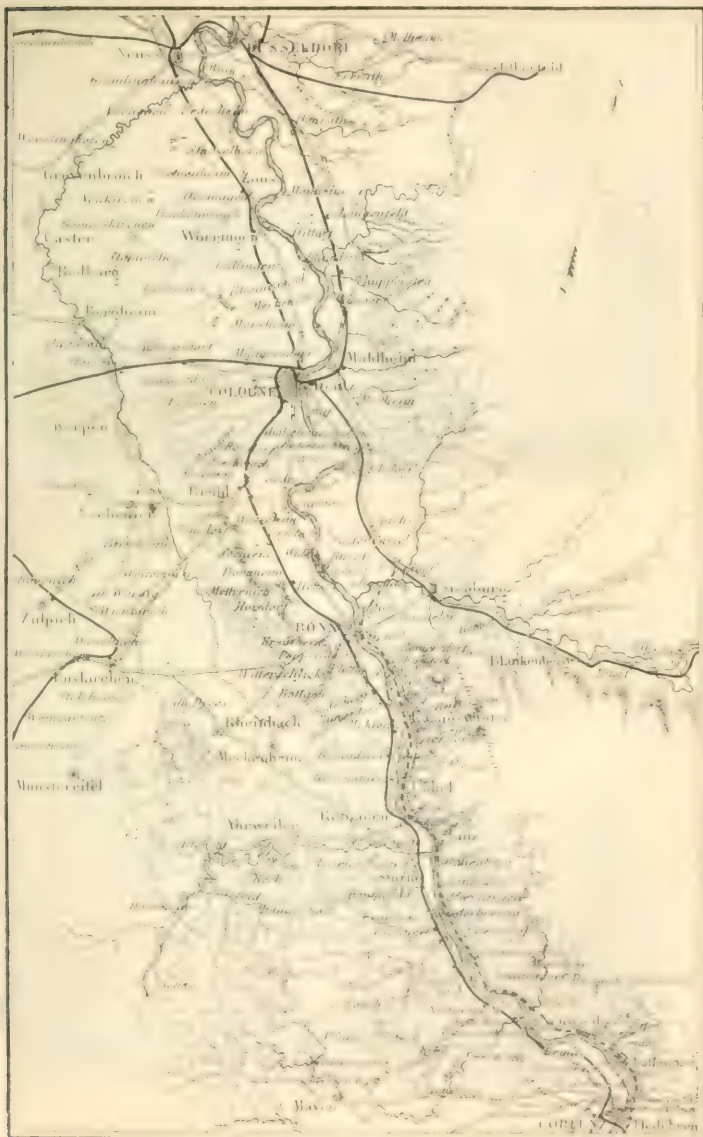
A little below Rhense, very near the bank of the river, and close by the main road, is the KOENIGSSTUHL, a sort of open temple, where the German Electors met, in the open air, to deliberate upon the affairs of the

empire, to make treaties of peace, and to nominate and depose the emperors. Under the French it fell into ruin, and in 1807, it was destroyed to make way for a new road; but in 1843, it was restored as nearly as possible to its ancient condition.

Opposite Königsstuhl, on the right bank, is a little white chapel, in which, in the year 1400, the Electors met to depose Wenceslaus, Emperor of Germany, after which, crossing the Rhine to the Königsstuhl, they proclaimed the Count Rupert emperor. A little further on, upon the right bank, is the village of OBERLAHNSTEIN, (*Hotels: Keizer, Wenzel*), population, 1,700, surrounded by walls, and containing a chateau of the Electors of Mayence, built in the fourteenth century. At a little distance from the village is the castle of LAHNECK, which was destroyed by the French in 1688. It is now the property of an English gentleman, by whom it has been repaired. Upon the right bank of the Lahn, which here flows into the Rhine, is the village of NIEDERLAHNSTEIN, (*Hotel: Douquet*), population, 2,000. (Ems may be reached from this place by railway in one hour.) Opposite, upon the left bank, above the little village of Capellen, is the château of STOLZENFELS, or "*The Proud Rock*," one of the most imposing castles on the Rhine. It was built in 1250 by Arnold, Archbishop of Trèves, and destroyed by the French in 1688. It remained in ruins until 1823, when it was purchased by the city of Coblenz, and presented to the Prince Royal afterwards, Frederick William IV., who expended £50,000 in restoring and furnishing it. A good road leads to the château, and donkeys are always to be found ready saddled at Capellen.



THE RHINE FROM COBLENZ TO DUSSELDORF.





COLOGNE



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL

The interior decorations of the château are extremely simple; they comprise some frescoes and a few pieces of armour. Among the swords are shown those of Napoleon, Murat, Kosciuszko, Tilly, and Blücher. A row-boat may be had from Stolzenfels to Coblenz (3 miles) for 20 sgr., a carriage with one horse to Stolzenfels and back, costs 27½ sgr. Soon after leaving Stolzenfels, Ehrenbreitstein appears in view, opposite to and above COBLENZ, (*Hotels: BELLEVUE,\* Giant, Anchor*), population 27,767. This city owes its name to its position, being situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. The Romans built a fort here 13 years B.C., which they called *Confluentia*. After having been a capital of the Frankish kings, it became a part of the kingdom of Lorraine, when the three sons of Louis le Debonnaire partitioned the kingdom of Charlemagne. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Archbishops of Trèves. During the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and afterwards by the French. Taken by Marceau in 1794, it became the chief town of a department of the French Empire.

Since 1815 it has belonged to Prussia. The city itself contains few objects of interest. In the old part of the town, in the angle formed by the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle is the old Church of St. Castor, originally built in the 9th century. It was burned in the 11th century, and has been rebuilt at various dates from 1201 to 1498. It has four towers and three naves. In the choir is the tomb of Archbishop Kuno of Falkenstein. In this church the representatives of the three sons of Louis le Debonnaire, met in 843 to partition the vast em-

pire of Charlemagne. In front of the church is the fountain of St. Castor, erected by a French Prefet in commemoration of the entry of the French into Moscow, upon which is the following inscription: "The year 1812, memorable for the campaign against the Russians, under the Prefecture of Jules Doazan." The Russian General, who occupied Coblenz on the 1st of January, 1814, caused to be engraved under this inscription, "Seen and approved by the Russian Commandant of the city of Coblenz, 1st of January, 1814." Near the Place St. Castor is the Palace of the Commandant, which, under the French, was the Prefecture. Napoleon and Josephine lodged in this palace from the 17th to the 20th September, 1804. Among the edifices in the new town is the Royal Palace, built in 1786 by the last elector of Trèves: it was occupied by the French as a hospital and barracks. In 1845 it was restored and converted into a royal residence. The present Queen of Prussia resides here during a part of each summer.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (honour's broad stone) is opposite Coblenz. A bridge of boats connects the latter with Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, a village below the heights on which the fortress stands. (Tickets of admission, good only for the day on which they are issued, may be had at the office of the Lieutenant Commandant at the entrance. A ticket for one, two, or three persons, 2½ sgr. A gratuity is also expected by the attendant who conducts visitors). This fortress is first mentioned in history in 633, when King Dagobert II. presented it to the Archbishops of Trèves, who occasionally sought refuge in it. In the 15th century it was converted

into a modern fortress. In 1631 the Elector Philip delivered it to the French, who occupied it five years. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1688, by Marshal Boufflers, and in 1795-6, by Marceau. It 1799 it was surrendered to the French army after a protracted siege. The French held it until after the peace of Luneville, when it was destroyed. Since 1816 the Prussian Government has expended vast sums of money in rebuilding and extending it, and it is now one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It mounts 400 cannon, and its storehouses are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

The view from the platform of the summit is one of the most beautiful on the Rhine. On other heights around Coblenz are Forts Alexander and Constantine.

On the right bank of the Moselle, near the road to Cologne, and fifteen minutes' ride from Coblenz, is the monument erected to the memory of General Marceau:—

"By Coblenz on a rise of gentle ground,  
There is a small and simple pyramid,  
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;

Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid—  
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid  
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb

Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough  
soldier's lid,

Lamenting and yet envying such a  
doom,

Falling for France, whose rights he  
battled to resume."—BYRON.

Quitting Coblenz, the steamer keeps close to the right bank of the river, and, passing on the left, the village of Neuendorf, and on the right Urbar (near which is Klein-Besslich, an old house belonging to the order of the Templars), we see in the middle of the river the island of Niederwerth, upon which

is a village of the same name, near which are the remains of the church of an old convent of Cistercians. Edward III. of England resided for some time in 1337, in a palace of the Electors which stood near the middle of the island. Here interviews took place between him and Louis, Emperor of Germany, and other princes.

On the right bank is VALLENDAR, a village of 3,200 inhabitants with a handsome church, the eastern tower of which dates from the 15th century. Upon the left bank further on is the village of St. Sebastian, and opposite, on the right bank, is BENDORF, population 2,250. Its Church is in the Romanesque style. The ornamentation is curious. Further on, upon the right bank, is Engers. The chateau near the bank of the river occupies the site of a fortress, built by Kuno of Falkenstein, in 1380. Antiquarians believe that the remnants of walls, which are seen in the bed of the river below the village, are parts of an old Roman bridge, and that Cæsar crossed the Rhine at this place in the year 50 B.C.

Opposite Engers, upon the left bank, are Kalten-Engers and Urmitz, and, a little farther down, Gute-Mann, an old hermitage with a modern chapel. At some distance from the river, on the left, we see the village of WEISENTHURN, with a little church ornamented with frescoes by Gassen. The tower at the end of the village, to which it owes its name, was built by Kuno of Falkenstein in 1370. In 1797, General Hoche crossed the Rhine at this place. Near the road, south-west of the village, is an obelisk erected to his memory. He died at Metzlar, soon after crossing the Rhine. We now see,



upon the right bank, the village of NEUWIED, (*Hotels: Anchor, Wilder-Mann*), population 7,000. At the lower end of the town are the château and garden of the Prince of Wied. This is a rapidly growing town, and possesses considerable trade; it has several important manufacturing establishments. In a building in the park of the Prince is an interesting collection of natural history. A little below Neuwied we pass, on the right, the village of Irlich. We soon reach, upon the left bank, the old and picturesque village of ANDERNACH, (*Hotels: Schoefer, Hackenbruch*), population 3,800, the *Antonacum* of the Romans, and the residence of a Roman Prefect. It was taken by the Germans in 355, and retaken by Julien in 359. Under the Frankish Monarchy it was a residence of the kings of Austrasia, and in the Middle Ages was a free Imperial City. It was afterwards held by the Archbishops of Trèves and Cologne. Taken by the Swedes in 1632, by the French in 1688, and annexed to France under the Empire, it now belongs to Prussia. It was burned by the French (in 1688), who set fire to it in six places, and who destroyed also the castle built in 1109, by the Archbishop of Cologne, the ruins of which are seen near the Coblenz gate.

The parish church, a beautiful specimen of Roman architecture, was built in 1206. It has four towers, and its portals are richly ornamented. The telescope tower near the river, the base of which is round and the upper part octagonal, dates from 1520. On the west side may be seen a breach made by French cannon in 1688. A little below Andernach the valley of the Rhine grows narrower. We see, on the right, Leutesdorf,

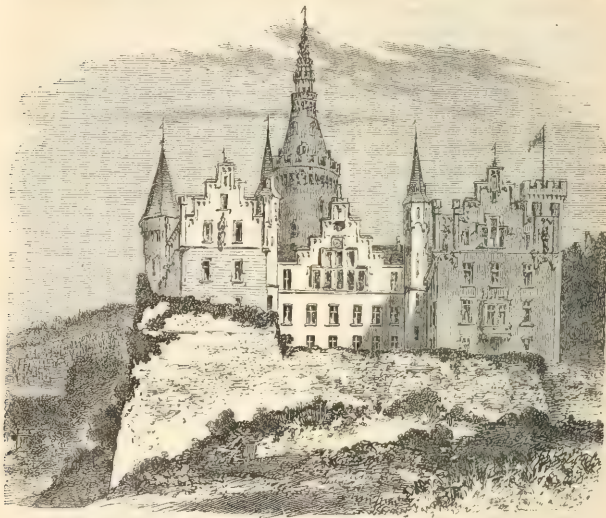
and on the left Namedy, the Gothic church of which dates from the 15th century. The mountain called Fornicher Kopf, above the village of Fornich, is an extinct volcano.

Further on, upon the right bank, on the summit of a rock, are the ruins of the castle of HAMMERSTEIN. It was built towards the end of the 10th century, and served in 1105 as the retreat of Henry IV. when pursued by his sons. In 1374 Charles IV. gave it to the Archbishop of Trèves. After the peace of Westphalia, 1660, it was destroyed at the instigation of the Archbishop of Cologne. At its foot are the villages of Ober-Hammerstein and Nieder-Hammerstein. A little further on, upon the left bank, is the village of BROHL, below which, also upon the left bank, upon a wooded height, is the château of RHEINECK, a modern castellated residence, built upon the site of an ancient castle, the only remains of which are the square donjon tower. The château is handsomely furnished, and the interior, which contains some fine pictures, is shown to visitors. It is the property of a Professor of Bonn. The view from the gardens is one of the finest on the Rhine. It embraces the course of the Rhine from Andernach to Mount St. Apollinaris. The summits of the Seven Mountains are seen in the distance. Near Rheineck, on the left bank, is Nieder-Breisig, close to the entrance to which is seen part of an old house once belonging to the Templars. On the right bank are seen the pretty villages of Rheinbrohl (with a pretty Gothic church) and Henningen. Behind the latter is the castle of ARENFELS, an old castle of the princes of Leyen. Since 1849 it has been the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it



has been rebuilt. It contains a good collection of armour, and the park affords some beautiful views. On the right bank are the villages of Arendorf, Leubsdorf, and Datzenberg. Further on is LINZ, (*Hotel: Nassauer Hof*) 3,000 inhabitants, an old fortified town with a considerable trade. Its castle, built in 1364, was burned by the

cross in commemoration of that victory; and nearer the Rhine, upon a height called Kaiserberg, a cross has been erected in memory of the Battle of Waterloo. Below Linz, on the right, are the ruins of the castle of Ockenfels, and a little lower down, near the village of Erpel, rises the Erpelerlei, a basaltic rock nearly 700 feet above



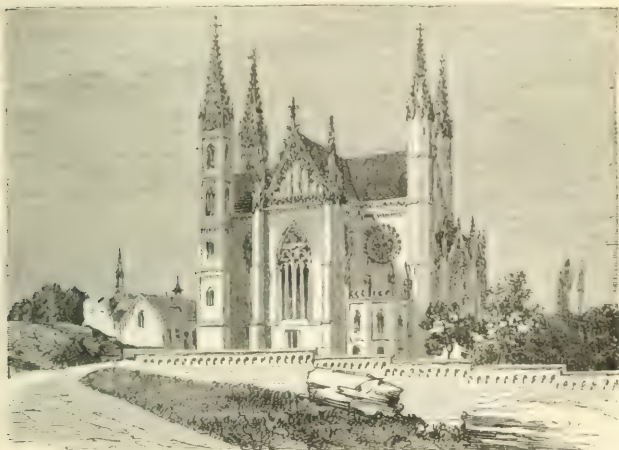
ARENFELS.

troops of Charles le Téméraire in 1475. The town was taken by the French in 1688. The church of St. Martin dates from the 13th century. It contains some old monuments and curious ancient pictures. A little to the east of the town, upon a height called Hummelsberg, the citizens of Linz erected, on the 17th of October, 1838, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic, a

the river, upon the sides of which vines are planted in baskets filled with earth and fastened in the crevices of the rock. Opposite Erpel, upon the left bank, is REMAGEN, (*Hotels: Fürstenburg, König von Preussen,*) population, 1,800. It was the Ricomagus of the Romans. Its only curiosity is the Romanesque gateway near the church, which is ornamented with sculptures of the 11th century,

and is thought to have belonged to a palace of the Frankish kings. A little below Remagen, upon a hill, called Apollinarisberg, is a Gothic church erected in 1852, at the expense of the Count of Fürstenberg, and under the direction of Zwirner, the architect of the cathedral of Cologne. This church, with the exception of the choir, is lighted by round windows, and is ornamented with frescoes of scenes

ruins, and the whole series of 30 peaks which form the group of the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, and in the river is visible the charming island of NONNENWERTH with its convent. This convent was founded in the 12th century. In 1802 it was suppressed, and in 1822 was converted into a hotel. In 1845 it became an Ursuline convent. On the left bank is ROLANDSECK, (*Hotel: Rolandseck.*) Upon the



CHURCH OF ST. APOLLINARIS.

in the lives of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Apollinaris. The house in front of the church is a convent of Franciscans.

Between Remagen and Unkel the river bends to the right. Below the last named place, on the left bank, is Oberwinter. From this point onward the landscape is unequalled in variety and grandeur by any upon the banks of the Rhine. We see Rolandseck and Drachenfels with their picturesque

mountain above the village are the ruins of the castle of ROLANDSECK. From the Gothic tower near the ruins a magnificent view may be had. Tradition attributes the foundation of this castle to the celebrated Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne. The castle and the neighbouring convent furnished the subject of Schiller's touching ballad, the "Knight of Toggenburg." The tradition is that he chose this spot for the site

of his castle, because it commanded a view of the convent of Nonnenwerth, in which his affianced bride, the beautiful Hildegard, had taken the veil after having heard the false report of his death at the battle of Roncevaux. Below Rolandseck is Mehlem, and a little further on, upon the right bank, is KÖNIGSWINTER, (*Hotels: DE BERLIN, \* de l'Europe*), population

from the summit is the most picturesque on the Rhine. On the way thither the traveller is shown the quarry (Dombruch) from which the stones were taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, and the Cave of the Dragon which is said to have been killed by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungen Lay*.

Opposite Drachenfels, upon the



DRACHENFELS.

1,500. This village is at the foot of the DRACHENFELS, which may be ascended from this point in about half an hour. This is the usual starting point for excursions to the Seven Mountains. The most interesting of this group is the Drachenfels, or the Dragon's rock, which rises abruptly from the river, and is crowned with the ruins of a castle. The view

left bank, rises Roderberg, an extinct volcano, the crater of which, now covered with fields, is 1,000 ft. in circumference and 100 ft. in depth. Leaving Königswinter we pass, upon the left bank, Rüngsdorf; afterwards, upon the same bank, GODESBERG (*Hotels: Blinzler, Bellevue*), one half mile from which, upon a hill, is the imposing tower of the castle of

**GODESBERG.** The castle was built in the thirteenth century by the Archbishops of Cologne; it was destroyed in 1538 by the Bavarians, who left nothing standing save the tower. The ruin is now the property of the Queen of Prussia. We now pass, on the right, Niederdollendorf and Oberdollendorf, and upon the left bank Plittersdorf, the most convenient station for persons desiring to visit

Constantine it was a flourishing city, and the mother of that emperor founded a cathedral here. In the middle of the fourth century it was destroyed by the Allemanni, and afterwards rebuilt by Julien. In the 13th century it was an important city. In 1268 it was the seat of the temporal government of the Archbishop Engelberg of Cologne. Two German emperors were crowned



GODESBERG.

Godesberg. Further on, upon the right, is **OBERCASLE**, beyond which there is nothing of interest until we reach **BONN**, before reaching which place the beauties of the Rhine may be said to end (*Hotels: G.D. HOTEL ROYAL\** (on the Rhine), *Golden Star* (on the Market Place)). Population 22,000. It was the *Castra Bonnensia* of the Romans. Drusus built here one of the first forts erected on the Rhine. Under

in its cathedral—Frederick and Charles IV. It was frequently besieged and taken in the wars of the middle ages. Under the French domination, from 1795 to 1814, its population diminished by 2,000. Bonn owes much of its present prosperity to its *University*, founded in 1786. It occupies the palace of the Electors of Cologne. Among its professors are some of the most eminent scholars of Europe. The



number of students is about 900. The library contains 200,000 volumes. The principal church at Bonn is the CATHEDRAL, a beautiful edifice in the transition style, built in 1270, and restored in 1845. The most remarkable parts of the building are the windows of the nave, the crypt, and the cloisters, which date from 1157. In the Cathedral-place is the bronze monument of Beethoven, who was a native of Bonn. The house in which he was born is still standing in the Rheingasse. The other churches are without interest. A favourite promenade of the inhabitants is the *Hofgarten*. The vicinity of the city abounds in pleasant excursions and promenades.

The time occupied by the steamers in going from Bonn to Cologne is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The banks of the river between the two cities are flat and uninteresting, and the villages passed on the way are without interest.

COLOGNE (*Hotels: Disch, Du Nord, Mainzer Hof, Hollandischer Hof*).

(For description of the city, see Route 56.)

## ROUTE 106.

### MAYENCE TO FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

21 miles; 1st class, 1 fl. 48 kr.; 2nd, 1 fl. 9 kr.; 3rd, 42 kr.



ON leaving Mayence we cross the Rhine to CASTEL, and keep along the right bank of the Main to HOCHHEIM (4 miles). The village stands on the summit of a hill covered with vineyards down

to the Main. The celebrated Hock wine is produced here. The vineyards are the property of the Duke of Nassau. HATTERSHEIM ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Höchst ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles), situated on the Nidda. The palace of the Elector of Mayence is now a private residence. The Church is of great antiquity. (From this place there is a branch to Soden (3 miles), at the foot of the Taunus Mountains. From thence there are diligences to *Königstein*.) We see from this point the *Felberg*, and the *Castle of Falkenstein* below it.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (21 miles). (For description, see Route 103.)

[From Castel, WIESBADEN (5 miles) may be reached through *Mosbach* ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles). Close to this place is *Biebrich*, situated on the Rhine, (*Hotels: Belle Vue, de l'Europe, Rheinischer Hof*), (see Route 105). The small castle of *Mosbach*, on an artificial piece of water, contains some Roman antiquities. WIESBADEN (5 miles), (*Hotels: VICTORIA\*, des Quatre Saisons, de Nassau, Rose*), population 21,000, is a beautiful town, celebrated for its baths, which attract a great concourse of visitors in the season (from June to September). The *Kursaal* is the chief centre of attraction. It has fine saloons. Balls are given on Saturdays; concerts on Mondays and Fridays. Music in the grounds near the *Kursaal* several times a day. The gambling rooms are on the right of the grand saloon, and play goes on incessantly from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. There are also spacious reading and refreshment rooms. Wiesbaden has fourteen hot springs, of which the principal is the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring), with a temperature of  $156^{\circ}$  Fahr. It is at the end of



the arcade called the *Trinkhalle*. The Romans called these springs *Fontes Mattiaci*. The *Römerberg* is a Roman fort on the north-west of the town. At the end of the *Heidenberg Strasse* is a fragment of a Roman wall 650 ft. in length, 10 ft. high, and 9 thick, called the *Heidenmauer* (Heathen's Wall). Charlemagne used to visit the baths, and built a palace here. The *Schlösschen*, in the *Wilhelm's Strasse*, contains a library of 60,000 volumes and some valuable manuscripts; also a *Museum of Antiquities*, including some Roman remains; and a small collection of paintings. There is a spacious *Theatre*, at which the performances begin at 6.30 P. M.

On a hill called the *Neroberg*, a few miles from the town, is a beautiful Russian chapel, built by the Duke of Nassau. It contains the tomb of his first wife, who was a Russian princess.

Wiesbaden was the capital of the Duchy of Nassau before 1866. It now belongs to Prussia.


### ROUTE 107.

#### MAYENCE TO DARMSTADT.

20 miles; 1st class, 1 fl. 42 kr.;  
2nd, 1 fl.; 3rd, 39 kr.

(Travellers desiring to proceed from Mayence to Heidelberg and the south, or to Würzburg, will save nearly 20 miles of travel, by going direct from Mayence to Darmstadt, instead of taking the route by Frankfort.)

Mayence has been described in Route 105.


ROSSING the Rhine over the iron bridge, and passing the fortifications on the *Main-spitze*, or tongue of land between the Rhine and Main, we pass *Bischofsheim* (four miles), near which point the line to Frankfort goes off to the left. Passing *Nauheim* and *Gros-Gerau*, places without interest, we reach, in one hour from Mayence, *DARMSTADT*, which is described in Route 114.

### ROUTE 108.

#### MAYENCE TO MANNHEIM BY WORMS.

42 miles; 1st class, 3 fl.; 2nd, 1 fl.  
48 kr.; 3rd, 1 fl. 12 kr.

(This route to Mannheim is much less interesting than that by Darmstadt and the *Bergstrasse*, but, as it includes the interesting cities of Worms and Spire, should not be omitted.)

ASSING through an uninteresting region along the east bank of the Rhine, abounding in vineyards, we pass *Laubenheim*, *Bodenheim*, and *Nierstein*, all of which give their names to well-known wines of the second class, and reach *OPPENHEIM* (12 miles), population, 2,500. On a hill north-west of the town, is seen the Church of St. Catherine, a handsome Gothic edifice of the twelfth century. Above it, are the ruins of the Castle of *Landskrone*, which dates from the twelfth century. Quitting the borders of the river, we pass *Gernsheim*, *Guntersblum*, and several other unimportant stations, and arrive at *Worms* (28 miles),

(*Hotels: Alter Kaiser, Rheinischer Hof*), population, 11,000.

Just before reaching Worms, we see the Gothic Church of Our Lady, built in the fifteenth century, and recently restored. It is situated in the vineyard which produces the well-known *Liebfraumilch* wine.

Worms is a walled town, with massive towers, and seven gates. The Dom, or Cathedral, an edifice of the twelfth century, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Byzantine style, has two towers at each end, and a fine portal with elaborate sculptures. The interior has been restored.

North of the Dom are the remains of the *Bischofshof*, consisting of a few stone walls. In it was held in 1521, the celebrated Diet of Worms, at which Luther appeared before Charles V.

A fine bronze statue of the great Reformer was erected here in 1868.

St. Paul's Church is interesting for the beauty of its west end and choir, dating from the eleventh century.

Worms is one of the oldest cities in Germany, and is the scene of the *Nibelungen Lied*. It was occupied by the Romans, and was the frequent residence of Charlemagne. Its population once reached 60,000. It was almost wholly destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, and has never recovered its former prosperity. Part of the space formerly occupied by the city, is now covered with gardens.

A few miles above Worms, we leave the territory of Darmstadt, and enter the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Frankenthal (35 miles), is a prosperous town, with a population of 5,600. A canal connects it with the Rhine, three miles dis-

tant. LUDWIGSHAFEN (42 miles), a flourishing town, occupying the site of one of the fortifications of Mannheim, is connected with the latter by a bridge of boats.

MANNHEIM, (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Pfälzer Hof*), population, 35,000, is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar. It is regularly built, with twelve streets running parallel to each other from north to south, and ten crossing them at right angles. There are fourteen public squares, nearly all of which are adorned with fountains. Those most worthy of notice, are the Planken, and the Schiller Platz; the latter containing statues of Schiller, Dalberg, and Iffland.

The Palace is a huge quadrangular stone building, containing a gallery of paintings of no great merit.

The gardens behind it terminate in a terrace, which overlook the Rhine. Its fortifications were destroyed after the peace of Luneville, and their place is now occupied by gardens.

SPIRES (*Hotel: Wittelsbacherhof*), population, 13,700, is about ten miles, by railway, from Ludwigshafen. It is situated at the confluence of the Spire with the Rhine. It is surrounded with walls. It was a Roman station, a residence of the German Emperors, and the seat of the Germanic Diet. It once contained a population of 27,000. Its prosperity began to decline in the 17th century. The greatest blow upon it was inflicted by Louis XIV., who, having taken possession of the city in 1689, ordered its inhabitants, under pain of death, to emigrate within six days. It was afterwards burned. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1816, since which time much has been done for its improvement.


The *Cathedral*, which was spared in the destruction of the city, though the French attempted to destroy it with gunpowder, is perhaps the largest representative of the old Romanesque style in Europe. It was founded in 1027, on the site of a Roman temple of Venus. It is flanked by two pointed towers. The interior is chaste, and almost devoid of ornament. It contains some remarkable monuments. Eight German Emperors are buried within its walls. It has been restored within the last few years, and some fine paintings executed on the walls of the interior. There are no other public buildings worthy of particular notice. In 1529 the famous Diet was held at Spires, at which the Reformers presented the protest which originally conferred upon them the name of PROTESTANTS.

### ROUTE 109.

#### FRANKFORT TO EMS, BY WIESBADEN.

89 miles; 1st class, 6 fl. 57 kr.;  
2nd, 4 fl. 6 kr.; 3d, 2 fl. 39 kr.

(For Route from Frankfort to Wiesbaden, see Route 106.)

AVING Wiesbaden, we reach the Rhine at BIEBRICH (3 miles). We pass ELTVILLE (9 miles), RUDESHEIM (19 miles), ST. GOARHAUSEN (37 miles) and OBERLAHNSTEIN (54 miles), all of which have been described in Route 105. At this point our route leaves the main line to Coblenz. It is about one hour's journey from Oberlahnstein through a beautiful country to Ems (*Hotels*:

D'ANGLETERRE,\* *Quatre Saisons, de Russie, Vier Thürme*), population, 4,000. This agreeable watering-place is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Lahn. The *Kursaal* is a handsome building close to the river. It contains a café, gambling rooms, and a ball-room, with a theatre for French plays and occasional concerts. Two of the chief springs are under the old *Kurhaus*—the *Kesselbrunnen* and the *Krönchen*; the temperature of the former is 116 degrees Fahr. This building is connected with the *Kursaal* by a fine hall. There are baths in the *Kurhaus*, also in the *Nassauer Hof*, and in the *Neue Badhaus*, on the left bank. A covered suspension-bridge connects the gardens with those on the right bank. There are also baths in the *Vier Thürme*.

The interviews between the King of Prussia and the French envoy, which preceded the declaration of war between France and Prussia in July 1870, took place at Ems.

[About six miles from the Eltvile station is SCHLANGENBAD (*Hotels*: *Nassauer Hof, Victoria*), to which diligences go several times daily in one hour. It is a little village surrounded by wooded hills, much resorted to for its baths. It has two bath-houses, the Old and New Badhaus, and has generally about 850 visitors in the season. The waters are efficacious in diseases of the skin. It has a band of music, which plays frequently in the grounds, reading-room, &c., but no gaming tables. There are many pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood.

About four miles further on towards Wiesbaden, is LANGENSCHWALBACH (*Hotels*: *DUC DE NASSAU,\* de la Promenade*), a strag-

gling village with a permanent population of 1,800. Its mineral springs are, the *Weinbrunnen*, so called from its fancied resemblance to wine, and the *Stahlbrunnen*, both of which contain iron. The season begins in June, and usually terminates in August. It has about 3,000 visitors during the season.]

### ROUTE 110.

#### FRANKFORT-ON-THE- MAIN TO CASSEL.

124 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 1st class (express),  
9 fl. 27 kr.; 2nd, 6 fl. 18 kr.; 3rd,  
3 fl. 57 kr.



LEAVING Frankfort we pass some unimportant places, and stop at FRIEDBERG (21 miles), (*Hotels: Trapp, Simon*), population, 5,600. This curious old town is situated on a hill, and surrounded by walls. Within the precincts of the picturesque *Castle* is an old Gothic Church, and there are the ruins of another in the town. We cross a viaduct 70 ft. high, and proceed to NAUHEIM (23 miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Bellevue, Kursaal*). Here is a famous hot salt spring of 95 degrees Fahr. The *Kurhaus* is a fine building, situated in a park adorned with a lake. There are gaming tables here. Passing Butzbach (29 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), we see the ruins of the *Castles of Fetzberg and Gleiberg*, before reaching GIESSEN (41 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Rappe, Post, Einhorn*), population, 10,241. It is beautifully situated on the Lahn. The University, founded in 1607, possesses a fine library. The celebrated

Liebig was a professor here, 1824-52. (Branch lines to Ems, Coblenz, and to Cologne.) Proceeding down the valley of the Lahn, we cross that river before reaching MARBURG (60 miles), (*Hotels: Pfeiffer, Ritter*), population, 8,506. It is a picturesque old town, situated on the side of a hill by the Lahn. in a beautiful position, was once a stronghold of the Teutonic order. Among its interesting objects are the *Castle of the Landgraves of Hesse*, now a prison; the University, which has usually 250 students, and has had among its students Luther, Zwingli, and Melancthon; its library contains over 110,000 volumes. The church of St. Elizabeth is a Gothic edifice of the thirteenth century, the style of which is regarded as exceedingly pure. It is in a state of excellent preservation. One of the chapels is dedicated to St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Her shrine is now in the sacristy. It was formerly richly ornamented with precious stones. She was the daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse. From her, the ancestress of the Cassel and Darmstadt branches of the house of Hesse is descended, the present (1871) Princess of Wales.

The conferences between the Swiss and Wittenberg Reformers took place in one of the halls of the old *Castle of Marburg*.

The University was founded in 1527 by Philip the Magnanimous.

We cross the Lahn, and pass, amongst other places, *Wabern* (104 miles), where the Elector had his country seat. We then cross the Fulda by a viaduct of thirteen arches, and reach GUNTERSHAUSEN (116 miles), (*Hotel: Bellevue*). A branch turns off here to *Eisenach* (see Route 103).

Passing *Wilhelmshöhe*, we reach **CASSEL** (124 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: König von Preussen, Schirmer*, population, 41,600, formerly the capital of Hesse Cassel, now belonging to Prussia. In the principal square, called *Friedrich's Platz*, is a statue of the Elector Frederick II. Here are the *Elector's Palace* and the *Museum*. The *Augarten*, a beautiful park, adjoins this square. The *Museum* contains a *Library* of 90,000 volumes; a *Cabinet of Curiosities*, comprising numerous specimens of clocks and watches of various ages, and some fine wood and ivory carvings, and gems; a *Collection of Antiquities*, and ancient and modern sculptures; and a *Natural History Collection*. The *Picture Gallery*, in the *Belvedere*, contains some good pictures by Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Van Dyck, Teniers, Holbein, &c.

The *Church of St. Martin*, in the *Friedrich's Platz*, a handsome Gothic building, contains several monuments of the Electors.

In the *Augarten* is an elaborate marble bath, containing statues and bas reliefs. Near it is the orangery.

About 3 miles from Cassel, is **WILHELMSHÖHE**, which is called the Versailles of Germany. The gardens contain the *Summer Palace* of the Elector, near which is the *Theatre*, and a *Fountain*, said to be the largest known, except that at Chatsworth. Its jet is 190 ft. high. The *New Waterfall*, near the inn, is 130 ft. high.

The *Cascade of the Karlsburg*, consists of a number of stone steps, extending 900 ft. up a hill to the *Temple of the Winds*, which is crowned by a colossal statue of Hercules. About half-way up is a representation of the Giant Enceladus, overwhelmed by the

crags of Mount *Ætna*. The statue of Hercules is of copper, 31 ft. high, standing on a pyramid, which is supported by the octagonal structure above-mentioned, rising to a height of 1,312 ft. above the *Fulda*. Near the cascade is a miniature castle, called the *Löwenburg*, surrounded with agreeable gardens and pleasure grounds. The armoury contains some interesting relics. In the chapel is a fine sarcophagus of Carrara marble over the grave of Wilhelm I. *Wilhelmshöhe* was built with moneys received by the Elector for his subjects, the soldiers he sold to the British Government for the war in America (1776). It was assigned to Napoleon III., after the battle of Sedan, as his residence, and he resided here until April, 1871.

## ROUTE 111.

### FRANKFORT TO NUREM- BURG, BY WURZBURG.

147 miles; 1st class, 9 fl. 42 kr.;  
2nd, 6 fl. 30 kr.; 3rd 4 fl. 24 kr.

(For the journey as far as HANAU (11 miles), see Route 103.)

**U**ETTINGEN (18 miles) is celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1743, between the English, and Austrians, and the French. George II. commanded the allied forces in person. **ASCHAFENBURG** (25 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Friedhof*), population, 10,300, is situated on the right bank of the *Main*. It was a Roman station. The *Schloss* is a square building



with towers, erected in 1614. It contains a Picture Gallery and Library. In the park, is the Roman villa, or *Pompeianum*, in imitation of the house of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii. The *Cathedral* was originally founded in 980, but the existing building was constructed partly in the thirteenth century, though traces of the former structure remain. It contains two bas-reliefs in bronze, representing the Virgin, and Albert II. of Brandenburg, executed by Vischer in 1526, and another of Otto, Duke of Bavaria, dating from 1575.

Leaving Aschaffenburg, we pass through the *Forest of Spessart*, a remnant of the ancient Hercynian Forest, and presently cross the *Laufach*, and go through a tunnel of about two miles long to *Heigenbrücken*. Beyond *Partenstein*, we enter the valley of the *Lohr*, and reach the station of that name on the right bank of the *Main*. *Gemünden* (57½ miles), is situated at the confluence of the *Main* and the *Saale*. Above it, see the ruined *Castle of Schorneberg*, destroyed in 1243.

The *Convent of Zell*, at *Veits-hochheim* (77 miles) is now used by a firm of manufacturers. We presently reach *WURZBURG* (80½ miles). (*Hotels: Kronprinz von Baiern,\* Russischer Hof*), population 42,185. This ancient town is pleasantly situated on the *Main*. It is connected with the suburb of *Mainviertel* by an ancient stone bridge, adorned with statues of saints, &c. There are some very quaint, picturesque old houses to be seen in various parts of the town. At the end of the *Domstrasse* is the *Cathedral*, originally founded in the 8th century. The earlier portions of the present building are of the 11th and 12th centuries. In the interior are

monuments of the Prince-bishops and others. The *Neue Münster*, near the Cathedral, is built on the spot where the Irish Saint Kilian suffered martyrdom. In a niche on the outside of this church is a monument to *Vogelweide*, the *Minnesinger*, who died in 1230, leaving a sum of money to be laid out in food for the birds, to be given to them at his tomb every day. The monument bears an inscription to that effect. The chapter subsequently appropriated the bequest to themselves.

“Vogelweide the *Minnesinger*,  
When he left this world of ours,  
Laid his body in the cloister,  
Under *Wurzburg’s* minster towers.

And he gave the monks his treasures,  
Gave them all with this behest:  
They should feed the birds at noontide  
Daily at his place of rest;

Saying, ‘From these wandering min-  
strels

I have learned the art of song;  
Let me now repay the lessons  
They have taught so well and long.’

Thus the bard of love departed;  
And, fulfilling his desire,  
On his tomb the birds were feasted  
By the children of the choir.

\* \* \* \* \*

Till at length the portly abbot  
Murmured ‘Why this waste of food?  
Be it changed to loaves henceforward,  
For our fasting brotherhood.’”

LONGFELLOW.

Near the Cathedral is the *Royal Palace*, formerly the residence of the Prince-Bishops. It contains 285 apartments, some of which are magnificent. The *Chapel* is richly decorated in the style of the age of Louis XIV. On the north side of the town is the *Julius-spital*, an asylum for aged and infirm persons. In the market-place is the *Marienkappelle*, a fine Gothic structure of the 14th and 15th centuries. The *University*, founded in 1582, is celebrated

as a school of medicine. The *Citadel* stands on a hill covered with vineyards. It commands a magnificent view, but permission must be obtained to visit it. The famous Stein wine is grown at Würzburg. [Another but longer route between Würzburg and Nuremberg is that by way of BAMBERG. About 20 miles from Würzburg, on this route, is SCHWEINFURT, the nearest station to KISSINGEN BATHS. The distance is 14 miles. A railway will be completed June 15th, 1871. (*Hotels at Kissingen; de Russie, de Saxe.*) Of its three springs, the Rakoczy and Pandur furnish saline, and the Maxbrunnen acidulous and alkaline waters. The Soolen-Sprudal is remarkable for the ebb and flow of its waters. The waters of Kissingen are efficacious in cases of chronic disease, gout, &c. Visitors, about 7,000 annually.

BAMBERG (*Hotel: Deutsches Haus*), population 25,500, beautifully situated on the Regnitz. Its most noteworthy object is the Cathedral, a fine Byzantine edifice founded in 1004. The old Palace of the Prince Bishops of Bamberg is a fine edifice. Distance to Würzburg 64 miles, to Nuremberg 46 miles.] We now pass several places of no interest, and reach FÜRTH (140½ miles), a busy manufacturing town of about 21,000 inhabitants. It was the scene of a great battle between Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632. The next station is

NUREMBERG (145 miles). (*Hotels: Baierischer Hof,\* Rothes Ross, Strauss*), population about 77,895. This was formerly one of the most important towns in Europe. It is still distinguished in many branches of industry, especially in the manufacture of lead pencils, wooden toys, mirrors, bronzes,

&c. It is a curious old town, containing numbers of mediæval houses, together with several magnificent ones of later date. The River Pegnitz runs through the town, dividing it in two equal parts, which are named after the large church in each, *St. Sebald's side*, on the north, and *St. Lawrence's side* on the south. The *Church of St. Lawrence* is a fine Gothic building of the 13th century; the towers are surmounted by handsome spires. The portal at the west end is richly decorated, and contains statues of the Virgin and several saints, and representations of various Scriptural incidents. The stained glass windows are magnificent. Many of the sculptures are by Albert Dürer.

A prominent object in this Church is the *pix* of white stone, 64 ft. high, beautifully carved by Adam Krafft. It rises nearly to the roof of the church, and the top, which bends over, has been compared by Longfellow to the crest of a fountain.

In the market-place is the Catholic Church, or *Frauenkirche*. Its portal, like that of St. Lawrence, is adorned with figures of the Virgin, Saints, Prophets, &c. The interior contains some good paintings and sculptures.

The *Schöne Brunnen* (Beautiful Fountain), also in the market-place, consists of a fine Gothic obelisk, 56 ft. high, adorned with many statues. The *Goose Market*, near the *Frauenkirche*, contains a bronze fountain, called the *Gänsemännchen*, which represents a peasant carrying two geese, out of whose bills flow streams of water. In a street leading out of the principal market-place, is the house once inhabited by Hans Sachs, the shoemaker-poet of the 16th century. Another Nurem-

burg poet of the same period was Melchior Pfinzing, secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, who composed a nuptial ode called "Theuerdank," on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy.

The *City Library*, in the Dominican convent, contains several valuable works, and illuminated manuscripts, besides portraits, relics of Luther, and sundry curiosities. The *Rathhaus* contains a good collection of pictures. The great hall is adorned with those of Albert Dürer. Under this building are secret passages, leading in various directions to the fosse outside the walls of the town.

*St. Sebald's Church* was originally built in the 10th century. The greater part of the existing structure is of the 14th century. The portals are finely carved. The interior contains some handsome stained windows, and good sculptures, and a painting by Albert Dürer. The *Shrine of St. Sebald*, in the choir, is a *chef d'œuvre* of Peter Vischer. It is a beautiful Gothic canopy of bronze, in open work, adorned with statues of the Twelve Apostles, above which are twelve of the Fathers of the Church, and cupids, sea-monsters, &c., amid foliage and flowers.

Melchior Pfinzing lived in the Parsonage-house of St. Sebald, on the north-west corner of the square in which the church is situated. It has a handsome oriel window.

The Gothic Church of *St. Maurice*, near St. Sebald's, is used as a picture-gallery; it contains some good paintings. In the neighbourhood is a bronze statue of Albert Dürer, by Rauch.

The *Castle*, or *Burg*, is at the north side of the town. It is a fine, massive building, of the

eleventh century. It stands on a rock, and commands an extensive view. Part of it is fitted up for the Royal family, and contains some good paintings. In the castle-yard is a venerable lime-tree, said to be 700 years old.

In a tower of the city wall called *Froschthurm* is the celebrated iron virgin (*Eiserne Jungfrau*). It is the figure of a female seven feet high, which opens by secret springs. The victim being thrust into its embrace was pierced by poignards. Beneath are dark vaults into which the dead bodies were allowed to fall when released from the embrace of this fearful instrument.

The *Churchyard of St. John*, outside the *Thiergarten-gate*, contains the graves of Albert Dürer (No. 649), Hans Sachs (No. 503), and an immense number of the former aristocracy of Nuremburg, whose coats of arms are emblazoned on their tombs.

The *Aegidienkirche*, in the Italian style, contains an altar-piece by Van Dyck, representing a Dead Christ, with St. John and the two martyrs. In one of the side-chapels there is a sculptured relief of the Coronation of the Virgin, by Adam Krafft. To the south of the church is the *Gymnasium*, founded by Melancthon, whose statue is in front of it.

The *Germanische Museum*, of the fourteenth century, contains a good collection of antiquities (chiefly German), coins, medals, books, sculptures, paintings, &c. The great hall contains a fine picture by Kaulbach: "The Opening of Charlemagne's grave by Otho III."

*Albert Dürer's House* is No. 376 in the street of his name, near the castle and the *Thiergarten-gate*.

Longfellow thus writes of Nuremburg:—

"In the valley of the Pegnitz, where  
across broad meadow-lands  
Rise the blue Franconian mountains,  
Nuremberg, the ancient, stands.  
Quaint old town of toil and traffic,  
quaint old town of art and song,  
Memories haunt thy pointed gables, like  
the rooks that round them throng:  
Memories of the Middle Ages, when the  
emperors, rough and bold,  
Had their dwelling in thy castle, time-  
defying, centuries old;  
And thy brave and thrifty burghers  
boasted, in their uncouth rhyme,  
That their great imperial city stretched  
its hand through every clime.  
In the courtyard of the castle, bound  
with many an iron band,  
Stands the mighty linden planted by  
Queen Cunigunde's hand;  
On the square the oriel window, where  
in old heroic days  
Sat the poet Melchior singing Kaiser  
Maximilian's praise.  
Everywhere I see around me rise the  
wondrous world of Art:  
Fountains wrought with richest sculp-  
ture standing in the common mart;  
And above cathedral doorways saints  
and bishops carved in stone.  
By a former age commissioned as  
apostles to our own.  
In the church of sainted Sebald sleeps  
enshrined his holy dust,  
And in bronze the Twelve Apostles  
guard from age to age their trust;  
In the church of sainted Lawrence  
stands a pix of sculpture rare,  
Like the foamy sheaf of fountains, rising  
through the painted air.  
Here, when Art was still religion, with  
a simple, reverent heart,  
Lived and laboured Albrecht Durer,  
the Evangelist of Art;  
Here in silence and in sorrow, toiling  
still with busy hand,  
Like an emigrant he wander'd seeking  
for the Better Land.  
*Emigravit* is the inscription on the  
tombstone where he lies:  
Dead he is not,—but departed,—for the  
artist never dies.  
Fairer seems the ancient city, and the  
sunshine seems more fair,  
That he once has trod its pavement, that  
he once has breathed its air!  
Through these streets so broad and  
stately, these obscure and dismal  
lanes,

Walked of yore the Mastersingers,  
chanting rude poetic strains.  
From remote and sunless suburbs, came  
they to the friendly guild,  
Building nests in Fame's great temple,  
as in spouts the swallows build.  
As the weaver plied the shuttle, wove  
he too the mystic rhyme,  
And the smith his iron measures ham-  
mered to the anvil's chime;  
Thanking God, whose boundless wisdom  
makes the flowers of poesy bloom  
In the forge's dust and cinders, in the  
tissues of the loom.  
Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet,  
laureate of the gentle craft,  
Wisest of the Twelve Wise Masters, in  
huge folios sang and laugh'd.  
But his house is now an ale house, with  
a nicely sanded floor,  
And a garland in the window, and his  
face above the door.  
Painted by some humble artist, as in  
Adam Puschman's song,  
As the old man grey and dove-like, with  
his great beard white and long.  
And at night the swart mechanic comes  
to drown his care and care,  
Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in  
the master's antique chair.  
Vanish'd is the ancient splendour, and  
before my dreamy eye  
Wave these mingling shapes and  
figures, like a faded tapestry.  
Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers, win  
for thee the world's regard,  
But thy painter, Albrecht Durer, and  
Hans Sachs, thy cobbler-hard.  
Thus, O Nuremberg, a wanderer from  
a region far away,  
As he paced thy streets and court-yards,  
sang in thought his careless lay:  
Gathering from the pavement's crevice,  
as a floweret of the soil,  
The nobility of labour,—the long pedi-  
gree of toil."

(RATISBON is 85 miles from Nuremburg. There are three trains daily, in four hours. Fares, 1st class, 6 fl. 57 kr.; 2nd, 4 fl. 39 kr.; 3rd, 3 fl. 6 kr. There is nothing of interest on the route. Ratisbon is described in Route 115.)



## ROUTE 112.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN TO HOMBURG.

14 miles; 1st class, 1 fl.; 2nd, 36 kr.;  
3rd, 21 kr.



HERE is nothing on the route to attract especial attention.

HOMBURG (*Hotels: QUATRE SAISONS,\* VICTORIA,\* DE RUSSIE,\* Bellevue, de l'Europe*) is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on a gently rising ground at the foot of the Taunus mountains. Since 1866 it has belonged to Prussia. It is well and regularly built and contains some fine public buildings, the principal of which is the *Schloss*, or palace, in which the Landgrave formerly resided, surrounded by gardens well laid out. It is chiefly celebrated for its *brunnen*, or mineral springs, of which there are five. The *Kurhaus*, the finest in Europe, comprises reading and refreshment-rooms, a concert or ball-room, and play-rooms. The water of some of the springs contains more carbonic acid gas than any other saline springs known, and is said to be very efficacious in cases of disordered liver and stomach. It is, next to Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden, the most frequented of the German Spas. The gambling-rooms remain open throughout the whole year. The climate of Homburg is very healthy, and it is one of the most agreeable summer resorts in Europe.

About five miles distant to the northward are the remains of an ancient Roman wall, with a double fosse, called the *Sualburg*. It was formerly the outwork of a Roman fort.

## ROUTE 113.

FRANKFORT TO MUNICH,  
BY STUTTGARD.

280 miles; 1st class (*express*),  
20 fl. 24 kr.; 2nd, 13 fl. 36 kr.

(For that part of the journey as far as BRUCHSAL (73 miles), see Route 114.)



LEAVING Bruchsal we presently reach BRETEN (83 miles). It is a village of 2,800 inhabitants, and is only distinguished as the birthplace of Melancthon. MAULBRONN (90 miles) has a handsome church, in the Romanesque style. We pass through a tunnel leading from the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar, and reach MÜHLACKER (94 miles). We cross the valley of the Enz over a viaduct 1000 ft. long. After passing Bletigheim, we pass, on the right, the *Castle of Hohenasperg*, now a prison. LUDWIGSBURG (113 miles), (*Hotel: Bar*), population about 12,000, including the garrison, is the great military depot of Wurtemberg, and contains arsenal, gun-foundry, barracks, &c., situated a short distance from the western bank of the Neckar: the kings of Wurtemberg formerly made it their residence. The *Palace* contains a picture-gallery. The *Gardens* are extensive, but not well kept up. In the neighbourhood are two royal residences: *Monrepos* and *La Favorite*.

STUTTGARDT (122 miles. *Hotels: MARQUARDT'S\* Royal, Adler*). Population 75,600. This town is beautifully situated in the Nesenbach valley, the hills



forming a semicircle of eminences clothed with vineyards, orchards and gardens. Except the very oldest part of the city, the streets are broad and the buildings handsome. The Schloss or palace is a fine modern building, and contains numerous frescoes and other works of art. The Royal Park and gardens attached to the palace have an area of 560 acres, are adorned by fine groups of trees, and intersected by shady avenues. In the neighbourhood of the palace are the *Königsbau*, with Ionic colonnade, containing the Exchange, and an arcade with shops on the ground-floor, and concert-rooms on the second floor, a spacious opera-house, the royal theatre, museum, a polytechnic school, an academy of fine arts, and a fine statue of Schiller, in iron, modelled by Thorwaldsen. It has a cathedral, built in the fifteenth century, containing several monuments, four handsome painted windows, and an excellent organ. The King's stables contain one of the best studs of horses in Europe. The private royal library, in the palace, contains 54,000 printed volumes, the public royal library 200,000 volumes, 120,000 smaller works, and a peculiar collection of 8,700 bibles in 80 languages.

In the immediate vicinity are alleys, parks and gardens, and at a short distance from the city are various places of holiday resort, including Rosenstein, the beautiful summer residence of the King, Cannstatt, celebrated for its mineral springs, the Moorish baths, &c. Stuttgart holds a high position in the book-trade, and has numerous bookselling establishments. Hegel was born here. The place is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In

1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Württemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1449, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital. Leaving Stuttgart, we proceed for some distance parallel to the Heilbronn line. Skirting the palace-gardens, we cross the Neckar, and reach CANNSTATT (123½ miles. *Hotels: Hermann, Wilhelmsbad*), population 8,200. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Neckar, and is celebrated for its mineral springs and baths. Several Roman remains have been found here, and removed to the museum at Stuttgart. The *Wilhelma Palace* is a modern building in the Moorish style; the grounds are extensive, and tastefully laid out. Leaving Cannstatt we proceed along the right bank of the Neckar, through a district rich in vineyards, orchards and cornfields. On the left we see the *Rothenberg*, surmounted by a Greek chapel, built by the late king as a mortuary chapel for his second wife. It contains statues by Dannecker and Thorwaldsen, and was erected on the site of the ancient castle of the princes of Württemberg. We next reach *Unterürkheim*, in the neighbourhood of which a good wine is grown. *Esslingen* (131 miles. *Hotel: Krone*) is a manufacturing town of about 16,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls. Its chief manufactures are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and a wine resembling champagne. The *Liebfrauenkirche* is a beautiful Gothic building, the portals ornamented with reliefs; the tower, together with its octagonal spire of the fifteenth century, measures 230 ft. in height. The *Stadtkirche* is a Romanesque

structure, dating from the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. It has a rood-screen, painted windows, and a pix of the fifteenth century. The gate named *Wolfsthor* bears the lion crest of the Imperial Family of Hohenstaufen. The view from the *Castle of Berfried*, above the town, is very good. *Plochingen* (138 miles. *Hotels: Waldhorn, Krone*) is a village of 2,000 inhabitants, near the confluence of the Fils and Neckar, the latter being crossed by an old wooden bridge. A branch line goes to Tübingen and Kirchheim.

GÖPPINGEN (151 miles) is a

the valley of the Danube, and reach

ULM (181 miles), (*Hotels: Kronprinz, Russischer Hof*), population, 24,700. It is a strong fortress, situated on the left bank of the Danube, and connected by two bridges with the New Town, on the Bavarian side of the river. Its linen manufactures have greatly fallen off, and its principal trade is in corn. Great quantities of snails are exported to Austria and other Roman-Catholic countries, where they are eaten on Fast-days and during Lent.

The fine Gothic Cathedral was built in the fourteenth and fifteenth



ULM.

town of 6,800 inhabitants, on the Fils. It is a well-built modern town, re-erected after a fire in 1782. There was formerly here a ducal castle, erected with the stones of the ancient Castle of Hohenstaufenburg, which formerly stood on the height of that name near by. We proceed along the valley of the Fils, passing some feudal castles standing here and there on the hills above. *Geislingen* (161 miles) is situated at the foot of a range of hills called the Raube Alp. Above it is the *Castle of Helfenstein*. The country in this vicinity is very beautiful. We presently enter

centuries, at the sole expense of the townspeople. The unfinished tower is 318 ft. high. It was originally intended to have carried it up to 490 ft. There is a magnificent view from the summit. The principal portal, beneath the tower, is 45 ft. in height, and 6 ft. deep, and is finely sculptured. The length of the building is 455 ft. externally, and 391 ft. inside. The nave, 146 ft. high, is supported by twelve columns. Many of the windows in the choir are of finely stained glass. There is a handsome altar-piece, curiously carved oaken stalls, a richly sculptured tabernacle, some fine

brasses, a handsome pulpit and font, and an excellent organ, the largest in Germany. The *Rathhaus* is of the fourteenth century. Before it stands a handsome Gothic fountain. Covered passages lead from the *Rathhaus* to the *Veste*, a series of subterranean passages and dungeons. Another curious building is the *Deutsches Haus*, built in the thirteenth century, and restored in 1726. Leaving Ulm we cross the Danube to New Ulm, and emerging from the station there, see, on the left, the citadel and towers of Wilhelmsburg and *Veste*, and the village of Elchingen, which gave the title of Duke to Marshal Ney as a reward for an advantage gained by him here over the Austrians, in 1805.

GÜNZBURG (195 miles), the *Guntia* of the Romans, is situated at the confluence of the Günz and Danube. Passing some places of no particular note we reach AUGSBURG (235 miles), (*Hotel: Drei Mohren, Goldene Traube*), population 50,000. This was once one of the most important towns in Europe. It was a considerable town in the time of the Romans. It is known in history as the place where many Diets of the Empire have been held. It is situated near the confluence of the Wertach and the Lech, and is still a place of considerable industry. Banking and stock-jobbing are carried on extensively here. From its situation it once commanded a good deal of the transit trade of Europe.

Many of the houses are quaint, and display signs of former magnificence. The *Weberhaus* is adorned with fine frescoes. In the *Maximiliansstrasse*, the principal street, are three bronze fountains: one, called *Herculesbrunnen*, represents Hercules slaying the hydra; at the base are three Naiads bathing. An-

other, near the Church of St. Maurice, has a figure of Mercury; and the third, near the *Rathhaus*, is called *Augustusbrunnen*, and is adorned with a figure of that Emperor.

The *Rathhaus* is an Italian structure of the seventeenth century. On the second story is the Golden Hall, a spacious apartment adorned with frescoes richly gilt. Four chambers, called the *Princes' Chambers*, open into it. They contain curious stoves of pottery, and finely panelled walls and ceilings. To the north of the *Rathhaus* is the *Tower of Perlasch*, a tall belfry. The *Cathedral* possesses few attractive features. The north and south portals are finely sculptured; in the latter are curious brazen doors, with bas-reliefs of scriptural and other subjects.

The *Residenz* or *Schloss* was formerly the Palace of the Bishops. Here the Protestant manifesto called the "*Confession of Augsburg*" was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. The *Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, also in the *Maximiliansstrasse*, contains the tombs of those saints. Maximilian laid the first stone of the choir in 1500. The nave was commenced in 1467. The adjoining convent is now used as a barrack.

The *Church of St. Anna* contains some good pictures: over the baptismal altar, "Christ blessing the Little Children," by L. Cranach; portraits of Luther, and the Elector, John Frederick of Saxony, by the same artist; a portrait attributed to Van Dyck, &c.

The *Picture Gallery* is in a building which was formerly the Convent of St. Catherine. It is open from ten to two o'clock on week-days, and from ten to twelve

on Sundays. Some good paintings are to be seen here.

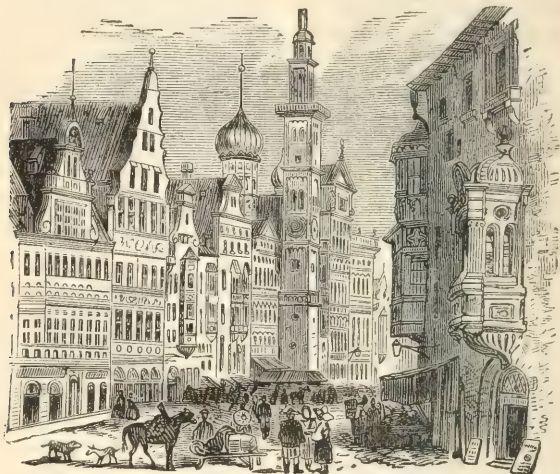
The Museum of Antiquities is worth a visit.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the oldest and best newspapers in Germany is printed at Augsburg. From this place branch lines go to Nuremberg and Lindau.

On leaving Augsburg we cross

MUNICH (in German, *München*;) (Hotels : *VIER JAHRESZEITEN*\* (Four Seasons), *BAIERISCHER HOF*,\* *Bellevue*.)

MUNICH is the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria. It is situated upon both banks of the Isar, in a barren plain. At the end of 1867, it had 174,688 inhabitants, including the garrison (24,859). It is



AUGSBURG.

the Lech, and proceed through the district called *Lechfeld*, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans in the 10th century, and were in turn vanquished and driven out of the country. At *Pasing* there is a branch to *Starnberg*. We cross the *Wurm*, and traverse an uninteresting country, obtaining occasional views of the Tyrolese mountains on the south. Shortly before our arrival at Munich we pass, on the left, the Palace of *Nymphenburg*, with its park and preserves.

therefore the fourth city in Germany in population, coming after Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg. The principal streets are the *Ludwigsstrasse*, and the *Maximiliansstrasse*; the principal squares are *Max Joseph Platz*, *Karls Platz*, *Maximilian Platz*, *Wittelsbach Platz*, the *Promenade Platz*, and *Odeon Platz*. It is the seat of the Government, and the residence of the court. As a town, Munich owes its origin to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who,





Reference

1 <i>Frauenthorch</i>	E. 4
2 <i>S<sup>t</sup> Michaels Ch.</i>	E. 4
3 <i>S<sup>t</sup> Cajetan Ch.</i>	F. 3
4 <i>Royal Palace</i>	F. 3
5 <i>Arcades</i>	E. 3
6 <i>Residenz Theatre</i>	E. 3
7 <i>Theatre</i>	F. 4
8 <i>Post Office</i>	E. 4
9 <i>Odeon</i>	F. 3
10 <i>Palace of Prince Leopold</i>	F. 3
11 <i>War Office</i>	F. 2
12 <i>Library</i>	F. 2
13 <i>Ch. of S<sup>t</sup> Louis</i>	E.G. 2
14 <i>University</i>	F. 1
15 <i>New Pinacothek</i>	E. 1
16 <i>Pinacothek</i>	E. 2
17 <i>Glyptothek</i>	D. 2
18 <i>Art Gallery</i>	D. 2
19 <i>S<sup>t</sup> Boniface Ch.</i>	D. 3
20 <i>Crystal Palace</i>	D. 3
21 <i>Propylaeum</i>	D. 2
22 <i>Railway Station</i>	C. 3
23 <i>National Museum</i>	G. 4
24 <i>Maximilianeum</i>	I. 5
25 <i>Bavaria</i>	



CH.



Malby & Sons. London



In 1158, established a mint and salt depot there. The princes of the house of Wittelsbach often resided here; in 1253 Louis made it his capital and surrounded it with fortifications. It was taken in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus; in 1741 by the Austrians; in 1800 by the French, Moreau making it his head-quarters. It owes its present importance to the Elector Charles-Theodore (1777); to King Maximilian I. (1799); and above all to King Louis I., half of the modern monuments dating from his reign.

As the days and hours of admission to the various objects of interest in Munich are uncertain, and liable to frequent change, it has been thought best to omit them here. Travellers will find the list of sights to be seen each day, with the hours of admission, in the daily newspapers.

#### SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.

The square called *Max-Joseph-Platz* is formed by the Royal Palace, or the *Residenz*, the Theatre-Royal, the Post-office, and the *Residenzstrasse*. In the middle is the colossal statue of the King Maximilian I. designed by Klenze.

The *Feldherrnhalle* (gallery of the marshals), between the *Residenz* and the church of the Theatins, terminates the *Ludwigstrasse* on the South. Built (1841-44) in the Florentine style, by Gärtner, it is composed of a basement story, 128 ft. long by 64 ft. deep. The gallery is open on three sides; the arches are ornamented with arabesques and trophies, and are supported by four pillars; and the armorial bearings are those of King Louis and Queen Theresa. In the gallery are placed the statues (11 ft. high) of Marshals

Tilly and Wrede, modelled by Schwanthaler.

The *Wittelsbacher-Platz* is adorned by the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I. modelled by Thorwaldsen.

The *Odeon-Platz* contains a fine equestrian statue of King Louis I.

The *Maximilian-Platz* is the centre of the two great fairs of 15 days duration, which are held there in February and July.

In the *Carolinenplatz* is an obelisk erected by King Louis in honour of the Bavarians who fell in the Russian campaign of 1812, with the inscription, "To the 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war; erected by Louis I. King of Bavaria; completed October 18, 1833. They died for the deliverance of the country."

The *Marienplatz* (Mary's Place), in the centre of the town, is ornamented by "Mary's Pillar," erected by the Elector Maximilian I. in 1638, in memory of the victory which, in 1620, he had gained over Frederic of the Palatinate, in the battle of the White Mountain, near Prague.

The *Promenadenplatz* is adorned with statues of Max-Emmanuel; Kreitmeyer, a Bavarian legist; Wistenrieder, a Bavarian historian; and of the composers Glück and Orlando di Lasso.

The *Universitätsplatz*, at the north end of the *Ludwigsstrasse*, is ornamented with two monumental fountains in cast-iron, bronzed. The *Ludwigsstrasse* is the finest street in Munich; in it, on the right hand, are the Ministry of War; the Royal Library, and the Louis's Church; on the left, the palace of the Duke Max, the Young Ladies' School, the Blind Hospital, the office of the administration of mines and saltworks,

and the University. At the north end of this street is the *Triumphal Arch*, an imitation of the Arch of Constantine at Rome. At the top is a figure of Victory, in a car drawn by four lions.

The *Maximiliansstrasse* commences at the Place Maximilian-Joseph, by the side of the Theatre Royal, terminating at the bridge of the Isar. In it are the National Museum and the Ministry of the Interior. CHURCHES: The *Frauenkirche* (Nôtre-Dame), the metropolitan church. It was built (1468-88) in the reign of Sigismund. It is constructed of red bricks, in the Gothic style, and with very few external claims to notice. It is 367 ft. long; 141 ft. wide; 124 ft. high to the ceiling, and is surmounted by two towers 367 ft. high, crowned by pear-shaped domes.

In the interior, one of the principal objects is the tomb of the Emperor Louis the Bavarian, executed in 1622 in bronze and marble. It is 18 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. On one side of the sarcophagus stands the statue of Duke Albert V. in the costume of the time; on the other side that of Duke William V., attired as a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. At the four angles of the base are four men-at-arms, bearing standards with the names of the Emperors Charlemagne, Louis le Debonnaire, Charles le Gros, and Louis IV., and those of their wives. Through the apertures made in the side is seen the tombstone of the Emperor, made of red marble, and ornamented with reliefs, one of which represents him, in coronation costume, seated upon his throne.

*St. Michael's Church* (Michaelis-Hofkirche), formerly the Jesuit's church in the Neuheusergasse, is

the parish church of the garrison of Munich. It was built by the Duke William V. for the Jesuits, and inaugurated in 1597. It has no tower, is 312 ft. long, and 124 ft. wide. The façade has two entrance gates, between which is a colossal figure of St. Michael overcoming Satan. The chief work in this church is the tomb of Eugene (Beauharnais) Duke of Leuchtenberg, in Carrara marble, (executed by Thorwaldsen), erected by his widow. Above the choir is the principal vault of the royal family, which is opened to the public on All Saints-day. Amongst the coffins are seen those of William V., founder of the church, and his wife; the Elector Maximilian I. and his two wives, Elizabeth and Mary-Ann; the Duke Maximilian-Philip and his wife; and of Prince Eugene and his wife.

The *Theatiner Hofkirche* (the church the Theatines, or of St. Cajetan), is at the end of the Theatinerstrasse, with a façade upon the Ludwigstrasse. It was built in fulfilment of a vow of the Electress Adelaide, wife of the Elector Ferdinand-Marie, and was inaugurated in 1675; the façade, which has been finished at a later date, is adorned with statues of St. Cajetan, Maximilian, Ferdinand, and Adelaide. It is built in the Italian style, surmounted by two towers and a dome.

Beneath the high-altar is the third royal vault, which contains the coffins of the royal family of Bavaria, from the Elector Ferdinand-Marie (1679) to King Maximilian-Joseph (1825). There are seen, amongst others, those of the Elector Maximilian-Emmanuel (1726), and of his second wife, daughter of John Sobieski; of the Emperor Charles VII., and his wife, daughter of the Emperor



Joseph I.; the Elector Maximilian-Joseph and his wife, daughter of King Frederick-Augustus of Poland; and of the Elector Charles Theodore.

The parochial church of St. Peter, in the place called the *Rindemarkt*, is the most ancient in Munich. It dates from the end of the 12th century.

The other ancient churches of Munich have nothing remarkable about them. These are, the church of the Saint Esprit, dating from the 13th century; the parochial church of the Cross; the churches of St. Jacques; of St. Anne, or of the *Damenstift*; and of the Trinity, an ancient church of the Carmelites.

*Ludwigskirche* (church of St. Louis), called also the University church, in the *Ludwigsstrasse*, is built in the Byzantine and Italian styles. The first stone was laid in 1829. It is in the form of a cross, 253 ft. long, 164 wide, and 121 ft. high, surmounted by two octagonal towers, terminating in pyramids, and 240 ft. high; the cloisters, which are carried round the church, communicate with the garden, in which are the *Fourteen Stations*, fresco paintings by Fortner. In the niches above the porch are statues of Christ, and the ends of the gable are decorated with colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The *Allerheiligen Kapelle* forms part of the new Royal Palace. King Louis built it between 1826 and 1837. It is in the Romanesque style of the eleventh century.

The *Basilica*, or parochial church of St. Boniface, in the *Karlstrasse*, was built at the expense of King Louis, from plans by F. Ziebland. Commenced in 1835, it was consecrated in 1850. The church is a faithful reproduction in brick of

a Roman Basilica. It resembles the church of St. Paul (*fuori le Mura*) at Rome. Before the principal façade is a portico of eight columns. The interior of the church is 235 ft. long by 135 ft. wide, and is divided by 66 columns into a central nave 88 ft. high, and four lateral aisles 45½ ft. high. The columns are monoliths of polished grey marble, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 27 ft. high. The walls and the niches of the choir are decorated with frescoes by Hess and his pupils.

Above the side chapel, on the right of the entrance, is a vault constructed by King Louis for himself and wife, Queen Theresa, in which they now lie. Beneath the choir is the crypt, for the burial of Benedictine monks, whose convent communicates with the church by a covered gallery from behind.

The *Church of Maria Hilf* is in a large Place in the suburb of Au. It is in the purest Gothic style of the fourteenth century, and is constructed of red brick, upon a basement of tufa. Above the grand entrance rises the tower, which commences as a square, is continued as an octagon, and terminates in an open spire, crowned by a golden cross. The entire height of the spire is 256 ft. The modern painted windows in this church are very fine.

The *Residenz*, or Royal Palace, inhabited by the King, is divided into three parts: the old *Residenz*, the new *Residenz*, and the palace for festivities and court ceremonies, or *Festbau*. The old *Residenz* is between the new *Residenz* and the *Festbau*, its principal façade overlooking the *Residenzstrasse*. It was commenced in 1600, and completed in 1616, and forms four courts. Under the great gateway, between the

fountain and the chapel courts, will be seen a large stone, weighing about 370 pounds, attached to an iron chain, and three enormous nails fixed in the wall. Some inscriptions in verse state that the Duke Christopher lifted and hurled the stone a long distance, and that he had, in leaping, touched with his foot the point marked by the highest nail. Thence a doorway opens into a little court, called the Court of the Grotto, containing some works in bronze, and a fountain ornamented with shells and rock-work. By the side of the fountain is the entrance to the Antiquarium.

The Imperial apartments, formerly occupied by the Emperor Charles VII., are situated upon the first floor. The most remarkable are the Dining Hall; the Audience Hall, adorned with twelve portraits of Roman emperors, attributed to Titian; the Green Gallery, full of Dutch and Italian pictures, amongst which are found a Domenichino and a Carlo Dolce; the Bedchamber, the bed in which has curtains of gold brocade, estimated at the intrinsic value of £80,000; the Mirror Room, adorned with precious vases of gold and silver, and chandeliers of great price; the Miniature Room, with a remarkable miniature of St. Jerome by A. Dürer; and the Hall of Hercules.

The *Schatzkammer*, or Treasury, in the palace, contains the crown jewels, and many other objects of value. The antechamber, called the *Stammbaum*, contains a great number of portraits of the house of Wittelsbach. The specially-remarkable objects are: the blue diamond, of 36 carats, in the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the Palatinate pearl, half white, half black; the great Bavarian

pearls; the equestrian statuette of St. George overthrowing the dragon, all in gold and agate, enriched with diamonds and pearls; several crowns of historical interest, amongst others, those of Henry II. and his wife Cunigunde; and a model, 6½ ft. high, of Trajan's column at Rome, upon which the goldsmith Valadier expended 20 years of labour.

In the *Rich Chapel*, the most interesting objects are the pocket altar of Mary Queen of Scots, and a relief in wax, representing the "Descent from the Cross," by Michael Angelo. This chapel is no longer shown.

The *Königsbau*, or *Neue Residenz*, was completed in 1835, under the orders of King Louis. It is copied from the Pitti Palace at Florence. The principal façade, upon the Maximilian-Joseph's Platz, has an extension of 574 ft. It contains the apartments of the King and Queen.

The chambers of the ground-floor—the Entrance Hall, the Halls of Marriages, of Treason, of Vengeance, and of Lamentations—are decorated with episodes from the *Nibelungenlied*, in fresco, by Schnorr.

The *Festsaalbau* was built (1832-44) in the style of Palladio. The principal façade, which overlooks the Court-garden, and joins the old Residenz, is 800 ft. in length. To the left of the vestibule of the great entrance are six apartments decorated with subjects taken from the *Odyssey*, designed by Schwannthaler, and painted by Hiltensberger. Returning by the ball-room, upon the opposite side, are the three Halls of the Emperors, decorated with paintings from designs of Schnorr and others.

The *Hall of Charlemagne* contains six large pictures, and twelve small ones, all illustrative of re-

markable events in his life; the Halls of Frederic Barbarossa, and of Rudolph of Hapsburg, are in like manner commemorative of their exploits and history.

*The Throne Hall.* This superb hall is 106 ft. long, and 73 ft. wide. On each side are ten Corinthian columns of white marble, with gilt capitals, supporting galleries; and between the columns are twelve statues of princes of the house of Wittelbach, in bronze gilt.

Each of these statues weighs nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and the cost of gilding alone was £237 each. By taking a position before the throne a view of the whole range of magnificent apartments, 656 ft. long, may be obtained.

*The Wittelsbach Palace* was the habitual residence of the late King Louis. It is in the English mediæval style, and was built between 1843 and 1849.

*The Royal Library*, 23, Ludwigsstrasse, is an imposing two-storied building, in the Byzantine-Florentine style. On the external staircase, before the triple portal, are seated statues of Aristotle, Homer, Hippocrates, and Thucydides. A magnificent marble staircase leads from the vestibule to the first floor, and upon the upper landing-place stand the statues of Albert V. the founder of the library, and King Louis the founder of the new building. In the antechamber are the busts of Bavarian Sovereigns who have added to the library. On the first floor is the reading-room, adorned with busts of the Dukes of Bavaria; and the first and second floors contain in 77 rooms, more than 800,000 volumes.

*The Bazaar*, in the Hofgarten, was built in 1828, and contains shops and cafés with entrances from the arcades of the Hofgarten, and from the Odéon Place. On the first floor is the Bourse.

*The Kunst-Austellungs-Gebäude*, (Gallery of the Exhibition of works of art,) in the Bienerstrasse, opposite the Glyptothek, opened in 1845, is in the Greek style, with a Corinthian colonnade. The front, supported by twelve columns is adorned by allegorical groups, relating to the history of modern art in Bavaria. In the midst of the group is the figure of Bavaria distributing crowns; on her right the architect, the historical painter, the *genre* painter, the porcelain and the glass painter; upon her left, the sculptor, the brass-founder, and the medal engraver. Through a bronze door, the vestibule of the exhibition-halls is entered. It contains works in painting, sculpture, porcelain, painted glass, &c.

*The Royal Bronze Foundry*, at the extremity of the city, near the Nymphenburg road has been much enlarged since the accession of King Louis, and has assumed an important position in modern art. At first it was under the management of J. B. Stiglmayer. M. Miller is the present director. Monuments for nearly all the countries in the world have been executed in this foundry.

*The University*, a splendid building at the west end of the Ludwigsstrasse, was built, 1835-40, in the mediæval Italian style. It consists of one principal block of building with two pavilions projecting from it, and forms, with the edifices of the Max-Joseph-Stift and the Seminary, a large square, called the University Platz. The University was, in the first place, founded at Ingoldstadt, in 1472, by Louis the Rich; was removed in 1800 by King Maximilian Joseph to Landshut; and was finally reorganised by King Louis in 1826 at Munich. In the Great Hall, or Aula, are a colossal statue of King Louis, busts of Louis the Rich and Maxi-

milian-Joseph; and, on the frieze, medallion portraits of the Bavarian sovereigns, from George the Rich to Maximilian-Joseph I., all by Schwanthaler.

WORKS OF ART.—(We have not the space for a list of even the most important of the works of art contained in the various collections of Munich. Complete and well arranged catalogues are always to be had at the entrances. It is believed that few tourists who take the trouble to find their way to the treasures of art which are gathered together here would be content with a partial list of them.)

The *Antiquarium*, on the ground floor of the old Residenz, entered through the Fountain-court, contains, 1st, A collection of Egyptian antiquities; 2nd, a collection of Roman, Greek, German, and Celtic antiquities.

The *GLYPOTHEK* contains the collection of sculptures. This edifice stands in the Briennerstrasse; and was commenced by King Louis in 1816, when he was Prince Royal, and finished in 1830. It is a square building, without windows, lighted by two cupolas, and a large court in the centre. On the exterior façades, the windows are replaced by niches, in which, in the front, are statues of Vulcan, Phidias, Prometheus, Pericles, Adrian, and Dædalus. In the pediment is Minerva, surrounded by artists employed in the various branches of sculpture. A bronze door gives access to the vestibule, and on the left are the halls, all of which are paved with Bavarian marble.

The halls are:

*Egyptian Hall.*

*Hall of Incunables* (the name applied to the earliest essays in Greek and Etruscan art).

*Hall of the Aeginetes.*

*Hall of Apollo.*

*Hall of Bacchus*, containing works of Greek art of the period of Phidias and Praxiteles, among which are the Barberini Faun; Ino, attributed to Phidias; an Hermaphrodite, and others.

*Hall of the Sons of Niobe.*

*Hall of the Gods.*

*The Trojan Hall.*

*Hall of Heroes.*

*Roman Hall.* Statues and busts of the Roman Emperors and their wives.

*Hall of Coloured Sculpture*, and *Hall of Modern Sculpture.*

The *Schwanthaler Museum*, No. 90, in the Schwanthalerstrasse, contains about 200 models in plaster of the works of the sculptor whose name it bears. He died in 1848, and bequeathed them to the Academy of Fine Arts. They occupy three saloons.

The *Pinacothek*, or Picture Gallery, was built by order of King Louis (1826-36), by L. Klenze. It is in the Roman style, 568 ft. long, and 100 ft. in width and height. From the vestibule, which is supported by four Ionian columns, a staircase, with double ascents, leads to the vestibule on the upper floor.

The *Münich Gallery* was founded by the Elector Maximilian I., and enlarged by King Maximilian-Joseph I., who incorporated with it the galleries of Manheim, Deux-Ponts, and Dusseldorf; to which were subsequently added pictures purchased in Paris, those of the suppressed convents, the Boisserie collection, &c. The gallery contains nearly 1,300 pictures, classed in nine saloons and twenty-three cabinets. It includes rare works of all the schools of painting, and, after the gallery of Dresden, is the most valuable collection in Germany. The Cabinets of Engravings, Drawings,



and of Greek and Etruscan Vases, are on the ground floor. The Cabinet of Engravings contains more than 300,000 specimens of the art from its infancy to the present time, classed according to schools. It possesses the best engravings on copper and wood, of the most celebrated artists, as well as the most remarkable collections from the museums of all countries. Shown on Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 to 1. Vases on Mondays, 10 to 1; Wednesdays, 9 to 1.

The Cabinet of Drawings contains nearly 9,000 sheets, amongst which are original designs of Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Benvenuto Cellini, Correggio, Giulio Romano, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, A. Dürer, Holbein, M. Schön, and a great number by Rembrandt.

The *New Pinacothek* is on the north side of the old Pinacothek. It was built in the Byzantine style (1846-53), after the designs of Voit, by order of King Louis. The east, south, and west façades are ornamented with frescoes by Nilson, from the compositions of Kaulbach; they represent the development of modern art, under King Louis I. The building is intended for the reception of modern pictures.

The collection of paintings on porcelain is on the ground floor. Among the paintings are copies of the most famous works of the Picture Gallery.

"The Gallery of Fine Arts" of Wimmer & Co., 3, Briennersstrasse, contains always a choice collection of modern paintings of the best Munich masters and paintings on porcelain and glass. Messrs. W. & Co. include among their clients the owners of some of the best galleries in America as well as Europe.

The best photographs will be found at Hanfstaengl's "Gallery of Photographic Art," 4, Maximilian Strasse. The gallery will well repay a visit.

The *Theatre Royal* (Königliches Hof- und -National-Theater) on the Maximilian-Joseph-platz, between the Residenz and the Post Office, was rebuilt after the fire of 1823, under the direction of the architect Fischer, and inaugurated in 1825. It is built in the Greek style, with a Corinthian portico. It underwent restoration in 1853. It has places for 2,500 spectators, exclusive of the royal boxes, which have places for 60.

The *Hofgarten*, situated on the north of the Residenz, between that palace and the Galeriestrasse, is one of the chief promenades. It was established in 1614, and embellished by King Louis I., who surrounded it on two sides with arcades.

The *English Garden*, or park, commences on the east side of the Ludwigstrasse, and on the north of the Hofgarten. It may be entered either from the arcades of the Hofgarten, or from the Königinstrasse. This park was made in 1789 by Count Rumford, and was embellished by King Maximilian-Joseph I. It is about four miles long, and about half a mile wide. On the left, in the Königinstrasse, is the palace of Prince Charles, followed by a whole series of handsome country houses. In ascending the grand avenue, across lawns, shrubberies, and cascades, whose waters fall into the Isar, is seen the *Monopteros*, a circular temple built upon a hill. The most frequented parts of the park are the *Ruhesitz* (resting-place), the *Chinesische Thurm* (Chinese tower), Count Rumford's monument, the Pa-



radise-garden, and the Diana-bad.

The *Ruhmeshalle* (Hall of Fame) is in the Theresienwiese, a meadow situated on the south-west of the city, and upon a hill called the Theresienhöhe, from which there is a very charming view. In clear weather, even the summits of some of the Alps may be seen. The *Ruhmeshalle* was built by King Louis (1843-53). It is a portico, built of marble, which rests upon a basement 16½ ft. high. The central gallery is 251 ft. long; each of the aisles 115 ft.; the total height is 65 ft. The columns, 48 in number, are of the Doric order, and are 26 ft. high. Steps ascend to the portico at the two angles. Against the walls are brackets, which support life-size busts in marble, ranged in chronological order, of celebrated Bavarians, from the 15th century to the present time. Immediately in front of this building is the colossal statue of BAVARIA. It is raised upon a basement, which is ascended by a flight of 48 steps; its height being 32½ ft. The statue represents the Protectress of Bavaria with a lion at her side. In her right hand is a sword, and in her left hand a chaplet. Its entire height is 61½ ft., and the pedestal is 28½ ft. high. It was modelled by Schwanthaler, and cast at the royal foundry under the direction of F. Miller. In the interior of the figure is a staircase of 66 steps, which leads through the pedestal to the height of the knees, and thence by a spiral stair to the head, within which are seats for eight persons.

*Nymphenburg* is a summer-palace about three miles north of Munich. It was commenced in 1663, and finished at the end of the 17th century. It is surrounded by a magnificent park. On the way, visitors may drive

through the deer-park, which abounds in deer and other game. In the grounds is a hunting-lodge built by Charles VII.

## ROUTE 114.

### FRANKFORT TO BALE, BY HEIDELBERG.

215 miles; 1st class; 16 fl. 42 kr.;  
2nd, 11 fl. 21 kr.



CROSSING the Main, and passing on the left *Sachsenhausen*, we pass no place of importance before DARMSTADT (17 miles), (*Hotels: Darmstadter Hof, Traube*), population, 32,000. The *New Palace* of the Grand Duke is seen from the Railway. It is a plain building, devoid of interest. In the Rheinstrasse is a column in memory of the Grand Duke Louis, who founded the new town. Its height is 134 ft., and it is surmounted by a statue of Louis. The *Altes Schloss* (Old Palace), of the 16th century, contains a Picture Gallery, a Natural History Collection, and a good Library. Near the *Theatre* is the *Exercire Haus*, or Drill Shed, now used as an Artillery Store. The *Palace Gardens* are well laid out. In them is seen the tomb of Henrietta Caroline, an ancestress of the present King of Prussia.

Leaving Darmstadt we pass along the foot of a well-wooded and vine-clad range of hills, through a very pleasant expanse of country watered by the Rhine. The railway follows the main route of the old post-road called the Bergstrasse. Near Zwingenberg the attention of the tourist will be arrested by the lofty moun-

tain, in the Odenwald chain, called *Melibocus*, or *Malchen*, the highest peak of the chain of the Oldenwald. From the summit, which is surmounted by a tower, and can be easily reached, a magnificent and extensive view is presented.

AUERBACH (29 miles), is a pleasant village containing a mineral spring which is much frequented in the summer. The ancient *Castle of Auerberg*, situated on an eminence, is in ruins. It was destroyed by the French in 1674. The *Melibocus* can be conveniently ascended from here. Passing *Bensheim*, three miles from which are the ruins of the celebrated *Abbe of Lorsch*, the church of which (the fragment of a portico only remains) was consecrated in the presence of Charlemagne, we reach HEPPENHEIM (32½ miles), a town of 4,600 inhabitants, the ancient church of which was erected by Charlemagne. The Bishops' *Castle of Starkenburg*, built in the 11th century, on the height 1½ miles behind the town, was garrisoned by the Archbishops of Mayence, down to the period of the Seven Years'-War. Near the station *Hemsbach* is the seat of one of the Rothschilds of Frankfort. WEINHEIM (39¼ miles), (*Hotels: Der Karlsberg, Pfälzer Hof*), population 6,300, is surrounded by a moat and fortified with towers. Numerous orchards and vineyards surround it, and a wine of good character is produced in the neighbourhood. The *Castle of Windeck*, above the town, has a curious circular donjon tower. We cross the Neckar at LADENBERG (46 miles), a fortified town with a handsome church, and reach FRIEDRICHSFELD (48 miles), where the rail from MANNHEIM to Heidelberg falls in. The first meet-

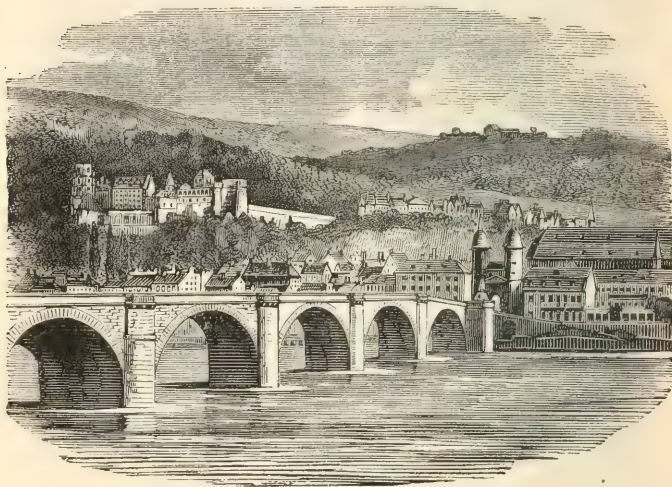
ing of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra is said to have taken place here.

[MANNHEIM (55 miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, Pfälzer Hof*), population 30,555. This town is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and near the Neckar, which is crossed by a fine suspension bridge. The *Palace* contains a good Theatre, a Picture Gallery, a Collection of Plaster Casts, and a Cabinet of Natural History. The chief promenades are in the *Palace Gardens* and the spacious street called the *Planken*, between the Heidelberg and Rhine gates. This city is described in Route 108.] HEIDELBERG (56 miles), (*Hotels: DE L'EUROPE*\* (on the Promenade, near the railway station), PRINZ KARL\* (on the Market Place, near the Castle), *Schrieder, Victoria*), population 17,666. This town is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Neckar, at the foot of the hill called *Königstuhl*. Its chief importance is derived from its ancient *University*, founded in 1386. Its schools of law and medicine are highly celebrated. It has a Library of 170,000 volumes, and a Museum of antiquities and Natural History. The students are addicted to fighting duels in an inn called *Hirschgasse*, on the right bank of the river, near the bridge. The CASTLE is an interesting ruin. That part of it called *Friedrichsbau* is richly decorated. The façade is adorned with statues of Charlemagne and other sovereigns. The portion called the *English Palace* was built for the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. Here is a Triumphal Arch, erected in memory of their marriage, by her husband, the Elector Frederick V. afterwards King of Bohemia. It was destroyed by lightning in 1764, after having been restored.

The *Heidelberg Tun*, in a cellar beneath the Castle, is 36 ft. long and 24 high. It can contain 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles. The Gardens and Terrace command charming views of the valley of the Neckar. A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Königstuhl*, and the hill called the *Heiligenberg*. About two miles from the Castle is the *Wolf's*

ruined castle, with a watch-tower, once the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach. In the gardens of the palace are some Roman milestones and other remains. (There is a branch from this station to Pforzheim, Wilferdingen, Wildbad, &c.).

CARLSRUHE (*all trains stop here, and time is given for refreshment. A good buffet and table d'hôte*)



HEIDELBERG.

*Brunnen*, in the vicinity of which are several ponds, in which great numbers of trout are preserved by the keeper of an inn.

Leaving Heidelberg we pass through an uninteresting country, and reach *Langenbrücken* (71 miles) celebrated for its sulphur baths. At *Bruchsal* (73 miles) the line to Stuttgart, Ulm, Munich, and Vienna branches off (see Route 113).

At *Durlach* (87 miles) is a

(88 miles), (*Hotels: Erbprinz, d'Angleterre*), population 33,200, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residence of the court, is situated on a fine plain a few miles eastward from the Rhine. It was founded by the Margrave Charles William in 1715, who had a hunting-seat here, called "Charles's Rest" (*Carls Ruhe*). It is built on a curious and regular plan. The Palace is the central point from

which the streets diverge, like the spokes of a wheel. The buildings present a great diversity of architecture, but many of them are exceedingly handsome, and the streets are wide and well paved. The view from the summit of the palace is extremely fine.

There are five principal squares and a charming promenade in the garden behind the palace. In the market-place is a monument of red sandstone, erected in memory of the founder of the city. The grand ducal palace, or *Schloss*, is built in the old French style, and consists of a centre and two wings. Among other public buildings are the Palace of the Dowager Margravine of Baden, the Synagogue, and the Polytechnic School. The Roman-Catholic Church is adorned with a handsome portico, supported by eight Ionic columns, and lighted by a cupola 100 ft. high. Connected with the palace are a library of 80,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins, and a museum of natural history. The Palace Gardens are well laid out. The *Kunsthalle*, near the *Botanic Garden*, contains a good collection of pictures. The public library contains 105,000 volumes. The town possesses numerous educational and scientific institutions. From this place there is railway communication with Stuttgart, Augsburg, Ulm, Munich, Maxau, Pforzheim, and Wildbad.

[Passengers for Pforzheim and Wildbad change at Carlsruhe.

PFORZHEIM (18 miles), (*Hotels: Becker, Schwarzer Adler*). (Population 16,500. The principal manufactory in Germany of cheap jewellery.

WILDBAD (32 miles), (*Hotels: KLUMPP,\* Königliches Bad-Hotel, Bellevue, Frey*), population 2,850. It belongs to Würtemberg, and is in the Black Forest. It is noted

for its thermal springs, the waters of which range from 90° to 100° Fahr. They are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, paralysis, &c. The town derives its name from the fact that the baths are natural, *wild*, and not artificial. The season is from May 1 to September. The number of visitors is estimated at 6,000 annually. No gambling is allowed.]

EITLINGEN (95 miles) has manufactories of silk and paper. Passing through a fertile and well-cultivated district, we reach RASTADT (106 miles), (*Hotels: Post, Kreutz*), a fortified place, of 14,000 inhabitants, once the frontier defence of the Germans. The *Palace*, once belonging to the Margraves of Baden, is converted into a barrack. One of the rooms contains trophies taken from the Turks. Beyond Rastadt we cross the Murg and pass, on the left, the *Château* formerly occupied by the Margravine Sibylla. In the garden is a chapel containing, amongst other things, the scourge, hair shirt, and wire cross which she used for her mortification. At OOS (111 miles) there is a branch line of three miles to

#### BADEN-BADEN.

[BADEN, commonly called, for the sake of distinction from other places of the same name, BADEN-BADEN (*Hotels: BADISCHER HOF,\* VICTORIA,\* DE HOLLANDE,\* d'Angleterre, de l'Europe, de Russie, de France*), population about 9,000, is situated in the valley of Oos, and surrounded by hills that form part of the range of the Black Forest mountains. The town is built partly on the slope of a hill, and pleasant villas and gardens rise above it. It was anciently a Roman settlement, under the name of *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*.



At the present time it is one of the most fashionable watering-places on the Continent. In addition to the baths there are numerous attractions in the shape of entertainments of all kinds, and delightful excursions through the beautiful surrounding country. Frequently as many as 50,000 visitors flock here in one season. There are thirteen hot springs flowing out of the rocks beneath the *Schnecken Garten*, or terrace of the castle. They vary in temperature from 117° to 154° F. The principal spring is covered with a vault of Roman masonry, and is in a building formed like a temple. Here are several remains of Roman sculptures. Beneath the new castle some vestiges of vapour-baths, of the time of the Romans, have been discovered. The *Neue Trinkhalle*, or Pump-room, is a colonnade, ornamented with frescoes. The waters are drunk between 6½ and 7½ A.M. during which time the band performs. Near it are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*. The latter is a fine building with a portico in the Corinthian style. It contains a ball-room, play-rooms, restaurant, and reading-room. The *Neue Schloss*, so called to distinguish it from an older structure on the summit of the hill above, was built in 1471. It is the summer residence of the Grand Duke. The chief objects of interest contained in it are the dungeons, once the scenes of cruel persecutions practised on victims who had incurred the displeasure of the Margrave, or been condemned by a secret tribunal that held its sittings within the precincts. This tribunal is alluded to by Scott, in his "Anne of Geierstein." The torture-room still has rings fixed in the walls which formed part of the machinery

of the rack. Underneath the chamber of torture is the pit or *oubliette* into which, by a trap-door, victims were thrown and cut to pieces by a machine composed of wheels armed with lancets. In the Judgment-hall remains of the stone seats of the judges are still to be seen, and the outlet to the subterranean passage by which they entered the apartment.

The *Parish Church* contains monuments of several of the Margraves.

One of the most agreeable excursions is to the *Valley of the Murg* and the *Castle of Neu Eberstein*.]

(Near *Sassbach*, 2 miles from the railway, on the left, a granite obelisk marks the spot where the French general, Turenne, was killed in 1676, in the campaign against the Austrians.) At APPENWEIER (133 miles) a branch turns off to KEHL, 8 miles distant, and thence to Strasburg and Paris. (See Route 58.) Before reaching Appenweier we see, on the right, the distant spire of Strasburg Cathedral. The *Castle of Stauffenberg*, built in the eleventh century, is seen on a height to the left. At OFFENBURG (137 miles), (*Hotel: Fortuna*), population 5,200, there is a statue of Sir Francis Drake, who introduced the potato into Europe. The castle of Ortenburg, destroyed in 1689, was rebuilt in 1834, on the plans of Eisenlohr. Good wines are grown in the neighbourhood. Passing some unimportant places we reach FRIBURG (176 miles. *Hotels: Zähringer Hof,\* Deutscher Hof*), population 19,170. It is situated on the borders of the Black Forest, forty miles from Strasburg. It is an open, well-built town. The walls and ditches with which it was formerly surrounded are converted into promenades and vineyards. The Minster or Cathe-



dral is one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. It is cruciform and built of red sandstone, was begun in 1122 and completed in 1513. Its tower is 367 feet high and is remarkable for its elegance and lightness. In one of

Berthold of Zähringen, the last of his race, who died in 1218. The altar-piece, by Grun, represents the Ascension and Coronation of the Virgin, with the Twelve Apostles on the wings at either side. There are several other paintings by the same artist.



CONVERSATIONSHAUS BADEN-BADEN.

the chapels, the University Chapel, there are among other pictures, a Nativity and an Adoration, by Holbein the younger, the latter considered one of his best works. The ancient and modern stained glass is worthy of attention.

In the church is the tomb of

The *Kaufhaus* (Exchange) is a curious Gothic edifice of the sixteenth century, built on arches decorated with gilt frescoes. The portal is adorned in a similar manner. In the town are two handsome Gothic fountains. The *Schlossberg* affords pleasant pro-

menades, and an extensive prospect. Passing several unimportant stations we reach

MULLHEIM (196 miles). (Four miles from this station is BADENWEILER (*Hotel: Römerbad*), population 450. It is a fashionable watering-place, with a warm sulphur spring used in cases of gout, rheumatism, &c. Fine views of the Black Forest and Rhine valley may be had from the old Castle above the town. The remains of Roman baths are the most perfect in Europe.)

BALE (215 miles. *Hotels: Drei Könige, Euler, Schweizer Hof*).

(For description of Bale, see Route 75.)


century, and badly restored in 1722, has a curious crypt. *Moosburg* (32½ miles), a town of 2,000 inhabitants, has a curious Romanesque church, containing a fine old carved-wood altar. *Landshut* (55½ miles), (*Hotel: Kronprinz*) is a town of 41,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the Isar. It has three fine old Gothic churches, St. Martin's (1450), St. Jodocus (1338), and the Spitalkirche (1407), all built of brick, the first being remarkable for its bold proportions and its stone sculptures. The tower of St. Martin's is 454 feet high. The University, founded by Louis the Rich at Ingoldstadt (1479), was transferred to Landshut in 1800 and thence to Munich in 1826. The Castle of Trausnitz, above the town, is very well worth a visit. The Chapel, which dates from the 13th century, is very curious. At *Geiselhöring* (78½ miles) a branch-line turns off to *Passau* and VIENNA.

Passing two or three places of no note we reach RATISBON, or REGENSBURG (92 miles. *Hotels: Goldenes Kreuz, Zum Weissen Hahn*), population 30,357. This town is situated in the midst of a broad and fruitful valley, on the right bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Regen. The Danube is here crossed by a bridge 1,100 ft. in length, and connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb of Stadt-am-Hof. It presents a strongly-marked mediæval character, with its ancient ramparts, fosses and gates, and its narrow, crooked streets, with their high, gabled houses, while it retains many interesting monuments of its importance and wealth during the middle ages. Among its churches the most remarkable is the *Cathedral*, founded in 1275, and restored in 1838, a noble

## ROUTE 115.

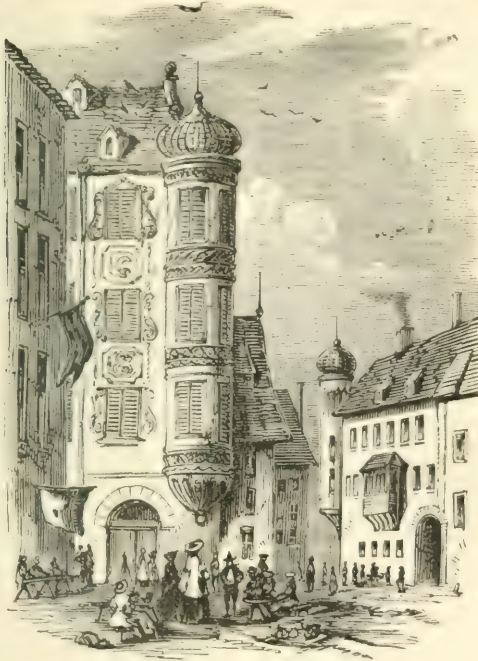
### MUNICH TO RATISBON.

92 miles; 1st class, 6 fl. 3 kr.; 2nd, 4 fl. 3 kr.; 3rd, 2 fl. 42 kr.

EAVING Munich we reach FREISING (23 miles), population 7,500, situated on the left bank of the Isar. The *Cathedral*, dating from the thirteenth

specimen of Gothic architecture, especially noteworthy for the fine monuments of its former bishops, and for the silver altar and numerous painted-glass windows with which it is adorned. The church of *St. James of Scotland* is built in

are still preserved. A latticed-room adjoining one of the chambers of torture, occupied by the judges, is shown. The Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, formerly the Abbey of *St. Emmeran*, and the arsenal are objects



RATISBON,

the pure Byzantine style, and dates from the twelfth century. The *Rathhaus*, is adorned with a beautiful Gothic portal. In it the Imperial Diets were formerly held. Underneath the *Rathhaus* are prisons and chambers of torture, in which the instruments of torture

of interest. The city contains several monasteries, a synagogue, antiquarian museum and picture-gallery, and a royal library of 60,000 volumes. Ratisbon ranks as one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and was built by the Romans, by whom it was named


*Reginum.* It was a place of considerable commercial importance in the early period of Christianity. During the middle ages it was the chief seat of the Indo-Levantine trade, and was one of the wealthiest and most populous cities of Southern Germany. From 1663 to the dissolution of the German Empire in 1806, Ratisbon was, with a very short interregnum, the seat of the German Diet.

THE WALHALLA, or Temple of Fame, is 6 miles from Ratisbon. Omnibus twice a day, fare 24 kr. This magnificent edifice is situated upon a height 300 ft. above the Danube. It was built by King Louis in 1830-42, and cost eight millions of florins. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and is of the same dimensions, its length being 218 ft., its breadth 102 ft., and its height 60. The material is white marble. An entablature divides the interior into two parts. It supports 14 caryatides of coloured marble, which in turn support a superior entablature. Along this entablature is a frieze executed by Wagner, representing, in eight compartments, the history of Germany up to the time of the introduction of Christianity. Along the lower walls are busts of illustrious Germans to the number of 100, commencing with that of the Emperor Henry, and ending with that of Goethe. The grounds around the edifice are laid out in walks, and the view from them is exceedingly beautiful.

## ROUTE 116.

### AUGSBURG TO LINDAU (LAKE OF CONSTANCE).

123 miles; 1st class, 7 fl. 48 kr.;  
2nd, 5 fl. 12 kr.; 3rd, 3 fl. 30 kr.

N leaving the station, we pass under the old post-road. On our left is the *Erzbergersche Gartengut*, and we pass Göggingen, where the citizens of Augsburg have their country houses. At SCHWABMÜNCHEN (12 miles), a town of 2,500 inhabitants, are the ruins of a Roman bridge. Near Pforzen, where the Wertach becomes navigable, we obtain a view of the Bavarian Alps. KAUFBEUERN (37 miles). (*Hotels: Sonne, Hirsch*), population 5,000. A manufacturing town on the Wertach, the valley of which we cross on an embankment upwards of 1,310 yards long, and 45 ft. high, and over two viaducts. The summits of the Alps are seen in the distant horizon.

KEMPTEN (66 miles). (*Hotels: Krone, Strauss*), population 11,000. Situated on the Iller. On the south side rises the *Burghalde*, an old tower, from the summit of which we have a fine view of the Alps, including the *Grünten*, the *Daumen*, the *Hochvogel*, and the *Mödele Gabel*. A branch-line goes off to ULM, by way of Memmingen. IMMENSTADT, a town of 1,860 inhabitants, is beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains. We skirt the beautiful lake called *Alp See*, and see on the horizon the mountains which rise above Bregenz, and the snow-clad heights of the Appenzell. Beyond *Oberstaufen*,

we cross the *Argenbach*, and enter the cutting of *Harbatzhofen*, one of the largest in Germany. It is about 660 yards long, and about 35 yards deep. Crossing the *Ellhofertabel*, over a fine viaduct, we reach the embankment of *Rentershofen*, upwards of 640 yards long. In the neighbourhood of *Hergatz* (109 miles) are the turf-pits of *Degermoss*. We again have a view of the range of the *Appenzell*. In approaching *Lindau* we obtain a beautiful view of the Lake of Constance and the surrounding mountains. Crossing an arm of the lake we reach *LINDAU* (123 miles), (*Hotel: Baierischer Hof\**), population 5,600. It is situated near the north east shore of the Lake of Constance, on an island connected with the main land by a wooden-bridge and a railway bridge or embankment of stone. Near the wooden bridge are the remains of a tower, called *Heidenthurm*, the construction of which has been attributed to the Romans. On the port is a monument, erected in 1856, to Maximilian II., King of Bavaria. There is a beautiful garden, belonging to a house called *Lindenhof*, to which the public are admitted free on Tuesdays and Fridays; on other days (except Sundays) a fee of 30 kr. is charged. It commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains.

Steamers leave *Lindau* several times daily for the various towns on the Lake of Constance. (See *Route 75.*)

Fare to *Constance*, by steamer, 1 fl. 57 kr.; *Friedrichshafen*, 57 kr.; *Romanshorn*, 1 fl. 6 kr.

## ROUTE 117.

### MUNICH TO VERONA, BY INNSBRUCK.

291 miles: 1st class, 20 fl. 95 kr.; 2nd, 15 fl. 10 kr.; 3rd, 9 fl. 94 kr.

For that part of the journey from *Munich* to *ROSENHEIM* (44½ miles), see *Route 118.*

FROM *Rosenheim* we follow the left bank of the *Inn*. Passing, near *Raubling*, the walled town of *Neubeuern*, overlooked by its castle, we reach *Brannenburg*. (The view from the castle is very fine.) The ascent of the *Wendelstein*, 6,400 ft. high, can be made from this point. Near *Fischbach*, a few miles further on, we see the ruined *Castle of Falkenstein*. *KUFFSTEIN* (70 miles). (*Hotels: Post, Hirsch*), is a fortress on the frontier of the *Tyrol* (*Custom House*). The fort which stands on the summit of the rock is a prison. There is only one approach to it. Stores of all kinds are drawn up by ropes and pulleys. We now cross the *Inn*, and passing *Wörgl* (79 miles), go through a district abounding in silver and copper mines.

Near *Brixlegg*, (*Hotel: Judenwirth*), we obtain a beautiful view of the valley of the *Inn*, extending, in clear weather, to the glaciers of the *Brenner*, *Stubay*, and *Oetzthal*. *Jenbach* (93 miles) is situated at the entrance of the *Achenthal*. Some distance on the other side of the *Inn* is the beautiful vale of *Zillerthal*. On the left we see the *Castle of Tratzberg*, on the right a *Benedictine* convent. *Schwarz* (98 miles), (*Hotel: Post*), population 5,500, is situated on the right bank of the *Inn*. In the



neighbourhood are rich iron and copper mines, once the property of the famous family of Fugger of Augsburg. The Church is a curious Gothic building. Hall (110 miles) (*Hotel: Krone*), population 5,200, is celebrated for the salt-mines and salt-works in the neighbourhood. In the *Nikelskirche* is a picture of the Saviour by Albert Durer, and an altarpiece by Erasmus Quellinus. In the *Tummelplatz* tournaments used to be held. We cross the Inn, and ascend the right bank to

INNSBRUCK (116 miles), (*Hôtels: Österreichischer Hof,\* de l'Europe\**), population, 15,500. This town is the capital of the Tyrol. It is situated on the Inn, from which it derives its name, and is surrounded with delightful scenery. The valley in which it lies is surrounded by lofty mountains. The *Hof Kirche*, erected 1553-63, in fulfilment of a vow of Maximilian I., contains the magnificent tomb of that Emperor, in the principal nave. It is a marble sarcophagus, on which is a kneeling bronze figure of the Emperor.

The sides of the sarcophagus are ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs in Carrara marble, the workmanship of which is very elaborate and beautiful. They represent scenes in the life of Maximilian. They are protected by a screen which the custodian will remove for a small fee.

On each side are ranged colossal bronze statues to the number of 28, representing distinguished persons, chiefly of the house of Austria, including Clovis and Rudolph of Hapsburg.

At the left of the entrance is the tomb of André Hofer, the chief of the insurrection of 1809, who was shot at Mantua in 1810. His body was clandestinely recovered in 1823 by the Tyrolese,

and deposited in this church. Opposite this is the monument erected by the Tyrolese in 1823 to the memory of all their countrymen who had fallen in the defence of their country. There are several other interesting tombs in the church.

In the *Rennplatz* is an equestrian statue of the Archduke Leopold V., erected by his wife, Claudie de Medicis. In the *Neustadt*, the finest street of Innsbruck, is the column of St. Anne, surmounted by a figure of the Virgin, erected to commemorate the evacuation of the Tyrol by the Bavarians in 1703. At the extremity of this street is the triumphal arch erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry into the town of Maria Theresa and Francis I.

The PALACE, built in 1770 by Maria Theresa, stands upon the site of the old palace of Charles V. The great hall and chapel are worth visiting.

The Museum contains an interesting collection of Tyrolese birds, minerals and plants, and some paintings by Tyrolean artists.

A pleasant excursion is to the Castle of Ambras, near Pradl, which may be reached in less than an hour from Innsbruck. The view from the castle over the valley of the Inn is very fine.

Leaving Innsbruck, we proceed up the valley of the Sill, passing Wilton, which has an ancient Abbey. Behind it rise the Alps. The hill in the foreground is the *Berg Isel*. It has on its summit a Gothic monument to the patriot Hofer and his comrades. We pass, on the left, the *Patscher Kofel* (7,350 ft.) before reaching MATREY (128 miles). On the right we see the valley of Stubay, with the white peaks of the mountains which close it in the far dis-

tance. The church of *Steinach* contains three pictures by Martin Knoller, a celebrated Tyrolese painter, who was a native of the place. Passing several places of no note, we reach *Sterzing* (158 miles), a village of 2,000 inhabitants, on the site of the Roman station of *Uipitenum*. In former times it was celebrated for the rich mines of silver, lead, and copper in its vicinity. We have fine views up the valleys that open on either side. After passing *Sterzing*, we see the *Castle of Sprechenstein* on the left, and that of *Reifenstein* on the right. We cross over the marsh called *Sterzinger Moos*, past the *Castle of Welfenstein*, and enter a ravine which extends for a considerable distance. *Franzenfeste* (164 miles) is a strongly fortified town, beyond which we pass, on the right, the *Baths of Vahren*, and reach

**BRIXEN** (173 miles), (*Hotel: Elephant*), population, 3,700. The archbishopric of which it is the see, was founded in the 4th century. The *Dom*, of the 18th century, is ornamented in its interior with choice marble. The ancient cloisters have some curious frescoes and monuments. The *Church of St. John* has a fine tower. At *Klausen* (178 miles) is a nunnery built on a precipitous rock, 700 ft. high. A short distance beyond, we see the fine *Castle of Trostburg*, at the opening of the *Grödnerthal*. Passing through a very romantic country we reach

**BOTZEN** (197 miles), (*Hotel: Kaiser-krone*), population, 10,000. This is a very prosperous town, situated near the confluence of the *Eisack* and *Talfer*. Tourists will find many pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood. Crossing the *Eisack* we reach *Brancoll*, situated on the *Adige*, which is here navi-

gable for rafts. We cross that river at *Auer*, and continue along its valley for some distance.

[**MERAN** (*Hotels: Hassfurthers, Post*), the former capital of the Tyrol, is 17 miles from Botzen—Diligence in three hours. It is one of the most beautifully situated places in the Tyrol, and is a favourite resort of tourists. Population, 2,800.]

**TRENT** (232 miles), (*Hotels: de la Ville, Europa*), population, 14,000. It is situated on the left bank of the *Adige*, and is surrounded with walls, flanked by towers formerly 30 in number, from which number its name is derived. The *Cathedral*, in the Romanesque style, was commenced in 1212. It contains some handsome monuments. In one of the chapels is the crucifix used at the great Council of Trent (1545-63).

The *Church of Santa Maria Maggiore* was erected in 1520 on the site of an earlier structure. It is of red marble. Some of the sittings of the Council of Trent were held here. The *Castle of Buon Consiglio* was formerly the residence of the prince-bishop, and is now a barrack.

**ROVEREDO** (246½ miles), a busy town of 11,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the *Adige*. It is the principal seat of the Tyrolese silk trade, this branch of industry having been of importance as far back as 1200. The *Castle* has a singular tower.

**MORI** (249 miles). Carriages for *RIVA*, on the Lake of Garda, 20 miles. *Hotel at Riva: Sole d'Oro.\** We pass *Ravazzone*, *Ala* (formerly renowned for its silk and velvet manufactures), and several other unimportant stations, and reach *Peri* (265 miles), in the Venetian territory. Be-

yond this, we pass through a ravine, on each side of which rise precipitous rocks, while the Adige rushes below. Three forts command the Pass at its southern extremity; that of Rivoli is near the scene of the famous victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians in 1797. Several forts are passed further on. Crossing the Adige at *Parona*, we pass *St. Lucia*, where the line from Milan to Venice falls in. We presently reach *VERONA* (291 miles). (See Route 127.)

### ROUTE 118.

#### MUNICH TO VIENNA.

298 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; first-class, 24 fl. 58 kr.; second-class, 18 fl. 25 kr.; third-class, 12 fl. 36 kr.



**L**EAVING Munich, we see on the left, the *Statue of Bavaria*, and presently reach *Gross-Hesselhöhe* (6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). We cross the Isar over an iron bridge. At *Holtzkinchen* (23 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a branch line turns off to *Miesbach*. Proceeding along the valley of the *Mangfall*, we reach *AIBLING* (37 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Post*), the Roman *Albium*. It is frequented on account of its mud baths. Its castle stands on a height above the town. On the left, beyond *Aibling*, is the Gothic stone cross, with a bronze figure of the Virgin, raised by the women of *Aibling* in honour of the Queen of Bavaria, who parted from her son *Otho* here, on his departure for Greece,

of which country he had been elected king, in 1833. To the south we observe the *Wendelstein*, 6,065 ft. above the sea. *ROSENHEIM* (44 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Goldene Traube*), population, 2,500. It is situated near the confluence of the *Mangfall* and the *Inn*, and has considerable saltworks, the salt-water being brought from *Reichen-thal*, several miles distant. There is a beautiful view from the *Schlossgarten*, to the east of the town. (From *Rosenheim*, a branch line goes to *Insbruck* and *Verona*; see Route 117.) We cross the *Inn*, and passing along the shore of the lake called the *Simsee*, to *Endorf*, turn off to the pretty village of *PRIEN* (61 miles), on the *Chiemsee*, a lake about 12 miles long by 3 broad. The lake has three islands: *Herrnwürth*, on which is a building, formerly an abbey; *Frauenwürth*, containing a nunnery, and a hotel; and *Krautinsel*, formerly a kitchen garden for the monastery and nunnery. We keep by the south shore of the lake to *Uebersee* (69 miles), and presently reach *TRAUNSTEIN* (89 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Hirsch, Post*), a town of 3,500 inhabitants, pleasantly situated above the *Traun*. There are salt-works here; the salt coming from *Reichen-thal*, 21 miles off. The town was destroyed by fire in 1851, and has been rebuilt in modern style. To the eastward we see the *Salzburg Alps*. Passing *Teisendorf* (92 miles), near which we observe the ruins of *Ruschenberg Castle*, we enter Austria, near *Freilassing*, and presently reach *SALZBURG* (103 miles), (*Hotels: DE L'EUROPE,\* Nel-boeck*), population, 17,500. (The Austrian Custom-House is here.) This town, known to the Romans as *Juvavia*, is beautifully situated on the *Salza*, chiefly on the left

bank. The river banked on both sides by precipitous crags, rushes through a natural gate-way. The heights on either side of the river are crowned with edifices. That on the left, called the Mönchsberg, is surmounted by the castle called Hohen Salzburg, an irregular feudal citadel of the 11th century, and during the middle ages the residence of the archbishops of Salzburg, who combined the dignity of princes of the German empire with their ecclesiastical rank. The castle, now dismantled, serves as a barrack.

The Cathedral, or Domkirche, was built in 1614, of white marble, in the Italian style. It contains monuments of the prince bishops, and some good paintings. It has six organs. The abbey church of St. Peter was founded by St. Rupert, and rebuilt in 1657. It contains the tomb of St. Rupert. The Abbey has a valuable library of 50,000 volumes. The cemetery of St. Peter is well worth visiting. The vaults hewn in the face of the rock, and the chapels attached, dating from the period when they were consecrated by St. Rupert (582), are very interesting. The Margarethen kirche, in the middle of the cemetery, dating from 1485, has been restored. In the last vault of the arcades on the north, Mich. Haydn, the composer, is buried. Observe the modern monument of the Countess Lanckoronska, by Schwanthaler. The Residenz Schloss, or Palace, was founded in 1110, by Archbishop Conrad, and has been greatly added to and embellished by his successors. Opposite to it is the Neubau, government buildings, containing a permanent exhibition of art, the tower of which has a chime of bells, which are usually played at 7, 11, and 6

o'clock. On the Residenz Platz, is a fine monumental fountain, 45 ft. high. Each of the hippopotami, as well as the figures of Atlas, are hewn from a single block of marble. In the adjacent Platz is the bronze statue of Mozart, by Schwanthaler. Mozart was born at Salzburg, Getreidegasse, 225. The Summer riding school, an amphitheatre, hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg, is very curious. The Museum (open daily from 10 to 4) contains antiquities, natural history collections, &c. The Capuzinerberg, as its name implies, is the hill on which stands the Capuchin convent. The hill is surmounted by the *Francisci-Schlüssel*, from which the prospect is much more extensive; but the best view of all is to be obtained from the *Stadtplatz*, which reaches to the *Untersberg*, 6,465 ft. high, noted for its curious caverns. Near this mountain is the *Höhe-Gölt*, 8,000 ft. high. The environs afford pleasant excursions. Leaving Salzburg, we pass the Capuzinerberg, and a few miles further, see, on the right, the lake called *Wattersee*, with the *Convent of Seekirchen* on its bank. Passing *Frankenmarkt*, we reach *Vöcklabruck* (153 miles), situated on the *Vöckla*. A little further on we obtain a fine view of the *Traunstein*, 5,540 ft. high. Passing *Schwannstadt*, four miles south of which are the beautiful falls of the *Traun*, we reach *Lambach*, a village of 1,500 inhabitants, situated near the confluence of the *Traun* and *Agger*. The *Benedictine Monastery*, founded in the 11th century, contains a fine library and a collection of engravings, with some good paintings. Here a branch line goes to the *Satzkammergut*, by the Falls of the



Traun. We cross the Traun, and proceed for some distance along its left bank. Passing the *Château of Lichtenegg* we reach WELS (164 miles), (*Hotel: der Greif*), a town of 4,500 inhabitants, called *Ovilabis* by the Romans. In the *Old Castle*, Maximilian I. and Charles of Lorraine died. Passing through an uninteresting country we reach LINZ (181 miles), (*Hotels: Erzherzog Karl, Rothen Krebs*), population 32,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of 1,700 ft. in length. A series of 32 detached forts, in a circuit of nine miles, connected by covered passages, form its fortifications. Among the public buildings are the *Landhaus*, formerly a convent, in which are the government offices; the *Museum*, containing antiquities, a collection of natural history, armour, &c.; the *Cathedral*, built in 1822; and the *Schloss*, now a barrack. The *Market-place* is extensive. The *Trinity Column* commemorates the deliverance of the town from the threatened attacks of two enemies—the Turks and the plague. In the neighbourhood is the fine mountainous region of the *Salzkammergut*. The scenery in the environs of Linz is very beautiful.

Near *Asten* we see the towers of the fine *Monastery of St. Florian*, containing a library and picture-gallery, a good collection of coins and medals, a fine hall, and an ancient crypt beneath the chapel. *Enns* (190 miles), a town of 4,200 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, near its confluence with the Danube. This is the site of the Roman *Lauriacum*, where Galerius cruelly persecuted the Christians, A.D. 304. The walls of Enns were

built with the money paid for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty watch *Tower* in the *Market-place* was erected by the Emperor Maximilian II. The *Castle* of Count Auersperg stands on an eminence above the river. *Amstetten* (220 miles), obtaining fine views of the Danube on the left, and the Styrian Alps on the right. Crossing the *Ips* we reach *Kemmelbach* (229 miles), and as we approach the Danube, we see on the opposite bank, to the left, *Persenburg*, one of the Emperor's summer residences, and the spires of the pilgrimage church of *Maria Taferl*. Passing *Pöchlarn* (240 miles), we reach MELK (244 miles) (*Hotels: Lamm, Och*s), population 1,200, situated at the foot of a precipitous hill on the right bank of the Danube. Above it stands a *Benedictine Abbey* of some note. It is 180 ft. above the river. It resembles a large palace rather than an abbey. The site was formerly occupied by a chateau of the Margraves of Babenberg. The abbey has been besieged several times. Two bastions, seen at the eastern entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon after the battle of Aspern. The *Church* is a magnificent building, richly decorated, and has a fine organ. The *Library* contains 30,600 volumes, and 1,500 MSS.

The *Parish Church*, of the 15th century, contains several monuments and some curious stone carvings.

Beyond *Purkersdorf* (289 miles), which is situated below the *Riedenberg*, we cross the *Wien*, which gives its name to the capital of Austria, and pass, on the right, the *Park*, stocked with deer and wild boars, belonging to the Emperor. On the right, near *Weidlingau*, is the park of *Hadersdorf*,





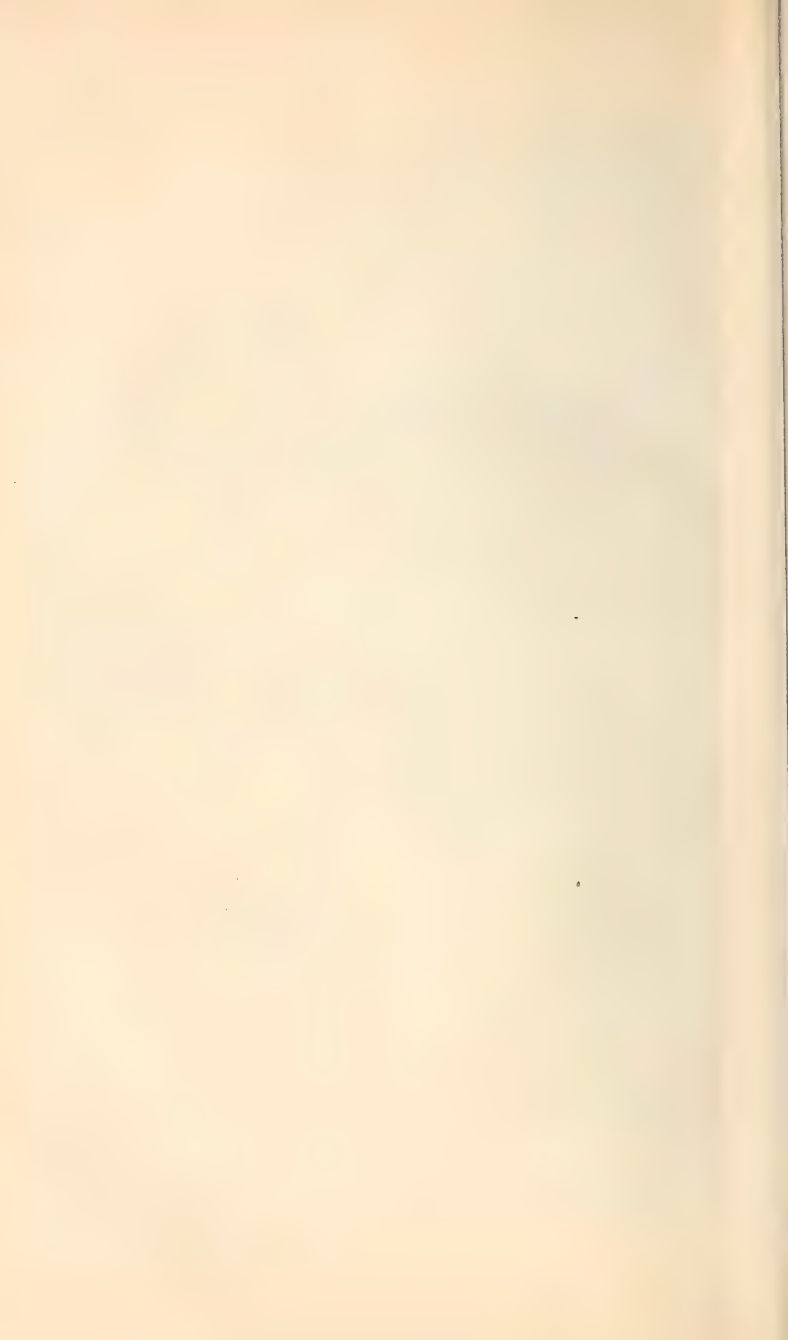
- |                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| A Margthor            | C III |
| B Franzenthor         | B III |
| C Schottenthor        | B III |
| D Neudor              | C II  |
| E Fischerthor         | C II  |
| F Schenselthor        | C II  |
| G Rothenthurmthor     | C II  |
| H Franz Josephthor    | D II  |
| I Neubor              | D III |
| J Carlstuenthor       | D III |
| K Altes Carlstuenthor | C III |
| M Neu Carlstuenthor   | C III |

- |                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Cathedral                      | C III |
| 2 Chl at the Capucins            | C III |
| 3 — the Augustins                | C III |
| 4 Church of St. Michael          | C III |
| 5 Chl at the Winkels             | C III |
| 6 Church of St. Charles Borromeo | D IV  |
| 7 — des S. Jean Nepomuk          | D II  |
| 8 — Maria Theresia               | C III |

- |                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 9 Hofburg        | C III |
| 10 Opera         | C III |
| 11 Royal Stables | C IV  |
| 12 Belvedere     | D IV  |







containing the grave and monument of General Loudon. *Hütteldorf* is greatly frequented by the Viennese on Sundays and holidays. It abounds in pleasant villas, cafes and public gardens. Near *Penzing*, on the right, is seen the Imperial Palace of *Schönbrunn*, with its beautiful grounds.

VIENNA (*Hotels: GRAND HOTEL, \* Erzherzog Karl, Oesterreichischer Hof, Goldnes Lamm* (in the Leopoldstadt), *Römischer Kaiser, Munsch, Kaiserin Elizabeth*), population 640,000.

VIENNA (in German *Wien*), the capital of the Austrian Empire, is situated at the foot of the Wiener mountain, in a plain near the right bank of the Danube, which there receives the small river Wien. Vienna is composed of the old town, called the *Stadt*, and thirty-four suburbs. The city was fortified in the sixteenth century by the Emperor Ferdinand I.; and until 1858 it was surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and a deep ditch, which have been since demolished. A boulevard round the *Stadt*, or city, planted with trees, separates it from the suburbs. The city is the commercial part, and contains the imperial palace, and the greater number of the ministerial and ambassadorial residences. The principal streets are the *Kohlmarkt*, the *Kärnthnerstrasse*, the *Graben*, and the *Stephensplatz*. The cathedral and the castle excepted, the city contains few remarkable edifices. Until 1858, the ramparts were perforated by twelve gateways for communication with the suburbs. In 1857, an Imperial decree ordained the enlargement of the city. In virtue of a plan accepted by the Emperor, the ramparts have been demolished and the fosses filled up; a boulevard occupies the place of the glacis; it is bordered by fine

houses, gardens, &c. The principal suburbs are the *Leopoldstadt* on the north; the *Mariahilf*, south-west; the *Wieden*, south; and the *Landstrasse* on the east. The high street of *Jägerzeil* is the place of resort of the fashionable world. It leads to the *Prater*—the *Bois-de-Boulogne* of the Viennese. The chief street of *Mariahilf* lies through the industrial quarter. The suburb of *Wieden* is the largest and most populous. The suburb of *Landstrasse* contains a great number of palatial residences and gardens. The greater number of the benevolent institutions are in the suburb of *Alster*.

Vienna owes its origin to a camp which the Romans established there, for the defence of the northern frontier of their empire. From the fifth century it was invaded by the barbarous people who came from the East; and subsequently became part of the *Ostmark* (the eastern march or frontier) created by Charlemagne. In 1160, the Margrave Henry II. made it his residence. Vienna developed itself rapidly in the reign of Rudolph IV. (1365), but especially in that of Ferdinand I. and his successors, up to the sixteenth century, when it became the ordinary residence of the Emperors of Germany. It was besieged, but in vain, in 1529, by a Turkish army of 120,000 men, under the orders of the Sultan Soliman. In 1683, it was again besieged by the Turks, under Kara Mustapha. The King, John Sobieski, and the Duke of Lorraine with the imperial army, raised the siege. In 1619 it was uselessly besieged by the Count de Thurn, at the head of the Protestants. The plague made great ravages in Vienna in 1381, 1541, 1564, and 1679. The Bishop-



ric, founded in 1480, was made an Archbishopric in 1723. Vienna has played an important part in history. On the 13th November, 1805, and the 12th of May, 1809, it was taken by the French; Austria and France signed the treaty of peace there in 1809. In 1814 and 1815 it was the seat of the congress of sovereigns who arranged and signed the stipulations known under the name of the Treaties of Vienna. Conferences of the ministers of the German States took place there in 1819 and 1834. On the 13th of May, 1848, a revolution broke out which led to a radical change in the government of Austria. A new insurrection in October, 1848, was repressed by the Imperial army, after a bombardment which compelled the city to surrender. During the Eastern war, and until the Congress of Paris (1856), Vienna was the centre of diplomatic negotiations between the belligerent powers.

Amongst the STATUES and COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS are:—

The equestrian statue of Joseph III. on the Josephs Platz, erected in the reign of Francis I. The Emperor is represented on horseback, stretching out his hand and blessing his people.

The Franzen's monument, in the inner court of the Palace, was raised in 1846, by Ferdinand I. The granite is adorned with bronze bas-reliefs, representing Science, Coinage, Christian Art, Industry, Mining Science, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.; at the four angles are seated the statues of Religion, Fortitude, Justice, and Peace. The pedestal supports the statue of the Emperor Francis, 17 ft. high.

The equestrian statue of the Archduke Charles, in the outer *Burgplatz*, was erected in 1860. The

Archduke is represented at the battle of Aspern, at the moment when he lifts the flag to lead the Grenadiers to the attack. At the four angles of the pedestal are eagles with the Imperial cipher.

In the same place is the equestrian statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy.

In the Palace-park is the equestrian statue of the Emperor Francis I. of Germany, husband of Maria Theresa.

In the *Volksgarten*, opposite the castle, is the temple of Theseus, a reproduction of the temple of Theseus at Athens, built in 1823, after the designs of Nobile. It contains the colossal group in white marble of the combat of Theseus with the Minotaur, the chief work of Canova. Napoleon ordered this group for the City of Milan. It was afterwards purchased by the Emperor Francis.

The column of the Trinity, on the *Graben-platz*, was erected in 1679 by the Emperor Leopold I., on the cessation of the plague. The column, of white Salzburg marble, is 71½ ft. high; on the pedestal is a rock supporting Religion; a cherub overthrowing the Monster of the plague; and some bas-reliefs representing episodes of Biblical history. On the summit of the column is the Emperor kneeling; and angels rising towards heaven, or the throne of the Trinity.

The monument in the *Höhemarkt* was erected in fulfilment of a vow of Leopold I. The Emperor had promised to erect this monument, if his son Joseph returned safe from the war against France, and he did return as the victor of Landau. The Emperor died before the fulfilment of his promise, but the Emperor Joseph caused the monument to be erected, after the designs of Fischer of Erlach,

in wood. Charles VI., in 1732, had it executed in marble and bronze. It consists of a canopy, supported by Corinthian columns, under which is a group representing the marriage of the Virgin.

Vienna has many fine fountains and bridges, none of which demand special description.

Of the CHURCHES, the most interesting is the CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN'S, or DOM, which, according to the chronicles, dates from the 12th century. It was rebuilt in 1359, by Duke Rudolph IV., and completed in the 16th century. It is an example of pure Gothic. It is 333 ft. long, 220 ft. wide, and 85 high, divided into a nave and two aisles. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. The tower is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic art, and is 445 ft. in height. The spire, damaged several times by lightning, and in 1809 by French cannon balls, was in part demolished in 1839, reconstructed in iron in 1842, and again destroyed in 1860. The restoration of the edifice has since been confided to the architect Förster, and is now completed.

On the exterior of the cathedral, the *Riesenthor* (the Giant's door) on the principal façade is worth notice; it dates from the 16th century, and is only opened on occasions of great ceremony. Under canopies cut in stone stand the statues of Rudolph IV. and Catherine his wife, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. On the south side is the entrance called the *Singerthor*. By the side of the vestibule is the tomb of Otho-Nithart-Fuchs, the jester of the Duke Otho the Joyous. On the north side, against the wall, is the stone pulpit from which the Franciscan, Jean Capristan, in 1451, preached the crusade against

the Turks; and the entrance to the new vaults is by the side of the pulpit.

Inside the church, in the nave, is the stone pulpit, sculptured by Master Pilgram, one of the architects of the first cathedral, with his own effigy, and those of the four Fathers of the Church. The stalls of the choir, richly carved in wood, are of the 15th century. The church contains 38 altars. The high-altar is of the 17th century; the altar-piece represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen. Above the altar is a picture of the Virgin in the style of the old Byzantine school. Behind the high-altar is the Relic-room, which contains a quantity of treasures, acquired, for the most part, since the 14th century. The choirs, right and left, have been recently restored. In the north aisle, in the women's choir, is an altar-piece representing the Assumption, by Spielberger. The cenotaph of Rudolph IV. is the oldest piece of mediæval sculpture in Vienna; it was erected to the memory of the founder of the church, but has been much damaged and disfigured. The *Barbara-chapel* was restored upon the occasion of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor-Francis Joseph; the fine altar, erected by the Princesses Lobkowitz and Kinsky, was finished in 1855. This chapel is ornamented with statues and stained glass. The *Tirna*, or Savoy Chapel, contains the tombs of Prince Eugene and the Duke Emmanuel of Savoy. The choir of the Passion contains the tomb of the Emperor Frederick III. Upon a sarcophagus of red marble reposes the figure of the Emperor. The altar-piece, by Sandrart, represents the Passion of the Saviour. The old vaults contain the tombs of seven-

teen princes or princesses of the house of Austria.

The *Church of the Augustines*, in the Augustinergasse, near the Josephsplatz, originated in a vow made by Frederic during his captivity in Bavaria. Commenced in 1327, it was finished in 1339. The Emperor Ferdinand II. made it the church of the court, and gave it up to the bare-footed Augustines. The Emperor Joseph II. restored it, in 1783; and all the great religious ceremonies of the court are celebrated here. The cenotaph of Maria Christina, Duchess of Saxe-Teschen, is remarkable as one of the chief works of Canova, and the finest piece of sculpture in Vienna. The Todten-Kapelle, contains the fine cenotaph of the Emperor Leopold II., sculptured by Zanner. The statue of the Emperor is a very remarkable work. There are, besides, the tombs of the two field-marsbals Counts Daun. The Loretto Chapel was founded, in 1627, by the Empress Eleanor; and in it are deposited, in silver vases, the hearts of the princes and princesses of the house of Austria.

The *Hofburgkirche* (the Castle-church), was rebuilt in 1449, in the reign of Frederick III., and was restored by Maria Theresa. It contains several good pictures. The music of the chapel is excellent; the public are admitted on Sundays.

The church of the Capuchins, on the *Neumarkt*, was founded in 1619, by the Empress Anna, wife of Matthias, and finished in 1632. It contains the vault of the Imperial family, and about thirty of their coffins, commencing with that of Matthias, who died in the year of the foundation of the church, and includes those of Maria-Theresa and her husband Francis I., and of the Duke of

Reichstadt (Napoleon II.). The vault has been several times enlarged—the last time in 1841. Strangers can visit the vault by applying at the convent, close to the church.

The church of *Maria-am-Gestade*, or *Maria-stiegen*, in the Passauergasse, is one of the oldest churches in Vienna, and, after that of St. Stephen, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in the capital. It was enlarged during the 13th and 14th centuries. The heptagonal tower, 197 ft. high, terminating in a lighted dome, is remarkable, as well as the façade of the principal entrance. The Emperor Francis restored the church, which he gave up to the Signorists. It is the national church of the Bohemians; the magnificent high-altar was completed in 1842.

The *Carlskirche*, or church of St. Charles Borromeo, in the suburb of the Wieden, near the old glacis, is one of the handsomest churches in Vienna. It was built in fulfilment of a vow of the Emperor Charles VI., by Fischer of Erlach, and completed in 1737. It is in the Italian style, and surmounted by a dome 98 ft. high and 65½ ft. in diameter, and is flanked on each side by an arcade. The principal entrance is reached by eleven steps in front of a portico supported by eleven Corinthian columns. The front has illustrations in sculpture, of the terrors of the plague of 1715. The interior is splendid, and over the high-altar is a group in white marble, representing the glorification of St. Charles Borromeo.

The *Votivkirche*, or church of the Saviour, on the Glacis of Alser, was built in commemoration of the attempt made upon the life of Francis-Joseph, in the year 1853. The Emperor laid the first

stone, which was brought from the Mount of Olives, in Palestine, April 24, 1856. The style is decorated Gothic.

The *Imperial Palace*, or *Hofburg*, is an assemblage of buildings of different periods, which do not present, from an architectural point of view, anything remarkable. Its origin goes back as far as the 13th century. The Duke Leopold of Babenberg, raised upon the present site of the "*Schweizerhof*," a palace of which the towers still exist. This building, enlarged by Ottaker and Frederic III., was given its present form by Ferdinand I., the Swiss guard being quartered there. The old gateway of the Swiss court, built in the 16th century, was restored in 1854.

Opposite this palace, was the castle of the Counts of Cilly, who gave way to the Imperial dynasty; after a fire, which reduced it to ashes, it was restored by Rudolph II., and received the name of *Rudolphsburg*, a name afterwards changed for that of *Amalienhof*, after the Empress Amelia, wife of Joseph I. In 1666, under Leopold I., was built the wing called *Leopoldinische Burg*, now occupied by the body-guard. A fourth wing, which contains the Chancery, was built in 1728 in the reign of Charles IV. These four buildings form a square called the *Franzensplatz*. Charles IV. had conceived the idea of rebuilding the Palace after a magnificent plan of Fischer of Erlach, but this design was only carried out in the portion which contains the winter apartments, finished in 1735. The library-building was added in 1729.

The cabinet of natural history was built in 1764, and rebuilt by Joseph II. The wing which contains the Knights' Hall, was built

in the reign of Francis I. in 1805.

The Leopold wing contains on the first floor, the apartments of the Emperor and Empress, which strangers are allowed to visit, in the absence of the court.

In the Swiss Court are the apartments of the Empress Dowager; the castle church; the cabinet and private library of the Emperor; and the treasure chamber.

The wing called the *Reichskanzlei* was formerly the seat of the Supreme Council of the German Empire; it now contains the private apartments of the Emperor and his children, and the grand Batthyani staircase by Fischer of Erlach.

The *Josephsplatz* buildings contain the Imperial library; the cabinet of natural history, and the ball-rooms.

The *Library* contains over 300,000 volumes of printed books, and a vast collection of manuscripts and engravings.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is excellently arranged. Open on Thursdays from 9 to 12, and on other days for a small gratuity.

The *Cabinet of Mineralogy* occupies three halls.

The *Treasure Chamber* contains the coronation regalia of Charlemagne, formerly preserved at Nuremberg; those of the Emperors of Austria; of Napoleon, as King of Italy; the cradle and other objects belonging to the King of Rome, Napoleon's son; a rich collection of diamonds, among others that of Charles the Bold, weighing 133½ carats; an emerald, cut into a box, weighing 2,780 carats; the Imperial collar of the Golden Fleece, composed of 150 brilliants; the decoration of Maria-Theresa, enriched with 548 diamonds; costumes of the 15th century; the sabre of Timour, &c.

With the regalia are preserved



the sacred relics used at the coronation of the German Emperors, to wit: the holy spear, and nails of the cross, a tooth of John the Baptist, a piece of the coat of St. John the Evangelist, three links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St. Ann, a piece of the true cross, and a piece of the tablecloth used at the Last Supper.

The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* is exceedingly rich in objects of interest, amongst which are generally admired the famous salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, described by him in his *Life*; and the cameo of Leda and the Swan, by the same artist.

The *Imperial Arsenal*, until 1848, occupied a large palace in the *Renn-gasse*, but was closed after the pillage by the insurgents in that year. The *New Arsenal*, one of the grandest buildings in Vienna, is outside the city near the *Belvedere-Linie* barrier. It was commenced in 1849, finished in 1855, in the Anglo-Saxon style, and in the form of an oblong square. It contains the Museum of Arms of all periods, and the manufactory of arms, artillery, and projectiles. Nine steam engines, and more than 2,000 men are employed in it. Open daily, except on Sundays and festivals.

The two *Belvedere* palaces, in the *Wieden*, were built (1693-1724) for Prince Eugene of Savoy. After the death of the Prince, the Emperor bought the Palaces and gardens. They are distinguished as the Upper and Lower *Belvedere*, separated by the garden. They contain the *Imperial Museums*.

The picture-gallery in the Upper Palace, founded by the Emperor Maximilian I., enlarged by Rudolph II., and especially by Charles IV., contains nearly 1,800

pictures, and ranks as one of the most celebrated galleries in Europe. This collection comprises examples of all the schools: on the ground floor of Italian and Dutch; on the first floor of Italian, Spanish and Dutch; and on the second floor of the older and modern schools. Amongst the artists' names may be found those of Paul Veronese, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Bassano, Caravaggio, Perugino, Carlo Dolce, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, the Caracci, Correggio, Guido Reni, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Teniers and Ostade.

The lower *Belvedere* contains the collection of antiquities, consisting chiefly of Roman sculptures; and the *Ambras Museum*, brought from the Castle of Ambras, near Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, upon its temporary cession to Bavaria in 1835. The last-named contains many suits of armour of historical personages; portraits of illustrious characters of the 15th and 16th centuries, principally of the house of Hapsburg; objects of art, and illuminated manuscripts. The collection of armour is one of the most interesting in Europe, the finest suit being that of Alexander Farnese, with gilt reliefs on a black ground.

Among the private collections worth visiting are the gallery of Prince Esterhazy, and that of Prince Liechtenstein, founded by Prince Adam Liechtenstein, who also built the palace. The latter contains works of Guido Reni, Correggio, Raphael, F. Francia, Sassoferrato, Giorgione, Caravaggio, Carlo Dolce, Van Dyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Van der Helst, Jordaens, Ostade, &c.

The *Imperial Riding-school* and *coach-house* are well worth visiting.



The UNIVERSITY has a larger number of students than any other in Germany. It was founded by Maria Theresa in 1756. It includes departments of theology, philosophy, law and political economy. The school of medicine is justly celebrated.

Many of the gardens and public promenades will have been seen by the tourist in his visits to places already mentioned, but we may specially mention the Garden of the Palace of Prince Schwartzenberg, one of the finest in Vienna, which is open to the public, as are also (in the absence of the prince) the apartments of the palace.

#### THEATRES.

A magnificent *Opera House*, one of the finest in Europe, has recently been completed; it is situated in the Opera-Ring. It is handsomely decorated and contains seats for 3,000 persons.

The *Hofburg Theatre*, attached to the palace, holds the same place at Vienna as the *Theatre Français* at Paris. It is appropriated to the production of the regular drama.

The *Kärnthnerthor Theatre* was, before the erection of the new opera, the fashionable opera house.

THE PRATER, the principal promenade of the Viennese, is a wood which occupies the south-eastern part of an island, in the Danube, to the north of the suburb of Leopoldstadt. It is divided into the upper and lower Prater. The high street of the *Jägerzeile* is the principal avenue which leads from the city to the wood. It terminates at a point called the *Praterstern*, and is continued across the wood to the Danube. From this point another avenue leads to the *Lusthaus*, a restaurant. Thence again, a bridge crossing the river

leads to the race-course. A part of the wood is reserved for the Emperor's shooting, and a pheasantry.

The future of Vienna bids fair to convert the fine old *Residenz-Stadt* of the Hapsburgs, within a few years, into one of the most prosperous as well as most beautiful cities in the world. Since the disastrous campaign of 1859, and more especially since the terrible calamities suffered by the Imperial forces in the summer of 1866, the commerce and population of Vienna have increased to an extent that appears almost miraculous to those who were acquainted with the city 20 years ago. With its suburbs the Austrian capital numbers more than three quarters of a million of inhabitants; its Opera House and Conservatoire are unrivalled in Europe; and the Rings, when completed, will be the finest streets in the world. The municipality does not, however, limit its enterprise to mere embellishment; it has recently undertaken a costly and magnificent system of water-supply, now being carried out; and has, moreover, with the aid of the Duchy of Nether-Austria, commenced the great work of regulating the Danube in such wise as to enable Vienna to receive and transmit an enormous quantity of raw produce and manufactured goods by water. Quays and warehouses form a part of this gigantic project, the inauguration of which took place a short time back in the presence of the Emperor. When Austria's mineral and Hungary's cereal resources shall have received their due development, Vienna will be one of the chief emporia of Europe.

The neighbourhood of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, is very charming. All the in-

teresting points may be visited by omnibus or rail.

SCHÖNBRUNN, the Imperial summer palace, is situated at half an hour's distance south-east from Vienna. This palace, formerly a hunting lodge of the Emperor Matthias, was enlarged and finished in 1775 by the Empress Maria Theresa. Napoleon occupied it in 1805 and 1809; its apartments were more recently occupied by the Duke of Reichstadt, his son, who died there the 2nd of July, 1832. The fine double staircase, the theatre, and the orangery of 740 trees, are remarkable. The palace contains 1,500 chambers; behind it extends the large park, open to the public. The grand parterre is adorned with 32 statues, and a large basin with two fountains in front of the principal façade. At the bottom of the park, on a hill, is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade which commands a charming view. There are also in the grounds a Roman ruin; and the *Schöne Brunnen*, or beautiful fountain, which gave the name to the palace, with a group representing an Undine, by Beyer, and the monument of Maria Theresa. A Zoological and a Botanic garden are connected with the park.

Across the park is the village of Hietzing, which contains a great number of villas and country houses, amongst others, the villa of the Duke of Brunswick; it also contains a theatre, and several public gardens. Near Schönbrunn is also the village of Penzing.

At *Baden* are some alkaline and sulphurous springs and baths, frequented from the middle of May to the middle of October.

LAXENBURG is an Imperial summer-palace, which is reached by a branch of the southern railway

in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour. Its divisions are distinguished as the "old castle," dating from 1693; and the "new castle," or Blue House, from the 18th century. It was the favourite abode of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Francis I., and is a residence of the present Emperor. The church contains a picture by Van Dyck, and in the apartments are admirable pictures by Canaletto, and a group of Meleager, by Beyer.

The large park is one of the finest in Europe, and is traversed by the River Schwechat, which forms a lake with several islands. On one of the islets is the *Franzenburg*, a small castle built in true mediæval style. It contains a hall of arms, a collection of objects of art, a chapel, &c. Amongst the objects of art may be specially mentioned the armour of Charles V. and Philip II., and 17 marble statues of princes of the house of Hapsburg.

## ROUTE 119.

### VIENNA TO DRESDEN, BY PRAGUE.

375 miles; 1st class, 27 fl. 65 kr.;  
2nd, 20 fl. 83 kr.; 3rd, 14 fl. 3 kr.

**L**EAVING Vienna we pass *Florisdorf* and *Wagram*, near which latter the great battle of the 5th and 6th July, 1809, took place between the French and Austrians. From *Günzerndorf* (19 miles), a branch goes to *Presburg* and *Pesth*. Near *Dürnkruth*, we obtain a view of the lesser range of the Carpathian mountains. We now go near the River March, the boundary between Hungary and

Austria, and passing Hohenau, ascend the valley of the Thaya, and reach LUNDENBURG (52 miles). Here a branch line goes to Olmütz. On the left, near Saitz (61 miles), rises the lofty belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein. Crossing a viaduct we reach RAI-GERN. Here is an ancient Benedictine monastery, founded in 1048 by Duke Bretislav, with a handsome church, and a good library. BRUNN (95 miles). (*Hotels: Neuhauser, Kaiser von Oesterreich*), population 55,000. This town, the capital of Moravia, is situated near the confluence of the Schwartzawa and the Zwittawa, in a valley, and along the slopes of two hills. The *Castle of Spielberg*, now a prison, was the place of confinement of Baron Trenck and Silvio Pellico. Trenck died here in 1749. Pellico with other Italian patriots, was confined here from 1822 to 1830. This gloomy period of his life is well described in his famous "Prigioni." It stands upon the western hill. The summit of the other is crowned by the *Cathedral*, near which is the *Episcopal Palace*. Beneath them is the *Franzensberg*, a public garden. The *Jacobskirche* is a fine building. In the interior is the unpleasing monument of Marshal von Souches, who defended the town during the Thirty Years' War. The tower is 275 ft. high. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains the tomb of Baron Trenck. The *Dikasterial Gebäude*, formerly an Augustine convent, is now a government office. The *Moravian National Museum* contains a library, and a collection of antiquities. Brünn is celebrated for its extensive cloth manufactories. Leaving Brünn we pass some places of no interest, and reach ZWITTAU (139 miles), a walled town of 3,200 inhabitants, having

a considerable trade in cloth and linen. About 14 miles from *Pardubitz* (189 miles), is the field of Sadowa, the scene of the great battle fought in 1866 between the Prussians and Austrians. (Branch line to Königgratz and Zittau.) Kolin (215 miles), (*Hotel: Post*), population 5,900. On the right we see an obelisk raised in 1842 to commemorate a victory gained by the Austrians over the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1757, during the Seven Years' War. Passing some other places of no interest we reach

PRAGUE (256 miles), (*Hotels: Englischer Hof, Blauer Stern, Schwarzes Ross*), population 155,000. The capital of Bohemia, and, next to Vienna, the principal town in the Empire of Austria. It is the seat of an arch-bishopric, and the residence of the principal officials of Bohemia. The nobles of Bohemia reside here during part of the year. Its site is a regular basin cut in two by the river. Viewed from the bridge, no city in Germany surpasses it in the grandeur of its appearance. It consists of four quarters, two on each side of the river, the Altstadt and Neustadt on the right, and the Kleinseite and Hradschin on the left bank. The Altstadt (the old town) lies along the right bank towards the north. Its streets are narrow, but being the principal seat of business, it contains the best shops. The Neustadt encloses the Altstadt on the north-east, east and south-east, and was formerly separated from it by walls and a ditch, which has been filled up. On the opposite side of the river occupying the bank and the northern portion is the Kleinseite, the abode of the Bohemian nobility, and the site of several remarkable palaces. The other quarter, the Hradschin, to the west and south

of the Kleinseite, occupies the side of a steep hill, and contains fewer houses than the other quarters, but surpasses them in interest in consequence of the public edifices which it contains.

On quitting the terminus, and entering the *Altstadt* (old Town), we pass through the *Pulverturm* (Powder Tower). This tower is in the Gothic style; it was built in the 14th century, by the citizens of Prague, in honour of King Ladislas II. It was formerly one of the eight gate-towers which gave access to the old town, and separated it from the Neustadt. The *Pulverturm* adjoins, on the north side, the *Königshof*, an ancient Royal palace, now a barrack; this tower gives access to the *Zeltnergasse*, one of the principal streets in the old town. On the left stands the *Palace of Justice*, formerly the house of the commandant-general of the garrison. The *Zeltnergasse* leads to the *Grosse Ring*, the principal square in the old town. Here the ancient kings of Bohemia gave fêtes and tournaments, and here, in 1621, twenty-seven chiefs of the Protestant party were executed. In the centre is the *Mariensäule* (Mary's column), erected in 1650, by the Emperor Ferdinand III., after the unsuccessful siege of Prague by the Swedes. Here is also a monumental fountain, erected under the Emperor Rudolph. The *Rathhaus* is on the west side of the *Grosse Ring*, and stands on the site of a more ancient one, built in the 14th century, of which there only remain the chapel, the great tower, and the southern façade containing the council-chamber. The present structure was erected between 1838 and 1849, and is in the Gothic style. The principal façade is adorned with the statues of the kings of Bohemia.

The east side of the *Grosse Ring* is occupied by the *Kinsky Palace*, the largest building in the old town, and the church called *Teynkirche*, the façade of which is masked by some old houses with arcades.

The *Teynkirche* is a Gothic building, built in 1407 by the German merchants of Prague, on the site of the old church, founded in the 9th century, of which the baptistery still exists. The towers, erected by King Podiebrad, are very fine; their roofs are each flanked by four small towers, also roofed. Their height is upwards of 250 ft.

Near the *Teynkirche* is the *Church of St. James*, founded in 1225, by Ottakar I., and completed in 1261, by Venceslas I., who is buried here; it was restored in 1702. It contains the fine tomb of the canon Métrowitz, and twenty-two altars adorned with paintings, the chief of which represents the martyrdom of St. James.

From the *Grosse Ring* we proceed to the *Kleine Ring* and the *Kleine Carls-gasse*. Near the former is the great palace of *Clam-Gallas*, a chef d'oeuvre of the Italian style, built 1707-12. We next reach the *Grosse Carls-gasse*, of which the whole of one side is taken up by the *Clementinum*, formerly a Jesuits' college. The Emperor Ferdinand I., in 1556, summoned the Jesuits to Prague in order to oppose the Protestant tendencies of the university. The Emperor Joseph II., after the departure of the Jesuits, converted it into a seminary. The structure comprises seven courts, two churches, and two chapels. The *Clementinum* composes part of the University of Prague; it contains a lyceum, a school, a library of 130,000 volumes, a museum of

natural history, an observatory, halls of philosophy and theology, an academy of fine arts, &c.

The *Salvatorkirche* (Church of the Saviour), adjoins the *Clementinum*. Its façade faces the *Brückenplatz*. It was built by the Jesuits (1578-1634); it is ornamented with frescoes; the stalls in the choir are adorned with 12 wooden statuettes of the Apostles. By the side of this church is the

1848, on the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University. Opposite the Church of the Crusaders is the Palace of Prince Colorado-Mansfeld, containing good collections of pictures and arms.

The *National Theatre* was restored and enlarged in 1859. On the *Franzens-Quai*, between the two bridges, is the *Monument of the Emperor Francis I.* It was



PRAGUE.

*Wülsche Kapelle*, in the form of a rotunda, built in the sixteenth century. The *Grosse Carlsgasse* leads to the *Brückenplatz*, which borders the quay of the *Moldau*. The east side of this Place is occupied by the *Kreuzherrnkirche* (Church of the Crusaders), a beautiful building, erected 1672-88, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Its interior is splendidly decorated; the chapter-house is adorned with paintings. Near this church is the statue of the Emperor Charles IV., erected in

erected in 1845 by the States of Bohemia. It is a monumental fountain, in the form of a Gothic pyramid, 75 ft. high, on which are 8 basins. In the centre is the equestrian statue of Francis I., in bronze, surrounded by figures in sandstone representing the 16 circles of Bohemia, the town of Prague, Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry.

The ancient *Ghetto*, or Jews' Quarter of Prague, formerly called *Judenstadt*, has, since 1830, been named *Josefsstadt*. Nearly 10,000



Jews inhabit this narrow and tortuous district. Formerly the *Ghetto* was closed by 9 gates. We observe the ancient *Hôtel-de-Ville* of the Jews. There is a good view from the tower. There are five synagogues, of which the oldest dates from 1250. We see, also, the *Reformed Jewish Temple*, and near it the *Old Jewish Cemetery*; it is one of the most interesting spots in Prague. It is no longer used, and is completely filled with graves.

The *Neustadt*, or New Town, is situated to the south of the *Altstadt*, from which it is separated by the *Kolowratstrasse*. This street contains the *National Museum of Bohemia*, founded in 1818 by Count Kolowrat. It contains a library of 30,000 volumes; ethnographical collections; medals, charts, armorial emblazonments, and seals; a cabinet of geology, and a collection of antediluvian plants. The ground-floor is occupied by collections of mineralogy. On the first floor are: in the first apartment, wood and ivory carvings, and an ethnographical collection; in the second, antiquities, bronzes, arms, drinking vessels; in the third and fourth apartments, the museum of natural history.

The *Kolowratstrasse*, on the south-west side, leads to a large street called *Wenzelsplatz*, formerly the *Rossmarkt*. The two extremities of this street are ornamented by two fountains, one bearing the statue of *St. Nepomuk*, the other the equestrian statue of *Venceslas*. The *Wenzelsplatz* abuts upon the *Rossthor*, one of the open gates of the ramparts. From the summit there is a fine panoramic view. On the rampart, between the *Rossthor* and *Neuthor*, is a monument in memory of the Bohemians who fell in the Imperial service in 1848-9.

In the south part of the new town is the large square called *Carlsplatz*. Here is the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, or *Neustadther Rathhaus*, founded in 1370, and restored in 1806. Of the original building only one tower remains.

Prague has only two bridges across the Moldau; the *Karlsbrücke* (Charles' Bridge), and the suspension-bridge, or *Emperor Francis Bridge*.

At the east end of the bridge is the memorial called the *KARLSDENKMAL*, erected in 1848 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University. In niches on each side are figures representing Theology, Philology, Law, and Medicine, and at the angles are statues of two archbishops of Prague, a Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the Cathedral, representing the Scholar, Statesman, Soldier, and Artist of that period.

The *Karlsbrücke* is a stone bridge leading from the old town to the *Kleinseite*. It was commenced in 1358, in the reign of Charles IV., by the architect, Peter Arler, of Gmund; it was completed in 1503, in the reign of Ladislas II. It is upwards of 1,600 ft. long, by about 34 wide, and rests upon 16 arches. The extremities are protected by towers: that of the *Altstadt*, built in 1451, is decorated, on the town side, with statues of the Emperors Charles IV., Venceslas, and Sigismond, and others, together with the arms of all the countries formerly subject to the Crown of Bohemia. The façade towards the river was seriously damaged in 1648 by the Swedes, who besieged this tower, without success, for 14 weeks. The arms of the city of Prague are the only ornaments of this façade. On the *Kleinseite* end there are two towers, one of the fourteenth, the other of

the fifteenth century. The arches of the bridge are adorned with 30 statues or groups of saints in stone. The most striking of the statues is that of St. Nepomucenus, or Nepomuk, patron of Bohemia; it is of bronze, and the reliefs, also in bronze, were executed at Nuremberg. A cross with five stars, on the parapet, marks the spot where the saint was thrown into the river by order of King Venceslas IV., because he refused to reveal the secrets which the Queen had entrusted to him in the confessional. The five stars are in imitation of the flames which the legend states hovered over the spot where he lay. He was canonized in 1728. On the 16th of May, his anniversary, the bridge is the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, to pay their devotions before his statue. Amongst other statues are those of St. Ignatius, on the right, and St. Francis Xavier, on the left; they date from the eighteenth century. The *Bridge of the Emperor Francis* was opened in 1841. It is about 1,500 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide, and crosses the island of *Schützensinsel*. It begins at the *Franzens-Quai*, and crosses over to the southern extremity of the *Kleinseite*. Another island is called the *Sophien-insel* (Sophia's Island); there is a delightful promenade here, much resorted to in summer. In the garden of the restaurant concerts take place every day.

After crossing the *Karlsbrücke* we enter the *Brückengasse*, and reach the *Kleinseitener Ring*, the principal square in this quarter. Here is the ancient *Rathhaus*, now converted into Government offices. In the centre of the Ring is *Rudetsky's Monument*, erected in 1858, by the Bohemian Society of Fine Arts. The field-marshal is repre-

sented holding his baton in one hand and a standard in the other. He stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers of different branches of the service. The figures are all of bronze; the pedestal is of granite; the monument is upwards of 30 feet high. It is made of the metal of 100 cannon, taken from the Piedmontese.

On the square called *Stephansplatz* is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, founded in 1673 by the Jesuits, and completed about the end of the 18th century. It is the largest church in Prague; it has three doors, and is surmounted by a clock tower 250 feet high. The interior contains a profusion of paintings and statues. The chapels also contain several good pictures.

The *Palace of Count Nostiz*, a little south of the end of the bridge, contains an excellent picture-gallery, collections of plaster casts, engravings and medals, and a library.

*Wallenstein's Palace*, in the *Waldstein Platz*, is a vast edifice, built in 1623 by Wallenstein, the hero of the Thirty Years' War, and still in the possession of his descendants. It comprises three courts and a large garden. The public are admitted to see the palace for a fee of 35 kr. The great Wallenstein kept a body-guard, and an establishment of 40 pages, 4 chamberlains, 12 chevaliers and barons; his stables contained 300 horses. He had a representative at Vienna: his estates in Bohemia, Moravia, Friedland, Mecklenburg, Glogau and Sagau brought him upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. The great *Audience-Chamber*, restored in 1854, is adorned with a fresco representing Wallenstein, as an ancient hero, in a triumphal car. The chapel, and the oratory above it, have been preserved in the same state in which they were left by

Wallenstein. In the garden is a grotto containing a bath, with a flight of steps leading down to the *Cabinet of Astrology*. In the same part is the play-room, and the *Waldstein-halle*, a gallery adorned with frescoes. The play-room contains the portraits of Wallenstein and his second wife; and the horse (stuffed) which was killed under him at the battle of Lützen. In the garden are also an arcade decorated so as to represent stalactites, the aviary, and the riding-school. The gardens are open to the public on Thursdays, Sundays, and fête-days. The other sides of the *Waldstein-platz* are occupied by the Palaces of Prince Egon Fürstenberg, Count Hanusch-Kolowrat, and Prince William Auersperg. Two ways lead from the *Kleinseitner Ring* to the *Hradschin*; the shorter of the two ascends by the *Schloss-siegengasse*, and then by a flight of 203 steps to the court of the palace; the other ascends by the *Spornergasse*, and abuts on the side of the palace. The *Hradschiner-platz* forms an oblong, 250 feet long by 100 wide. It is bordered on the north by the Archbishop's Palace, and the canon's houses, on the south by the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, on the west by the Tuscan Palace, and on the east by the Imperial Palace, which comprises the Cathedral. The *Tuscan Palace* was the property of the Emperor Ferdinand who lived at Prague after his abdication; it contains his library and art-collection.

The CATHEDRAL is one of the most remarkable specimens of the Gothic style. (Open from 5 A.M. to 12:30, and from 2 P.M. to 5.) It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of King John. It presents on a smaller scale, the form of the Cologne Cathedral. The western

portion is unfinished; it is closed by a wall adorned, in 1729, by frescoes, now tarnished, representing the patron-saints and Maria-Theresa. Before the fire in 1561, the tower was 506 feet high; its present height is about 315 feet. This cathedral suffered greatly in the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, but especially in the Seven Years' War, when it was injured by Prussian shells. Under the Emperor Charles IV. it received so many gifts that 380 persons were employed in their manufacture: at this time there were more than 3,000 priests in Prague. The interior is very striking. The ceiling is supported by 16 pillars. The nave is 148 feet wide and 126 feet high; 12 chapels ranged along its sides bear the names of the great families of Bohemia. In the centre is the *Königsdenkmal* (Royal Mausoleum), of marble and alabaster, executed in 1589, in the reign of Rudolph II. by Alexander Colin, of Malines; above are the figures of Ferdinand I. the Empress Anna and Maximilian II.; the reliefs represent Charles IV. with his wives and descendants. In the vaults are the coffins enclosing the remains of Charles IV. (died 1378) his two wives, Venceslas IV., Ladislas Posthumus, George Podiebrad, Ferdinand I. and his wife Anna, Maximilian II., Rudolph II., and Maria Amelia, Duchess of Parma.

The *Chapel of St. Menzel*, opened in 1367, in the reign of Charles IV. is enriched with fine Bohemian stones, and ornamented with very ancient frescoes. It contains the tomb of the saint, slain by his brother Boleslas in 931, at Alt-Bunzlau. It was in this chapel, in 1526, that the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was elected King of Bohemia: this kingdom

then fell into the possession of the House of Hapsburg. In the south aisle on the right of the altar is the shrine of St. John Nepomuk, an accumulation of silver ornaments and plate, in which no less than 37 cwt. of silver have been employed. The body of the saint is enclosed in a crystal coffin, enclosed by one of silver, and borne by angels, nearly of the size of life, also of silver. The silver employed about this shrine is estimated to be of the value of 200,000 florins. Silver lamps, the gift of great personages, hang above the monument. The treasury of the cathedral contains a fine collection of plate and many relics, among which are a piece of the true cross, thorns from the crown of thorns, &c. &c.

THE HRADSCHIN OR IMPERIAL PALACE, stands on the site of the *Wenzelburg*, the ancient palace of the Kings of Bohemia, erected in the 9th century, and burnt down in 1316. The present edifice was commenced in 1333, by Charles IV. after the model of the Louvre at Paris. Ladislas and Ferdinand I. continued the works, which were completed under Maria-Theresa. It was several times besieged and sacked by the Hussites. It is of little interest. The greater part of the treasures once contained in it have been removed to other palaces. Part is occupied by the present Emperor Ferdinand, (uncle of the present Emperor), who abdicated in 1848. Many of the apartments are open to the public, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Entrance by the third court, on the right of the Cathedral: fee, 30 kr.

The railing which closes the court of honour is ornamented with groups of gladiators. The principal entrance-gate was built in the Doric style, by Scamozzi, in 1614; the great staircase is very

handsome. The second court is adorned with a monumental basin; in the third court, on the terrace adjoining the Cathedral, is a superb equestrian bronze statue of St. George, of the 14th century. Among the principal salons are: The *Throne-Room*, or chamber of Ladislas; the *Landtagsaal*, the ancient hall of the High Court of Justice, containing eleven flags taken from the enemy by the Archduke Charles, three standards of the kingdom, portraits of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., the Archduke Francis, and the Emperor Francis I. The apartments occupied by the Emperor Ferdinand have been decorated anew since the fire of 1855. The *Chapel* has been splendidly restored, 1852-7, it is adorned with frescoes by Kandler, and statues by Max. The *Spanish Chapel* and the *German Chapel* may be formed into one, capable of containing 2,000 persons; they are lighted by 3,600 candles. The *Landstube*, on the third floor of the south wing, is the most interesting apartment in the Palace: from its window, upwards of 60 ft. from the ground, were precipitated, on the 23rd of May, 1618, the imperial counsellors, Martinitz and Slawata, and the private secretary Platter; two small pyramids, erected in the fosse, beneath the window, record the fact that the victims of this outrage miraculously escaped with their lives. The apartment is adorned with portraits of these officials, and of fourteen sovereigns of the House of Hapsburg. From this point there is a magnificent view of the city.

The *Church of St. George*, in the square of the same name, behind the Cathedral, was founded in 912, by Wratislaw I., on the site of the castle of Lebusa; it was



restored after the fire of 1142. It contains the tombs of Wratislaw, the Dukes Boleslas II. and Odalric, and many others.

At the eastern extremity of the hill called the Schlossberg is the palace of the governor of Bohemia (*Oberstburggrafenant*). It is a mediæval building, surmounted by four towers, and formerly contained the courts of justice and the prisons. The *Sternberg Palace*, behind the archbishop's palace, contains the *Picture Gallery* of the Society of Fine Arts of Bohemia. It is divided into 350 sections, each of which is interesting. The public are admitted from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 6 p.m. Fee, 35 kr. Sundays and holidays free. The Hradschin is bounded on the north by the *Hirschgraben*, across which a bridge leads to the gardens. We go by the gardens to the exercise-ground of the artillery, and enter the *Chotekstrasse*, in which is the *Belvedere* or *Fernandeum*, the summer residence built by Ferdinand I., in 1534, for his wife Anna, in the style of the Renaissance. The great hall is used for exhibitions of paintings; the Society of Fine Arts have adorned it with frescoes, after the cartoons of Rubens. They represent the baptism of Boriwoj; the murder of St. Venceslas; the removal of the relics of St. Adalbert to Prague; the coronation of Wratislaw, first King of Bohemia; the abdication of Ladislas in favour of Przemysl Ottakar I.; King Venceslas I. as a minstrel; the foundation of the University of Prague, by Charles IV.; and Joseph II. at Prague, during the plague. From the balcony is a fine panoramic view. The garden reaches, on the north east, the *Volksgarten*, at the eastern extremity of which is the *Belvedere-Höhe*, from which another fine view is obtained.

From the Kleinseite we go by the square of the *Wälsche-Spital*, to the *Lawrenzberg*, a wooded hill on which stands the Church of St. Lawrence, surrounded by the fourteen stations of the cross, painted by Fuhrich. Before reaching the summit of the hill, we pass the *Neuenmarkt*, where stands the palace of the Count Schönborn, with a beautiful park. In the square of the *Wälsche-Spital* is the palace of Prince Lobkowitz, which has a good picture-gallery, a fine library, and a magnificent garden.

Prague has often been exposed to the calamities of war. It was besieged and taken six times before 1249. In the war of the Hussites, it was taken, burned, plundered and sacked with a ferocity to which the records of religious fanaticism furnish no parallel. The Thirty Years'-War began and ended within its walls. During its progress the city was three times in possession of the enemy. In 1620 the battle was fought at the White Mountain, near the city, in which the Elector Palatine, Frederick V. known as the Winter King, and son-in-law of James I. of England, was defeated and compelled to renounce his assumed crown and give up the town. During the Seven Years'-War it fell into the hands of different victors, having been compelled, in 1744, to capitulate to Frederick the Great of Prussia, and until the war of deliverance in Germany and the downfall of Napoleon, the city continued to suffer from the troubles in which the house of Austria had been involved. During the last sixty years it has enjoyed prosperity and quiet, except in 1848, when the meeting of the Slavonic Congress within its walls called forth a demonstration from the national party, which the government was



compelled to suppress by bombarding the city.

On leaving Prague we cross a viaduct of 88 arches, 3,500 ft. long. Near *Bubentsch* is the *Baumgarten*, greatly frequented by the Viennese in the summer months.

*Weltrus*.—The village is on the left bank of the Moldau; on the right bank is the château and the extensive park of Count Chotek.

RAUDNITZ (298 miles) is picturesquely situated on the Elbe. The castle is the property of Prince Lobkowitz. It contains a library of 45,000 volumes. The collection of paintings from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War is very valuable. Prince Lewis of Baden, a general who distinguished himself against the Turks, was married here to a princess of Saxony in 1669. The celebrated Cola di Rienzi, "The Last of the Tribunes," was confined in this castle for a year by the Emperor Charles IV.

LOBOSITZ (310 miles), (*Hotel: Eisenbahn*), a town of 2,200 inhabitants, is remarkable as the scene of the first battle of the Seven Years' War, in which, on the 1st day of October, 1756, the Prussians, under the command of Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick, defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Opposite *Salest* rises abruptly from the river a rock resembling the famous *Lurlei* on the Rhine. On its summit are the extensive ruins of the *Schreckenstein*, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426. AUSSIG (321 miles) was the birthplace of Raphael Mengs, the celebrated painter. Biehanj, a height west of the town, was the scene of the great Hussite battle in 1426. A steamer leaves Aussig twice daily for Dresden, in six to seven hours. The district through which we

pass, along the valley of the Elbe, is very beautiful, and is commonly known as "the Saxon Switzerland." BODENBACH (336 miles) is the frontier station, where luggage destined to Saxony is examined. Passing some other places of no interest, we reach DRESDEN (375 miles). (See Route 99.)

## ROUTE 120.

### PRAGUE TO NUREMBURG AND RATISBON, BY PILSEN.

To Ratisbon, 158 miles: 1st class, 13 fl. 62 kr.; 2nd, 10 fl. 3 kr.; 3rd, 6 fl. 84 kr.

To Nuremburg, 201 miles: 1st class, 15 fl. 63 kr.; 2nd, 11 fl. 45 kr.; 3rd, 7 fl. 87 kr.

ON leaving Prague we pass, on the right, the *White Hill*, where Maximilian of Bavaria and the Catholic League gained a victory in 1620 over the Protestant forces of Frederick V. of Bohemia. Near Karlstein we see, on an eminence, the fine *Castle*, which was built for the Emperor Charles IV., and was, for a long time, a residence of the Kings of Bohemia. It is still in fair preservation. The *Donjon Tower* is 121 ft. high. The *Kreuzkapelle* formerly contained the Bohemian regalia. It was secured by four iron doors and no less than thirteen locks. The *Church of the Ascension* is ornamented with frescoes. In the *Chapel of St. Catherine* is a fine painting of the Madonna and Child, with kneeling figures of

the Emperor Charles IV. and his wife. *Beraun* (23 miles) is a walled town of 2,000 inhabitants, situated on a river of the name. Near *Horowitz* (33 miles) are extensive silver and lead mines. Near *Rokitzan* (49 miles), population, 3,520, are some considerable iron-stone mines and iron works. From *Chrast* (60½ miles) a branch line turns off to the coal-mines of *Radnitz*. We next reach

**PILSEN** (67½ miles), (*Hotels: Goldener Adler, Kaiser von Oesterreich*), population, 14,800. The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the Gothic style, is attributed to the 14th century. The *Rathhaus* is in the style of the Renaissance. The house occupied by *Wallenstein* immediately before his death, and his arms, are shown.

[A diligence goes daily to **CARLSBAD** (46 miles), (*Hotels: Zwei Deutsche, Monarchen, Anger's, Prinz von Preussen, Windsor Schloss, Hanover*), population, about 3,200. It is romantically situated on the River *Tepl*, near its junction with the *Eger*. Some of the houses are built, tier above tier, in recesses cut out of the rocky and precipitous sides of the valley. This is one of the most celebrated watering places in Germany, and its springs are the hottest in Europe. The temperature varies from 117 degrees to 165 degrees Fahr. The principal and hottest spring—the *Sprudel*—has a very large volume, and is forced up to a height of 3 ft. above the ground. Altogether, the daily flow of the springs, of which there are nine, is estimated at two million gallons. They were known in the 7th century, but were lost sight of till 1347, when, according to a tradition of the country, they were rediscovered by Charles IV., whose attention was drawn to the

spot, while hunting, by the cries of one of the hounds, which had fallen into a hot spring when pursuing a stag. He subsequently established regular baths here, to which he gave his name.

A monument to this king stands in the market-place. The *Tepl* is crossed by a granite bridge of one arch.

Around the town are some fine promenades, and the scenery is very beautiful.

The number of visitors each year is from 6,000 to 8,000. Balls and concerts are given at the *Kursaal*, where there is a reading-room well supplied with newspapers. Gambling is strictly forbidden.

There is another reading-room and a billiard-room above the baths, called *Mühlbrunnen-bad*. There is also a Theatre.

The most convenient route to Carlsbad for travellers from the direction of Frankfort is by *Würzburg*, *Bamberg*, *Baireuth*, and *Hof* to *Eger*, from which last-named place diligences go daily to Carlsbad, 28 miles, in 4 hours. Travellers from the north reach Carlsbad most conveniently by way of *Leipsic* to *Eger*, and thence by diligence as above.

About four hours' drive from Carlsbad is **MARIENBAD**, (*Hotels: Klingers,\* d'Angleterre*), in a valley surrounded with pine-clad hills. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and mud baths. The waters resemble those of Carlsbad except that they are cooler; they are efficacious in diseases of the skin. The season extends from May to August.

**FRANZENBAD** (*Hotels: Kaiser von Oesterreich, Post*) is a much frequented and aristocratic bath, about 3 miles from *Eger* (see above). It is rapidly growing in

popularity, and bids fair to become a rival of Carlsbad. It has been called "Carlsbad cooled," on account of the similarity in the properties of the waters. It has mud baths like Marienbad (the reputation of which is very great). The cost of living is, as yet, remarkably reasonable.]

In the neighbourhood of *Staab* (84 miles) are extensive coal-fields. Passing *Furth* (106 miles), and some stations of no importance, we reach *Cham* (119 miles), situated on a branch of the *Regen*. In the vicinity are extensive forests, amid which are glass and iron-works. At *Schwandorf Junction* (149 miles), the line branches to *Nuremberg* and *Ratisbon*.

From *Schwandorf Junction* to *Nuremberg* is 52 miles. Time,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. (For description of *Nuremberg*, see Route 111). To *Ratisbon* the distance is 9 miles. (For description of *Ratisbon*, see Route 115).

## ROUTE 121.

### VIENNA TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

To *Trieste*, 363 miles; 1st class, 28 fl. 26 kr.; 2nd, 21 fl. 20 kr.; 3rd, 14 fl. 13 kr.

From *Nabresina Junction* to *Venice*, 125 miles; 1st class, 9 fl. 72 kr.; 2nd, 7 fl. 29 kr.; 3rd, 4 fl. 86 kr.

(Tourists wishing to book through to *Venice* (476 miles direct) without stopping at *Trieste*, change at *Nabresina Junction* (351½ miles). Express trains have 1st class carriages only.)



N leaving *Vienna* we pass (3 miles) the *Schönbrunn Palace*. The first place express trains stop at is *BADEN* (15¾ miles), which is reached in less than an hour. The railway lies at a considerable elevation, affording fine views of *Vienna* and numerous villas and villages. On the left is seen the column erected in 1542, now called the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. On the right is seen the *Gloriette* in the park of *Schönbrunn*. At *Voslau* the best wine of *Austria* is produced. *NEUSTADT* (28¾ miles), (Hotels: *Hirsch*, *Ungar-Krone*), was the birthplace of Emperor *Frederick IV.* and *Maximilian I.* The town was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1834. The parish church contains several tombstones with well-executed reliefs. The ducal castle of the family of *Babenburg* is now a military academy, founded by *Maria Theresa* in 1752. *GLOGGNITZ* (46 miles), at the base of the *Semmering*. The *Schloss* on an eminence was formerly a *Benedictine* abbey, suppressed in 1803. The *Castle of Wartenstein* is on a height to the left. At *Gloggnitz* the celebrated *Semmering Railway*, the most remarkable structure of the kind in Europe, commences. This portion of the railway, 25 miles in length, cost upwards of one and a half millions pounds sterling. It is carried along the face of precipices by means of fifteen tunnels and fifteen bridges. On the left rises the *Semmering* with its three peaks. At the *Semmering Station* (70 miles) the railway reaches its highest point. Here we pass through a tunnel 4,518 ft. long, upwards of 2,800 ft. above the sea. We now begin to descend the opposite slopes of the *Sem-*

mering Alp, and reach MÜRZ-ZUSCHLAG ( $80\frac{3}{4}$  miles) situated on the Mürz, at the foot of the mountain range. Keeping along the right bank of the river, and passing through highly picturesque scenery, we cross the Mürz near its confluence with the Mur, and reach BRUCK ( $106\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Zum Eisenbahn*), population 2,500. A line goes to Venice by *Klagenfurt*, and another to *Mariazell*. Our route goes along the left bank of the Mur, beneath steep precipices, for a considerable distance. We eventually leave the ravine, and enter upon a beautiful and richly-cultivated plain, in the centre of which is

GRATZ (139 miles), (*Hotels: Elephant, Erzherzog Johann*), population 71,000. A picturesque old town, built on both sides of the river Mur, and encircled by fine gardens and pleasure-grounds. It possesses numerous ancient buildings, among which are the Gothic *Cathedral of St. Agidi*, built in the fifteenth century; the ancient *Castle* of the Styrian dukes, which possesses many curious antiquarian relics; the *Landhaus*, where the nobles of the duchy held their meetings; the *University*, with its library of 50,000 volumes, and the mausoleum, erected in the *Church of St. Catherine*, to the Emperor Ferdinand II., remarkable for the ornamental sculpture of its interior. Grätz has twenty-two churches and chapels, and one or two noble palaces, including the palace of the Count Altern. The environs are very attractive, and from the wide plain around arise wooded acclivities, and hills broken into patches of pasture, and gardens prettily laid out. The town is connected with the suburb of Mährstadt by a chain bridge across the Mur, 315 ft. long.

Some distance beyond Grätz we observe on the summit of a lofty rock, on the right bank of the Mur, the ruins of the *Castle of Wildon*, where the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahé made some of his observations. Near LEIBNITZ ( $159\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the right, is the château of the Bishop of Seckau. Many Roman antiquities have been found in this neighbourhood. We cross a fine bridge over the Sulm, and passing *Ehrenhausen*, where the Count Attems has a fine château, we reach SPIELFELD ( $166\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where we see the Castle belonging to Prince Eggenberg. We now leave the Mur and cross a range of hills into the valley of the Drave. Passing MARBURG (178 miles), we reach PRAGERHOF ( $189\frac{3}{4}$  miles). A line goes to Pesth by Kanitz and Stuhlweissenburg. CILLY ( $219\frac{1}{2}$  miles), the Roman *Claudia Cellaia*, is an ancient town of 1,800 inhabitants, situated on the Saun. The church contains a beautiful Gothic side chapel. The ruined fortress of *Obercilly* rises above the town. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron-mines and coal-fields. To the westward, after leaving Cilly, we see the *Oistriza-Spitze*, 7,710 ft. above the sea. Proceeding along the bank of the Sann we pass RÖMERSBAD (231 miles), a fashionable watering-place, and reach STEINBRÜCK (236 miles), beautifully situated near the confluence of the Sann and the Saave.

LAIBACH (273 miles), the Roman *Amona*, is a town of 23,000 inhabitants, on the river of the same name. The fine old castle towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a superb view. After leaving Laibach we cross a morass over a stone causeway, and, passing some unimportant places, reach LOITSCH (296 miles). From



hence a visit may be made to the quicksilver mines of *Idria*, 19 miles distant.

A few miles further on we pass near the *Lake of Zirknitz*, which is distinguished from the circumstance of its occasionally disappearing for several weeks or months, and then suddenly re-appearing, and filling up its basin with great rapidity. During the interval the peasants sometimes have time to grow a small crop of corn on the spot thus drained.

ADLSBERG (312 miles). (*Hotel: Goldenen Krone*), a market town in Carniola, is situated on an extensive plain at the foot of a long range of hills. It is only remarkable for the numerous and extensive stalactite caves that exist in the limestone rock in its vicinity, and which are the largest hitherto discovered in Europe. The principal grotto is about a mile distant from the village. It has been explored to a distance of between two and three miles from its mouth, and is found to terminate in a lake. The river *Poik* disappears in a vast cavern 50 feet below the entrance to the grotto, re-appears at about 180 yards within the cave, and is then lost under the mountains, issuing to light again at *Planina*, where it is called the *Unz*, where planks and pieces of wood, it is said, appear 10 or 12 hours after being thrown into the stream in the cavern. Having proceeded about 200 yards into the grotto, a vast gloomy space is entered called the *Dome*, being a hall more than 160 feet wide, and nearly 100 feet high; the river is heard rushing below. Crossing the latter by a wooden bridge, and scaling the opposite side by a flight of steps cut in the rock, a range of fairy-like halls and chambers of various sizes, present themselves. "It is impossible," says Hamilton,

"to describe all the beauties and wonders of the gigantic stalactite concretions, and lofty halls, supported, as it were, by Gothic columns, and apparently filled with statues of exquisite delicacy and whiteness. There is, however, one part of the cave which in grandeur and sublimity exceeds all the rest. It is called *Mount Calvary*, and is situated near the extremity of the grotto, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the entrance. Here we suddenly find ourselves in an open space of which we can neither see the limits, nor distinguish the height of the roof. In the centre the ground rises considerably, forming a steep and rugged hill, over which the path leads, the roof rising in proportion as we ascend, with a deep and gloomy looking ravine on either side. This hill, which consists of the blocks and fragments fallen from the lofty roof, is almost everywhere covered with a thick incrustation of white stalagmites, which, having assumed every possible variety of form, appear in the murky gloom like wandering spectres, or beautiful marble statues. At each step as we advance, fresh figures are seen, arranged with apparent taste along the terraces of a rising ground. We almost fancy ourselves walking in an enchanted garden adorned with a rich profusion of statues, columns and vases, while the darkness makes the spacious hall appear still more extensive."

About three miles from the town, is another grotto, known as that of the *Magdalene*, in which runs a small stream well-known to naturalists as one of the few localities in which the *Proteus anguinus*, the connecting link between the fish and the reptile, is found.

The Emperor *Ferdinand's* grotto, reached by steps after passing the



Poik, was discovered in 1818. Beyond is the Franz Joseph and Elizabeth's grotto, discovered in 1857, and traversed first by the Emperor and Empress, soon after.

Each civilian pays an entrance fee of 70 kr. Military men are only charged half fees. The fee for each guide (of whom three at least must be taken) is 80 kr. Candles are charged 30 kr. per lb. The quantity used for a grand illumination is 10 lbs. for a small illumination 4 lbs. The whole cost for two visitors is 11 fl. 17 kr.

Passing some other places we reach NABRESINA (351 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), from which the direct line to Venice branches off. We have a good view of the Adriatic below, as we approach

TRIESTE (363 miles. *Hotels: DE LA VILLE, \* Victoria, de France*), population 105,000. This town is situate at the head of the Gulf of Trieste, an arm of the Gulf of Venice. It is enclosed by hills, in the form of a semicircle, and consists of the old town, the *Josefsstadt*, and the *Franzens-Vorstadt*. The old town, surmounted by the castle, occupies the site of the Roman colony *Tergeste*, the *Cathedral*, a Byzantine edifice of great antiquity, near the castle, standing, it is said, on the site of a temple of Jupiter. The modern parts of the town are well built, and contain handsome houses and spacious squares. The *Tergesteum* is a splendid modern structure, containing a bazaar, a grand concert and ball-room, exchange and reading-rooms, and the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's. On the seashore, to the north, is a magnificent *Lazaretto*, with a harbour in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once. There are numerous churches for various nationalities, of which the Greek

church is the finest; and among the other buildings worthy of inspection is the *Palazzo Revoltella*, containing some very fine objects of art, and splendidly furnished. Trieste is the see of a bishop, the seat of civil, mercantile, and marine courts, and of a number of important public offices, and possesses various establishments—benevolent, educational, literary, and scientific. The country around the city is extremely beautiful—gardens, vineyards, and orchards, under an Italian sky, meet the eye in every direction.

The city first receives historical mention 51 B. C., when it was overrun and plundered by neighbouring tribes. It was much improved by Augustus, and in 1382 finally passed into the hands of Austria. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the Emperor Charles VI., who constituted it a free port, and to Maria Theresa.

Trieste is one of the largest steam-packet stations in Europe. Steamers leave at frequent intervals for all the chief ports of the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Leaving Nabresina we pass along the shore of the Adriatic to *Monfalcone* (354 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and after passing several unimportant places reach UDINE (394 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. *Hotel: L'Europe*), population 24,000. This town is still surrounded by its old fortifications. It resembles Venice in many particulars; indeed some of its buildings and monuments are copies of those in Venice. The *Cathedral* is a fine building in the Byzantine style. The *Bishop's Palace* has a curious picture by Jean of Udine. *PORDENONE* (424 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), supposed to be the *Portus Naonis* of the Romans, is a town of 4,200 inhabitants. There are large paper-mills here. *CONEGLIANO* (442 miles. *Hotel: La Posta*), population

6,800. The *Castle*, above the town, is a fine building. In the *Duomo*, or Cathedral, is a handsome altar-piece. Before arriving at the station we pass under a triumphal arch, erected in honour of the late Emperor Francis I. of Austria. Passing some other places of no interest we reach TREVISO (470 miles. *Hotel: Quattro Corone*), population 18,800. This town is situated on the Sile. It is a bishop's see, and the capital of the province of the same name. Considerable manufactures of cloth and paper are carried on here. The handsome *Cathedral* contains some good frescoes, an altar-piece by Titian, and pictures by P. Bordone and Pordenone, and sculptures by Sansovino and Lombardi. The *Church of San Nicolo*, a Gothic structure, has some fine paintings, and a good fresco. In the *Monte di Pietà* there is a picture of "The Burial of Christ," the last work of Giorgione. The *Theatre* and *Palazzo Publico* are handsome buildings. The gardens attached to the *Villa Manfrini* are well laid out, and extensive. At Mestre (471 miles) the line from Padua falls in. We next reach VENICE (476½ miles). (See Route 127.)

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers leave Trieste for Venice on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at midnight. Time, 8 hours. Fares, 7 and 5 francs. Steamers also leave Venice for Trieste on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at midnight.

## ROUTE 122.

### VIENNA TO PESTH.

171¼ miles; 1st class, 10 fl. 98 kr.; 2nd, 8 fl. 24 kr.; 3rd, 5 fl. 49 kr.

STEAMERS leave Vienna for Pesth every morning during the summer months. The voyage occupies about 13 hours, but the return voyage takes nearly twice that time. It would be advisable therefore for tourists who wish to vary the journey to go by steamer to Pesth, and return to Vienna by rail. Express fares by steamer are, for the 1st cabin, fl. 13.32; 2nd cabin, fl. 9.99.

From Vienna to GANZENDORF (18¾ miles), see Route 119.

Passing Marchegg (30½ miles), we cross the Austrian frontier at Neudorf (33 miles), and reach

PRESBURG (41½ miles), (*Hotels: Grüner Baum, Rother Ochse, Goldene Rose*), population 46,000. It is situated on the left bank of the Danube. The site of the town is remarkably fine, being in the form of a semi-circle. The neighbouring hills are clothed with vineyards. It was long the principal city of Hungary, having been made the capital in 1541, when the Turks took possession of Buda; and even as late as the last quarter of the 18th century, it was the most beautiful, and the most populous town in the kingdom. The edifices most deserving of notice are the *Royal Palace*, a building once of great magnificence, but accidentally destroyed by fire in 1811, and not since repaired; the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Diet, in which the chambers of the kingdom meet; the *Cathe-*

*dral*, a huge Gothic pile, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned; the Capuchin Franciscan, and Ursuline Monasteries, each with a handsome church attached; the bishop's palace, the theatre, &c.

Presburg is a place of great antiquity, and had acquired some importance even before the country was subjugated by the Romans. In after times it became as above-mentioned, the capital of Hungary, and retained the honour till the Emperor Joseph II. restored it to Buda. The peace by which Austria ceded Venice to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

Leaving Presburg we proceed past several unimportant places to NEUHAUSEL (97 miles), situated on the Neutra, with a population of about 6,200. (Day train halts here 25 minutes for dinner.) GRAN-NANA (124 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is situated on the Danube, on the opposite side of which is *Gran*, a steamboat station. We continue along the left bank of the river to

PESTH (171 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: KÖNIGIN VON ENGLAND, \* Frohner, del' Europe, Erzherzog Stephan*), population, including Buda, 135,000. This is the most populous and important city of Hungary. It lies on the left bank of the Danube. Its low situation contrasts strongly with the antique, picturesque, and rock-built Buda, on the other side of the river. The two cities are connected by a fine suspension bridge, erected in 1849, the length of which is about 1,500 ft. Pesth is the seat of the chief judicial courts of Hungary. Its *University* is richly endowed; it is attended by upwards of 2,000 students, and attached to it are a museum, a botanic garden, and a library of 80,000 volumes. Other

public buildings are the *Neugebaude*, an immense edifice now used as barracks, and as an artillery depot; the parish church, a Gothic structure, the Synagogue, the *National Museum*, with a library of 125,000 volumes; the Theatre capable of holding 3,000 persons, and the *National Casino*, which is open to strangers.

Near the city is the *Rákos Mezo* (field of Rákos), a plain where the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, used to be held in the open air, and the deputies, attended by their vast retinue of vassals, sometimes swelled to the number of 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of the sittings. The Rákos is now famous for its annual horse-races.

BUDA (called in German OFEN (oven,) either on account of its hot springs, or because of the limekilns in the vicinity), has a highly picturesque appearance, being built round the Castle-hill in the form of an amphitheatre, in the midst of a district covered with vineyards. Crowning this hill is the citadel. The Royal Palace within the citadel contains, in its chapel, the royal insignia of Hungary. Behind and towering above the Castle-hill, rises the *Bloksberg*, strongly fortified, and having on its summit an observatory. The fortress is regularly planned, and laid out with numerous handsome edifices and squares; among other palaces is that of the Viceroy. Buda has various charitable and scientific institutions, and contains in all thirteen churches and a synagogue. There are here some celebrated hot sulphurous springs, used as baths successively by the Romans, the Turks, and those who came after them, down to the present day.

It is a place of great antiquity, but its importance dates from 1240, when the fortress was erected. During the inroads of the Turks, it was regarded as the key of Christendom. It was captured by Solyman the Magnificent in 1526, but retaken the following year by

Ferdinand I. King of Bohemia. In 1541, it was again taken by Solyman, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 janizaries; and it remained in the possession of the Turks until 1686, when it was captured by the Duke of Lorraine.

# ITALY.

## ROUTES.

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THE territory comprised under the name of Italy is bounded on the north by France and Switzerland, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the west by France and the Mediterranean, and on the east by the Ionian and Adriatic Seas. The Alps, which extend in a curved line from the Gulf of Genoa to the head of the Adriatic, form its northern frontier. The Apennines, which stretch through the entire length of the Italian peninsula, are the most important among the subsidiary chains of the Alpine system. Their average height varies from three to five thousand feet, but in the middle portions of the range, several summits rise to between seven and eight thousand feet in height. Mount Corno, the highest, attains

a height of upwards of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. In the spaces between the mountains and hills lie valleys remarkable either for their wild romantic beauties or the fertility of their soil. Between the Alps and the northern portion of the Apennine chain is the plain of Lombardy, which has a gradual slope towards the head of the Adriatic. The lower part of this plain is nearly a perfect level and the most richly cultivated and populous portion of Italy. The other great plains are those of Piedmont, the Venetian plains, the plain of the *Campo Felice*, on which stands Vesuvius, the Apulian plain, and the long narrow Neapolitan plain of the Basilicata, stretching along the Gulf of Tarento.

A volcanic zone traverses the peninsula from the centre to the south, of which the most remark-



able active summits are Vesuvius near Naples, Etna in Sicily, and Stromboli in the Lipari islands.

The principal rivers of Italy are the Po, the Adige, the Arno and the Tiber.

The mountain lakes of Italy are famed for their beauty. The principal are Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, and Garda.

The climate is generally healthy and dry. In the northern provinces it is temperate, salubrious, and occasionally severe in winter; in the centre it assumes a more genial character, while the heat of the southern extremity is of almost tropical intensity. The olive, the orange and the lemon flourish luxuriantly, and the sugar-cane, tobacco plant, the Indian fig, the papyrus and the date-palm are abundant on the low and warm plains.

The rains are less dispersed throughout the year than in more northern latitudes, but fall with great violence at particular seasons and swell the mountain torrents with almost inconceivable rapidity.

The drawbacks of the climate are the *tramontana* or mountain winds, and the malaria which issues from the Maremma of Tuscany, the Pontine Marshes and the Venetian lagoons. The mean annual temperature at Milan is 53° 6, at Florence 59° 4, at Rome 60°, at Naples 62° 2.

The kingdom of Italy is divided into sixty-eight provinces, and has a total area equal to 107,961 English square miles. At the last census, December, 1861, it had a population of 24,273,776.

The mineral productions are varied and of great value. Gold and silver occur in the valleys of Sesia and Aosta, and between Reggio and Scilla. Tuscany possesses valuable mines of copper,

lead, quicksilver, and a great number of minerals. There are rich iron mines in Sessera, Susa, Tuscany, Vermentagna and Abruzzo-Ultra, and in the island of Elba. Beautiful marbles of various hues are found in the Genoese and Tuscan territories.

The staple manufactures are silks, velvets, damasks, ribbons, &c. Corn, olives, hemp, flax and cotton are largely grown, and the sugar-cane is successfully cultivated in the two Sicilies.

The wines of Italy are numerous, but, owing to the defective mode of their manufacture, are unfit for exportation. The most superior oil and olives are furnished by Tuscany, Lucca and Naples; the oil of Florence and that of Gallipoli and Puglia being unequalled for purity and sweetness. The fruits of the two Sicilies are exquisite in flavor, and embrace several tropical species.

## MONEY.

Except in the Papal States, the currency of Italy is the same as that of France, Belgium and Switzerland: 100 centimes equal 1 lira (equal to the French franc). The lira equals 9½ pence English, or say 20 cents in United States' money.

The currency of the Papal States, by the law of 1866, is as follows: 20 soldi or 100 centessimi equal 1 lira, or 10 pence English, or 20 cents in the money of the United States.

The most convenient coins for use in any part of Italy are Napoleons, which are everywhere current.

## ROUTE 123.

SUSA TO MILAN, BY  
TURIN.

124½ miles; 1st class, 22·90 francs;  
2nd, 15·29 francs; 3rd, 11·55  
francs.

**L**EAVING Susa, we pass *Bussoleno* (5 miles). The scenery becomes very attractive as we approach *Condove* (13¾ miles). Not far distant is the *Monte Pirchiriano*, 2,880 ft. above the sea, upon whose summit is a monastery called the *Sagra di San Michele*, supposed to have been originally founded in the 10th century. It is fortified by walls, and also by the precipitous rocks upon which it stands. The interior is curious and interesting. At the foot of the mountain is *Sant' Ambrogio* (16¼ miles). The projecting galleries of the houses give them a quaint appearance. The valley of Susa ends near *Avigliana* (18 miles), and that of the Po commences. In the vicinity are two small lakes, the *Lago della Madonna* and the *Lago di San Bartolommeo*. At a little distance from the railway is the church of *San Antonio di Rinvoso*, belonging in ancient times to the Knights Hospitallers. Above *Rosta* (21¼ miles), we see *Rivoli*, a town of above 5,000 inhabitants, with a large unfinished palace, in which Victor Amadeus II. was confined in 1731. The town and neighbourhood of Rivoli are considered remarkably healthy. At *Collegno* (27½ miles), we see a Carthusian monastery, with an Ionic façade,

and a château belonging to the Provana family, to whom the place gives the title of count.

TURIN (33¾ miles), (*Hotels*: *TROMBETTA*,\* formerly Hotel Feder, in the *Via Bogino*, *DE L'EUROPE*,\* in the *Piazza Castello*, opposite the Royal Palace, *DE LA LIGURIE*,\* near the station,) population 200,000. It is beautifully situated in an extensive and fertile plain, surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the *Dora-Susina* with the *Po*. Towards the south-west and north, it commands magnificent views, embracing the whole chain of Alpine heights which bound the plains of Piedmont. On the east and south-east it is sheltered by a cluster of richly wooded vine-clad hills.

Turin is remarkable for the regularity of its streets, which, with few exceptions, intersect each other at right angles. The houses form rows of an architecture so symmetrical, that they might be accounted so many public buildings; their style is generally heavy, and in indifferent taste.

The PALACE, built by Charles Emmanuel II., and designed by *Castellamonte*, is a huge structure, with its large courts bounded by open porticos. Its exterior, which is perfectly bare of ornament, forms the western portion of the *Piazza Castello*. The bronze equestrian statue of *Castor* and *Pollux*, which decorate the pillars of the gateway, are by *Sangiorgio*. The apartments, to which the vast staircases conduct, are handsome, and are sumptuously furnished. The library contains 40,000 volumes and many interesting manuscripts. The armory contains many interesting objects, among others, the sword carried by Napoleon at *Marengo*. It was laid out by *le*

*Nôtre*, so well known as the designer of the garden of the Tuileries, at Paris.

The principal Place is the *Piazza Castello*, situated in the best quarter of Turin. It derives its name from the castle, known as the *Lady Palace*, or *Palazzo Madama*, built in the centre, and now used for Government offices. The place is environed with the Royal Palace, the theatre, and many other edifices of suitable architecture. It is crossed by the streets of the *Dora Grossa* and the *Po*.

The *PALAZZO MADAMA* dates as far back as the commencement of the 13th century. It was repaired and enlarged by Amadeus VIII. in 1416, and then formed the residence of the Dukes of Savoy. Philip Juvara added the façade in 1720. This façade, admirable for the graces of its style and its ornaments, was intended to be reproduced on the other three sides of the edifice. The grand staircase leads to numerous and spacious halls. The original towers on the east side are still standing. They formerly served as prisons. The Senate held its sittings here before the removal of the capital to Florence. In the *Piazza* in front of this palace is a *Monument to the Sardinian army*, erected in 1859 by the citizens of Milan. It represents a soldier defending a banner. The relief represents King Victor Emmanuel at the head of his army. South of and close by the *Piazza Castello* is the *Piazza Carignano* in which are the *Palazzo Carignano*, where the Italian Chamber of Deputies formerly held its sessions, and the *Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze*, in which are the *PICTURE GALLERY* and the museums of natural history and antiquities. The gallery contains paintings by the

ablest masters of the Italian, German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The pictures are arranged in classes, and the collection may challenge comparison with those of the first cities of Italy. It boasts the works of Raphael, Julio Romano, Titian, Guido, Domenichino, Ferrari, Biennu Garofalo, Sassoferrato, the "Four Elements," of Albino, landscapes of Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Canaletto, &c. as well as fine specimens of Teniers, Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Van Dyck, Van Huysen, Albert Dürer, &c.

The other collections are not especially interesting.

The churches of Turin are uninteresting. The *CATHEDRAL*, in the Renaissance style, was built in 1498. The façade is very handsome. The *Chapel del S. Sudario*, is a lofty rotunda, surrounded with columns of black polished marble with gilded capitals and bases. Over the altar of this chapel, in a species of urn, is preserved the handkerchief with which the Saviour wiped his brow whilst carrying the cross, and which is supposed to bear the impress of his face. (Entrance to the chapel before 9 A.M. by permission to be procured from the canon.) There are no less than seven handkerchiefs in existence which claim with equal authority to be the genuine *San Sudario*. One of them is at St. Peter's in Rome, another at Milan, there are three in France, and one at Aix la Chapelle.

Upon the southern side of the city is the *Giardino Pubblico*, the favourite evening promenade. It contains statues of Daniel Manin, Balbo, and Generals Bava and Pepe. The *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele* is one of the finest squares in Europe for size, regularity of

architecture, and beauty of situation. Among other squares are the *Piazza Carlo Felice*, with porticoes and a fine garden; and the *Piazza Carlo Alberto*, with an equestrian statue of the king of that name by Marochetti.

THE SUPERGA, a handsome church, (embellished by a portico of eight marble columns, and surmounted by a cupola, erected by Victor Amadeus II. to commemorate the raising of the famous siege of Turin in 1706, on the very spot from whence Prince Eugene reconnoitred the position of the French army), is about five miles from Turin, on the summit of a hill on the south side of the river. It commands delightful views over the city, the suburbs, the Po, and the surrounding country.

In this mausoleum, together with the bones of several other princes of the house of Savoy, repose those of Victor Amadeus II. whose name figures in history with those of Eugene and Marlborough. It was in a meadow near Carmagnola that Eugene and the Duke of Savoy met for the first time.

Turin is first mentioned in history in the time of Hannibal, by whom it was taken and sacked, on his descent into Italy after crossing the Alps. It became a royal colony, 166 B.C. and was called *Augusta Taurinorum*. On the fall of the Empire, it went to the Lombards, and became the capital of one of the thirty Lombard duchies; thence it passed successively to Charlemagne, to the Marquises of Susa, and to the Princes of Savoy, who made it the capital of their states. It was taken by the French in 1506, and in 1640, and again reoccupied by them in 1800. In 1815 it was finally restored to the House of Savoy.

Leaving Turin we keep along the left bank of the Po, passing *Settimo* ( $44\frac{1}{4}$  miles) and *Brandizzo* ( $48\frac{1}{2}$  miles). The latter was one of the halting places for pilgrims to Jerusalem in ancient times. Crossing the torrents of Orco and Malone, which flow into the Po, we reach

CHIVASSO (52 miles), a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Po, formerly a place of importance.

The Church of *San Pietro*, dating from the 15th century, is adorned with mouldings and statues of terra cotta. The high tower, surmounted by two mulberry trees, is the only remaining portion of the ancient palace of the Counts of Montferrat. (A branch line of 21 miles turns off to Ivrea.)

Near *Livorno* ( $63\frac{1}{4}$  miles) we see Monte Rosa, and on the left we see the peak of Monte Cervin (the Matterhorn).

From *Santhia* ( $71\frac{1}{2}$  miles) a branch line of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles turns off to Biella. Crossing the *Cavour Canal*, which, supplied by the Po, is the means of irrigating a vast extent of country previously suffering greatly for lack of water, we pass *San Germano* ( $74\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and reach

VERCELLI ( $83\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a town of 18,000 inhabitants, and a bishop's see, situated near the left bank of the Sesia. Good views of the Alps may be obtained from the boulevards at the north-west side of the town. The *Duomo* (Cathedral) was built in the 16th century, in the Italian style. The portico is fine, and is adorned with statues. The interior has been restored, having suffered during the occupation of the town by the French, in the time of the first Empire. The library con-





# Churches.

1. Cathedral	G.VI
2. S. Alessandro in Zebreda	F.VI
3. S. Ambrogio	D.VI
4. S. Antonio	G.VI
5. S. Carlo	H.V
6. S. Eufemia	F.VII
7. S. Eustorgio	E.IX
8. S. Fedele	G.V
9. S. Giorgio	F.VI
10. S. Lorenzo	E.VII
11. S. Marco	E.III
12. S. <sup>a</sup> Maria del Carmine	E.IV
13. ——— di S. Catera	F.VIII
14. ——— delle Grazie	C.V
15. ——— della Passione	I.V
16. S. Maurizio Maggiore	E.V
17. S. Nazzaro	G.VII
18. S. Pietro in Borsate	I.VI
19. S. Satero	F.VI
20. S. Sebastiano	F.VI
21. S. Simpliciano	H.III
22. S. Stefano	H.VI
23. S. Tomaso	E.V
24. S. Vittore	C.VI

# Public Buildings.

25. Palazzo Reale	G.VI
26. Pal. Arcivescovado	G.VI
27. Borsa	F.III
28. Ambrosiana	E.VI
29. La Scala Theatre	E.V
30. Cambriniani Th.	G.VI

# Palaces.

31. Archinto	I.V
32. Belgiojoso	G.V
33. Borromeo	E.VI
34. Busca (Sabbioni)	I.IV
35. Litta	D.V
36. Trivulsi	F.VI

# Places

37. de Mercanti	F.V
38. del Duomo	G.VI
39. Imperiale	G.VI
40. Fontana	G.VI
+ Post Office	G.VI







tains a good collection of valuable manuscripts. The *Church of St. Andrea*, erected by the munificence of Cardinal Guala de Bicchieri, papal legate in England in the reigns of John and Henry III., is a mixture of the Gothic and Lombard styles. The *Hospital* was built by the same Cardinal.

The *Church of San Christoforo* contains several good frescoes and paintings—most of the latter by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

The *Church of Santa Caterina* has a painting by G. Ferrari, of the Marriage of St. Catherine. In that of *San Bernardino* is a fresco representing our Saviour being nailed to the Cross. The *Casa Mariano* contains a fine fresco by Lanini, representing the Feast of the Gods.

Leaving Vercelli we cross the Sesia. The Alps, with Monte Rosa, are full in view.

NOVARA (97 miles), (*Hotels: de' tre Rè, d'Italia*), population 16,300. This town is situated on an eminence above the plain of the Terdoppio. The *Duomo* is in the early Lombard style. St. Joseph's Chapel contains some fine frescoes. In the sacristy are paintings representing the Marriage of St. Catherine, by G. Ferrari; the Adoration of the Magi, by Lanini; and the Last Supper, by Cesare da Sesto or Morosoni. The pavement of the *Duomo* is of black and white stones, in Mosaic.

The *Baptistery* is a circular building, supported by Corinthian columns of white marble, in the recesses between which are groups in plaster, representing the scenes of the Passion.

The *Basilica of San Gaudenzio*, rebuilt in the 16th century, is a magnificent building. It contains a fine painting by Gaudenzio

Ferrari, and some other good pictures by various artists. The lofty belfry is very fine.

The *Church of San Pietro al Rosario* has some good paintings. Novara is the scene of the battle fought in 1849 between the Austrians and Piedmontese, in which the latter were defeated. This defeat led to the abdication of Carlo Alberto.

Magenta (111 miles) will be remembered by the tourist as the place where, on the 4th of June, 1859, the French overcame the Austrians in one of the greatest battles fought throughout the whole of the campaign that ended in the deliverance of Lombardy from Austrian domination. The railway passes over part of the field of battle. From Magenta we pass no important place before reaching

MILAN (124½ miles), (*Hotels: DE LA VILLE,\* Gd. H. de Milan, Cavour, Albergo Reale, de la Gran Bretagna*), population, 272,100. This fine city is situated on the River Olona, in the centre of the great plain of Lombardy. It is almost circular, and is surrounded by walls, which were once flanked by large and massive bastions. These have been removed, and the space occupied by them has been converted into pleasant walks, shaded by chesnut trees. Milan is one of the most opulent and populous cities of Italy; its streets are regular, wide, and well paved; the dwellings are tastefully built and commodious.

The handsome SQUARE of the *Piazza d'Armi* contains the *Arco della Pace*, a triumphal arch, commenced by Napoleon in 1804, as the termination of the Simplon route, and finished under the Emperor Francis in 1830. There are three gateways. The arch is of

white marble, ornamented with statues and reliefs. On the top is a bronze figure of Peace in a car drawn by four horses, and at each angle are figures of Fame.

The other principal SQUARES are the Piazzas del Duomo and della Scala.

The *Gallerie Vittorio Emanuele*, connects the Piazza della Duomo with the Piazza della Scala. It is 220 yards long, 16 yards wide, and 88 ft. high. In the centre is an octagon, surmounted by a cupola 170 ft. high. It is richly decorated with frescoes and sculptures. There are 24 statues of distinguished Italians ranged along the sides. The gallery is occupied by handsome shops.

#### CHURCHES.

The most interesting object in Milan is the DUOMO, or CATHEDRAL. It is built of white marble, and is one of the most impressive ecclesiastical edifices in the world. Its foundation was laid in 1387, by Galeazzo Visconti, and during its erection, many of the greatest European architects contributed designs for its embellishment. The Milanese have, in progress of time, furnished the means necessary for its construction. But the works went on very slowly till the year 1805, when they were resumed with great activity, in consequence of a decree issued by Napoleon I., and to him it owes the construction of two-thirds of its façade, a considerable number of its statues, and the almost perfect condition in which it now strikes the eye. The length of the cathedral is 490 ft., its breadth, 298 ft., its interior elevation, under the dome, 258 ft., and its exterior, to the summit of the tower, 400 ft. Its form is that

of a Latin cross, divided into five naves, terminated by an octagonal apsis, and supported by fifty-two pillars, the interior being ornamented with fret-work, carvings, statues, and paintings. It has a façade of white Carrara marble, and the building is adorned by 106 pinnacles and 4,500 statues. The roof is covered with slabs of marble, and above the dome rises an elegant tower, or spire, in the shape of an obelisk. On the highest pinnacle is a colossal figure of the Virgin, in bronze.

The effect of the interior is very fine. The chancel is entirely open, and separated from the nave only by its elevation. In front of the chancel, and almost immediately above the steps, rises the altar, and behind it the choir. There are no chapels. Their absence contributes much to the simplicity and unity of the edifice. The pillars are more than 90 ft. in height, and eight in diameter.

The three large windows behind the choir are remarkable for their size, variety, and beauty. They are filled up with tracery and stained glass, in whose colours ruby and dark-blue predominate. The lantern is a striking combination of grandeur and simplicity. By the light, streaming from this cupola, the tabernacle of the great altar appears with remarkable effect.

Under the choir are two subterranean chapels. By a spacious gallery, lined with fine marbles, and by a portal ornamented with beautiful columns, having the capitals and bases richly gilt, the visitor enters the vault of St. Charles Borromeo. It is of an octagonal form, and the ceiling is decorated with a succession of silver tablets, representing, in relief, the most remarkable events





CATHEDRAL AT MILAN.

of the life of this famed prelate from his baptism at Arona, to his death at the age of forty-six, and his canonization.

Above the altar stands the sarcophagus of crystal, containing the remains arrayed in pontifical garments, studded with precious stones. The crosiers and mitre are superb. The sarcophagus is placed on supports of wrought silver, and enriched with the armorial bearings, in massive gold, of Philip IV., king of Spain, whose gift it is. The tomb may be seen at any time by paying a few francs to the sacristan.

In order to form a correct idea of the exterior decorations of the cathedral, it is necessary to ascend to its roof, where alone the various fretworks, carvings, and sculptures can be seen to advantage. A staircase leads to the top of the cathedral, and a small fee is charged for the ascent.

Upon the roof one is lost in the labyrinth of ornaments, spires, statues, flying buttresses; pinnacles of Gothic fretwork are piled about in rich confusion.

So great is the variety of opinions among writers in relation to the architectural merits of this cathedral, that the author has deemed it advisable to quote from several well known writers on the subject.

Goethe says of it,—

“All the northern church decorators sought their greatness only in the multiplication of minute details; few understood how to give to these small forms any mutual relation, and thus rose such monstrous buildings as the Cathedral at Milan, where man has transplanted a marble mountain at an immense cost, and forced it into the meanest forms; even daily they torment the poor stones,

to continue a work which can never be perfected, since the inventionless folly that planned it had also the power to give to the design an almost limitless execution.”

Forsyth says,—

“It has been wonderfully contrived to bury millions of money in ornaments that are never to be seen. Whole quarries of marble have been manufactured here into statues, relievos, niches and notches, and high sculpture has been squandered on objects which vanish individually in the mass. Were two or three thousand of those statues removed, the rest would regain their due importance, and the fabric itself become more important.”

Eustace says of it,—“Inferior only to St. Peter’s, it equals in length and in breadth surpasses the cathedral of Florence and St. Paul’s; in the interior elevation it yields to both; in exterior it exceeds both; in fretwork, carving and statues, it goes beyond all the churches in the world, St. Peter’s itself not excepted. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches, all filled with marble figures, give it an appearance novel in Italy and singularly majestic. Over the dome rises the tower or spire, or rather, obelisk, for its singular shape renders it difficult to ascertain its appellation, which, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, adds little either to the beauty or magnificence of the structure which it surmounts. It was erected about the middle of the last century contrary to the opinion of the best architects. Though misplaced, its form is not in itself inelegant, while its architecture and mechanism are ex-

tre mely ingenious. In ascending the traveller will observe that the roof is covered with blocks of marble, connected together by a cement that has not only its hardness and durability, but its colour, so that the eye scarcely perceives the juncture, and the whole roof appears one immense piece of shining white marble.

"The traveller will regret, as he descends, that instead of heaping this useless and cumbersome quarry upon the dome, the trustees of the edifice did not employ the money expended upon it in erecting a front (for that essential part is wanting) corresponding with the style and stateliness of this superb temple. Had the western front been built in a style corresponding with the other parts, the admirers of Gothic would have possessed one specimen perfect of its kind."

The view from the summit is extensive, including the rich plain of Milan, the neighbouring Alps, and the distant Apennines.

*Sant' Ambrogio.* This church is preceded by a cloister or a quadrangle of thick columns, with curiously wrought capitals of stone, whence spring ranges of brick arcades. There are some frescoes of the twelfth century still remaining on the walls, and a great many very ancient sepulchral effigies of bishops and abbots. The interior might be properly compared to a museum; so great is the number of inscriptions, basso-relievos, monuments, and other objects, many of which date their origin from the remotest ages of Christianity.

This church is said to have been erected on the ruins of a temple of Minerva, though some antiquarians assert that here formerly stood a temple of Bacchus.

The oldest part of the present

building is contemporaneous with the age of Charlemagne.

The gates of the western entrance are said to be of the time of St. Ambrose, A.D. 387. The marble pulpit from which the saint used to preach is in the principal aisle, and a brazen serpent, standing erect on a column of porphyry, is shown as that which Moses held up in the desert before the afflicted Israelites. The Milanese believe that this serpent will hiss when the end of the world shall come. One of the chapels contains some fine frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari, and there are good sculptured groups in others. In the *Tribuna* are some mosaics of the ninth century.

*Sant' Alessandro* is the most richly adorned of all the churches in Milan. There are two marble groups by Marchesi, and some modern stained glass; one representation being that of S. Carlo Borromeo visiting those ill of the plague.

*San Carlo Borromeo*, in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, was erected in 1847, on the site of the ancient church of St. Maria de Servi. The form is round, simple in its decorations, and remarkable only for the polished granite columns, several of which are in one piece.

The oldest church in Milan is that of *San Lorenzo*, in the Corso di Porta Ticinese. The interior is said to have formed part of a Roman temple. Its figure is octagonal, surmounted by a dome. On four of its sides are semi-circular apses of two stories supported by columns. The *Chapel of St. Aquilinus*, on the right of this church, contains some ancient mosaics, and the sarcophagus of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, its founder. He died in 416.

Close to this church is the *Colonne di San Lorenzo*, consisting

of sixteen ancient columns of the Corinthian order, and forming the most prominent vestige of Roman Milan. Early historians state that they formed part of a temple of Hercules. Modern antiquarians state them to be part of the peristyle of the baths of Hercules, and that they belong to the third century.

*Santa Maria della Grazie.* This magnificent church was erected towards the end of the fifteenth century. Its dome, the choir, and the side chapels were executed after the design of Bramante. The front is built of brick in the Gothic style. The paintings are very numerous.

"*The Last Supper*," by Leonardo da Vinci, is in the former refectory of the Dominican Convent attached to Santa Maria. It has suffered much from dampness, injudicious attempts at restoration and other ill usage. "At the time that Milan was in the possession of Napoleon, this convent was converted into barracks, and as the refectory became a stable for the cavalry horses, the already mutilated painting received still further injury. Many anecdotes are related of Leonardo da Vinci during the progress of his picture. It is said that the head of our Saviour was left unfinished; the artist, having invested the countenance of the disciple John with a beauty almost divine, shrank from portraying the mingled emotions of him whose heart was full of grief, knowing as he did that in the band of his beloved disciples there was one who had proved a traitor. The moment chosen by the artist is that in which Christ has just uttered the words, 'One of you shall betray me!' To portray the varied expression which this appeal would call forth on the

countenances of the disciples, was a task requiring all that knowledge of the hidden sources of feeling which Leonardo possessed; the astonishment and horror in which all shared would receive from the peculiar temperament of each one its distinctive character: in John intense anguish would prevail, while Peter's impetuous spirit would shine forth in restless indignation; fear, doubt, inquiry, conscious innocence and self-accusing guilt would all be seen, marking the effect of the Saviour's words. Leonardo said that he had meditated for two whole years how best to portray on a human face the workings of the perfidious heart of Judas; it is believed that he took for his model the prior of the convent, his bitter and malicious enemy."

The church of *Santa Maria di San Celso*, near the *Porta Lodovica*, contains, amongst other paintings, the Baptism of Christ, by Gaudenzio Ferrari, a Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and others, by Borgognone, &c. *San Maurizio* contains some fine frescoes by Luini.

Amongst the *palaces* may be mentioned the following, the *Palazzo Marino*, now the *Palazzo Municipio*, near the *Scala*, the *Palazzo Ciani*, the *Palazzo Saporiti*.

THE *BRERA*, formerly a college belonging to the Jesuits, is one of the most renowned edifices of Milan. Its exterior architecture exhibits a specimen of very simple but solid construction. The quadrangle of the court is surrounded by a double tier of arcades, Doric supporting Ionic columns. This structure is now appropriated to the use of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. In the exhibition rooms are an elaborate copy (the size of



the original) from "The Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci, by Bossi, casts from some of the Elgin marbles, Appiani's monument by Thorwaldsen, and marble statues by eminent artists. Among the paintings are some curious frescoes by Luini and G. Ferrari, collected during the French regime from the suppressed monasteries. Among the oil paintings are Domenichino's "Virgin, Jesus and John," Caravaggio's "St. Sebastian," Caracci's "Noli me tangere," the "Marriage in Cana," by Paul Veronese, Tintoretto's "St. Hubert," the "Virgin standing on a Serpent and Crescent," by Sassoferrato, "Paul the Hermit," by Salvator Rosa, some heads by Titian, and his admirable "St. Jerome," "St. Peter and Paul," by Guido Reni, the "Marriage of St. Joseph and the Virgin," by Raphael, the "Dancing Loves," by Albano, and the "Ripudio d'Agar," by Guerino.

The public library ranks among the richest libraries in Europe, not only for the precious manuscripts which it contains, but also for the choice collection of classical works of all kinds.

The *Biblioteca Ambrosiana* was founded by Frederick Borromeo and is one of the most celebrated in Italy. In it are shown the Rufinus version of Josephus, written in the fourth century on papyrus; a fragment of a manuscript of the third century, consisting of two leaves of the *Iliad*, illuminated; Pliny's "Natural History," curiously illustrated, with numerous paintings on vellum; an illuminated version of the "Bucolics" and "Æneid" of Virgil, with Notes by Petrarch; and some volumes of Leonardo da Vinci's drawings.

The *Teatro della Scala* (so called

from its having been built on the site of the ancient church of Santa Maria della Scala) is the largest Opera House in Italy. The interior contains six rows of boxes, each row having from thirty-six to thirty-nine divisions, all of them richly adorned. The pit is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons.

The *Ospedale Maggiore* (Hospital) is a fine brick building, begun in the 15th century. It has nine courts, the principal of which is surrounded by arcades.

The *Castle* is now a barrack. Near the *Piazza d'Armi*, or parade ground, is the *Arena*, an amphitheatre capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. On the north-west side of the *Piazza d'Armi* is the *Arco della Pace* (already described).

The *Public Garden*, near the *Porta Venezia*, is a much frequented promenade. The fashionable promenade, between 6 and 7 p.m., is in the *Corso Vittorio Emanuele*, beyond the *Porta Venezia*. Another, called the *New Public Garden*, recently constructed, extends from the *Porta Venezia* to the *Porta Nuova*. It is beautifully laid out, with avenues, ornamental pieces of water, &c. Opposite the entrance is a bronze statue of Count Cavour, on a granite pedestal. *Clio* is represented inscribing his name on her tablets.

In the vicinity is the *Museo Civico*, to which admission is obtained free on Thursday; on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday the charge is 50 c.; the hours of admission are 11 to 3 o'clock. It contains collections of natural history, ethnology, &c.

Few monuments of a date anterior to the invasion of the Goths now remain. Among these the most considerable and interesting



is the *Colonna di St. Lorenzo*, described above.

Milan carries on an immense inland trade, and has considerable manufacture of silk goods, ribbons, cutlery, porcelain, and gloves, which last are excellent and cheap. Those of *Mudame C. Belotti*, No. 21, Gallery Victor Emanuel, are recommended. It is the birth-place of Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV., and of Beccaria, Agnesi, and Alessandro Manzoni the novelist.

(12 miles), is situated on a bleak and barren height. The government has, of late years, established a camp here. From this point, we descend to *Gallarate* (17 miles), situated in a very fertile district. Here several lines branch off. Near Legnano (16 miles), Frederic Barbarossa was defeated in 1176. *Rho* (20½ miles), is situated near the confluence of the Olonna and Lura. Here the line from Turin to Milan falls in. We pass through a rich expanse of country, abounding in groves of mulberry-trees, pastures, and meadow lands, to MILAN (42 miles). (For a description of this city, see Route 123.)

## ROUTE 124.

### ARONA TO MILAN.

42 miles; first class, 8·5 francs; second class, 5·85 francs; third class, 4·15 francs.



Keep by the western shore of the Lago Maggiore as far as *Sesto Calende*, (5½ miles), on leaving which the railway gradually ascends towards the hilly region of La Somma. Huge blocks of detached stone lie about the plain of Ticino, below these heights. During this part of the journey, we have an excellent view of Monte Rosa, and the Alpine range connected with it. The village of Somma stands at the summit of the hills of the same name. There is here a castle, once the residence of the family of Visconti, and a cypress tree, said to have been in existence in the time of Julius Cæsar. *Somma*

## ROUTE 125.

### GENOA TO MILAN BY PAVIA.

(Express Trains usually go by *Alessandria*.)

95 miles; 1st class, 17·25 francs; 2nd, 12·25 francs; 3rd, 8·75 francs.

From Genoa to Turin, 130 miles; fares, 1st class, 17·55 francs; 2nd, 12·32 francs; 3rd, 8·85 francs.



ENOA (*Hotels*: *D'ITALIE*\* (with which the *Croce di Malta* is joined), *TROMBETTA*\* (formerly *Feder*), *DE LA VILLE*\*, *GRAND HOTEL DE GENES*\*), population 144,000. This city, called "*La Superba*," from its beautiful

situation and the attractions of its buildings and streets, is placed between two rivers, the Bisagno and the Polcevera, at the head of the Gulf of its name.

The aspect of Genoa from the sea is, perhaps, not inferior in beauty to that of any other Italian city. The hills of Carignano on the east, and of St. Benigno on the west, joined by the intervening mountains, form a splendid amphitheatre, in the centre of which Genoa is built; while the rich and varied appearance of the buildings of the city, the port, and the numberless villas of the neighbourhood, combine to fill up the scene.

The fine harbour, of which the diameter is rather less than a mile, is semicircular, and formed by two piers, at the extremity of one of which stands a light-house tower 300 ft. high. Vessels of the largest class can enter the harbour, which, notwithstanding the heavy swells occasioned by the south-west winds, is safe. As yet, however, there is no landing-pier for passengers, all of whom, at considerable inconvenience, are carried ashore in row-boats. The harbour is visited daily by French and Italian steamers in communication with other ports in the Mediterranean.

Several important establishments are grouped around the port, viz., the arsenal, the convict-prison, the custom-house, and the *Porto Franco*, or free port warehouses, where merchandize may be stored, previous to its re-exportation, free of duty. Genoa is the great commercial depot of a wide extent of country, of which the chief raw exports are olive oil, rice, fruits, cheese, steel, &c.; the manufactured goods exported are velvets, silks, damask, gloves, flowers, paper, soap, jewellery in

silver and coral, in all of which industrial branches the excellence of the Genoese workmen is incontestable. The imports are principally cottons, woollens, cochineal, indigo, grain, hides, &c. The annual exports were valued in 1863 at £3,000,000, while the imports are returned at £2,000,000. The increase since 1863 must have been very considerable.

Genoa possesses few attractions for the tourist, and the objects best worth seeing in the city may be visited in a single day.

The Cathedral, the churches of the Annunziata, Santa Maria di Carignano, S. Ambrogio and S. Stefano della Porta, and the palaces Brignole Sale, del Municipio, Serra, Balbi, Reale, Pallavicini, and del Principe, and the objects which will be encountered in passing from one to the other comprise all the sights which the tourist will care to see.

The principal streets are the *Strada Nuova*, the *Strada Nuovissima*, and the *Strada Balbi*. The former was commenced about 1552, after the destruction of a low and poor quarter which stood on the site of the present *Fontana Amoroza*; this street is the handsomest in the city, and is formed of a double line of palaces, having seven on its south, and six on its north side; these are, for the most part, the work of the architect Galeazzo Alessi. The *Strada Nuovissima*, which joins it on the west, is so named from its more recent construction, being built principally for shops. It enters the *Piazza Annunziata*, which connects it with the *Strada Balbi*. Although this street is generally inferior to the *Strada Nuova*, it contains several splendid palaces.

The *Duomo*, or cathedral church of S. Lorenzo. The interior is Teutonic, and composed of alter-

nate blocks of black and white marble. It dates chiefly from the eleventh century. The cupola and the choir were built by the architects Alessi and Pennone towards the close of the fourteenth century.

Among the many curiosities contained in this church are the ashes of St. John the Baptist, which are carefully preserved in two reliquaries, or urns, of silver gilt, the workmanship of the celebrated Contucci, in the year 1488. They are paraded through the streets of Genoa on Corpus Christi day with much pomp. They were brought from the city of Myrrha, a seaport town in Lycia, in 1097.

The *Catino*, or emerald dish, is also an object of great veneration among the Genoese, who still believe it to be the same as that which held the Paschal Lamb at the Last Supper. It was captured from the Saracens by the brave Guglielmo Embriarco, at the storming of Cesarea in 1101.

THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION (Annunziata) is the most magnificent in Genoa. It was originally built in the year 1228, and was dedicated to St. Martha, but afterwards came into the possession of the Order of the Conventurati about 1509, who enlarged and completed it. It owes much of its splendour to the liberality of the Lomellini family. The interior is very sumptuous. The nave and aisles are supported by twelve columns of white marble inlaid with red. The vaulting and dome are richly gilded. Over the chief entrance is the "Cena," the masterpiece of Procaccini.

The church of *Santa Maria di Carignano*, on a hill commanding a fine view of the sea, contains some excellent paintings. Opposite this church is a bridge or

viaduct which joins two hills, crossing the street and the houses below.

Among other churches of note are: *St. Stefano della Porta*, a handsome structure, containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Rafael and Giulio Romano; and *Sant' Ambrogio*, containing some fine paintings and beautiful internal decorations, &c. The altar-piece is by Rubens.

### PALACES.

(The palaces are generally open to strangers from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Hand catalogues of the paintings in each room, in French and English, are placed on the tables).

The *Palazzo Brignole Sale*, commonly called the *Palazzo Rosso* or the Red Palace, from the colour of its façade, is in the *Strada Nuova*. It contains, in its beautiful apartments, the most valuable collection of paintings in Genoa, including works of nearly all the great masters. The paintings of Van Dyck in this palace, are considered among that master's best works.

The *Palazzo del Municipio*, in the *Strada Nuova*, is now occupied by the city government. It was formerly the residence of the Queen Dowager of Sardinia. The apartments contain a few pictures, three autograph letters of Columbus, and a large bronze tablet of B.C. 187, recording the decision of the Roman Commissioners in a dispute which had arisen between the ancient Genoese and their neighbours the Viturii, in relation to the proper boundary of their respective territories. The violin of Paganini, who was a native of

Genoa, is preserved in one of the apartments.

*Palazzo Serra*, in the *Strada Nuova*, contains some splendid apartments, and a collection of paintings.

*Palazzo Balbi*, in the *Rue Balbi*, is remarkable for its handsome court with marble columns. It contains a gallery of paintings.

*Palazzo Reale*, formerly the *Palazzo Durazzo*, in the *Rue Balbi*, is an imposing structure from the grandeur of its proportions. It was purchased by Charles Albert in 1842 as a Royal residence. Its marble staircases are much admired. Its best paintings have been sent to Turin.

*Palazzo Pallavicini*, in the *Rue Carlo Felice*, contains an excellent collection of paintings.

*Palazzo del Principe Doria*, near the railway station, the gardens of which overlook the port, was formerly the residence of the great *Andrea Doria*. It was presented to him in 1522. An inscription in Latin in front of the edifice records, in substance, that having served as admiral of the fleets of the Pope, Charles V., Francis I., and of Genoa, he prepared this palace in 1528, as a place of repose during his old age. The palace still belongs to the elder branch of the *Doria* family, whose principal residence is at Rome. Visitors are shown the great entrance hall, a corridor in which are pictures of the *Doria* family, and a saloon with a fresco on the ceiling representing *Jupiter vanquishing the Titans*. Portions of the palace are let in apartments to private families.

There are several other palaces and private collections of paintings and other works of art, but it would be beyond the limits of this work to particularize them.

The *ALBERGO DE' POVERI*, be-

yond the *Porta Carbonara*, founded in 1564, is a fine building devoted to the welfare of the poor, of whom 2,200 can be accommodated within its walls. Provision is also made for the out-door relief of others. Girls who marry out of the institution receive a dowry. In the chapel is a *Pietà* of Michael Angelo, and a statue of the *Virgin* by Puget.

The *OSPEDALE DI PAMMATONE*, on the promenade of the *Acquasola*, has usually 1,000 patients and 3,000 orphans: it contains also an Institution for the deaf and dumb.

Beyond the *Porta Romana* is a *Hospital for the Insane*, containing, on an average, 700 patients.

There are in Genoa 15 establishments for women, called *Conservatorie*. Some of them are refuges for single women; others are penitentiaries; others are schools; others again, are asylums for orphan or deserted children.

Of the Theatres, the *TEATRO CARLO FELICE* is the first. It ranks next in size to the *Scala* at Milan and the *San Carlo* at Naples.

Genoa has also an ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, a PUBLIC LIBRARY, and an ARSENAL.

The *ACQUASOLA*, on an eminence on the north-eastern side of the city, is the chief promenade. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and military bands frequently perform there. The *Villa de Negri* in the neighbourhood, has been added to the promenades. Its grounds are beautifully laid out, and the building itself has been converted into a museum. There are several other public gardens.

Near the Railway Station is a *Monument to Columbus*, erected in 1862. At the corners of the square pediment are figures of Religion, Geography, Force, and Wisdom; above is a circular pe-



destal, adorned with prows of ships, surmounted by marble figures representing Columbus and the kneeling figure of America. The pediment is decorated with bas-reliefs of scenes in the life of the great navigator.

The CAMPO SANTO, or Public Cemetery, should be visited. It is laid out with terraces, and contains many handsome monuments. A fine circular chapel, with doric columns stands in the centre.

At the Palazzo Pallavicini tickets may be procured to visit the Villa Pallavicini at Pegli,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Genoa. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and at great expense; artificial grottoes have been made from masses of stalactites conveyed from distant places, and lakes formed in caverns, through which a passage can only be made in a boat. Several points of view afford magnificent views of Genoa, the sea, and the mountains. One of the gardeners conducts visitors.

STEAMERS leave Genoa every day for all the principal ports of the Mediterranean. Notices of the sailings are posted in all the hotels.

A specialty of Genoa is jewellery of *silver filigree*. The largest assortment and the finest designs are at Mossás. His chief *magasin* is in the Hotel d'Italie. He has a branch at the Grand Hotel de Gènes. Mr. M.'s house is the one most patronized by American and English travellers. It is a fact not generally known, that the Genoese were the first workers of coral. Coral jewellery is still made here on a large scale. *Raffaele Costa & Sons* are the largest manufacturers. They cheerfully exhibit to visitors at their manufactory, 17, Via Giulia, an enormous collection of coral in every

stage. They sell at retail at most reasonable prices.

Leaving Genoa we presently enter the great tunnel cut through the ridge of the Apennines for a distance of 3,470 yards. On emerging from it we reach BUSALLA (14 miles), the highest point on the line.

NOVI (33 miles), (*Hotels: l'Europa, Aquila Nera*). A considerable trade in silk is carried on at this place. (Express Trains usually go to Milan by way of ALESSANDRIA, the junction of several lines. *Excellent buffet*. It is 8 miles beyond Novi.)

TORTONA (45 miles) is an ancient town of about 13,000 inhabitants, near the right bank of the Scrivia. The *Duomo* contains an ancient sarcophagus with inscriptions in Greek and Latin, and adorned with Christian and Pagan symbols. *Voghera* ( $55\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a town of 11,500 inhabitants, near the foot of the sub-Apennine hills. The Church of *San Lorenzo* is a handsome edifice.

PAVIA ( $72\frac{1}{2}$  miles, *Hotel: La Croce Bianca*), population 30,000. The *Casile*, once a very fine building, is now a barrack. The *Duomo* was commenced in the 15th century. It contains some good paintings and the handsome tomb of St. Augustine. There are several other churches, some of which are worth seeing. The *University* is said to owe its foundation to Charlemagne, in 774. It contains a good library, a collection of coins, and museums of anatomy, pathology, and natural history.

The *Stabilimento Malaspina* contains a picture-gallery and a collection of curiosities. In the *Malaspina Palace*, adjoining this building, are some specimens of Roman and mediæval marbles.

*Certosa* ( $75\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Here is a



magnificent monastery, founded in the 14th century. The Church is beautifully adorned with frescoes, and contains several fine paintings. The celebrated battle of Pavia (24th of February, 1525), in which Francis I. was taken prisoner, was fought in this neighbourhood. There is no place of interest between Certosa and MILAN (95 miles). (For a description of this city see Route 123.)

### ROUTE 126.

#### MILAN TO COMO.

28 miles; 1st class, 5.45 francs; 2nd, 4.00 francs; 3rd, 2.85 francs.



**LEAVING** Milan we pass Sesto (4½ miles), surrounded by country houses, amid pleasant scenery, and reach Monza (8 miles). (*Hotels: Il Falcone, l'Angelo*), population 24,000. The Lambro flows through the town dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The Broletto (Town-hall) is a handsome building in the Italian-Gothic style. Adjoining it is a lofty campanile. The *Duomo* stands on the site of a Temple of St. John the Baptist, erected in 595. The existing structure is of the 14th century. The front of the altar is of silver-gilt, inlaid with enamel and gems. The galleries for the singers, in the nave, are of fine Gothic workmanship, and the woodwork in the choir is worth notice. The *Sacristy* contains some very curious relics.

In a casket forming the centre of the cross over the altar on the right of the choir, is pre-

served the celebrated Iron Crown, with which thirty-four Lombard kings have been crowned. It was used at the coronation of Napoleon as King of Italy, in 1805. It consists of a band of gold adorned with precious stones; in the interior is a thin strip of iron, said to have been made from one of the nails of the true Cross which the Empress Helena brought from Palestine. The crown was carried away by the Austrians in 1859, and was restored in 1866.

The Royal summer palace near Monza is a large building, with an extensive and beautiful park.

Passing *Desio* (12½ miles), where are some beautiful gardens belonging to the *Villa Varesa*, *Seregno* (14½ miles), and *Camnago* (18 miles), we reach *Cucciago* (24¼ miles). About two miles on the right is the village of *Cuntù*, the church at which has a tall belfry which once served as a beacon, fires being lighted upon it. The next station is *CAMERLATA* (28 miles), the terminus. Omnibuses await the arrival of the train to take passengers on to Como, a distance of about a mile.

Como (*Hotels: Volta, d'Italia, di Como*), population 24,000. (Half an hour from Como by omnibus, in a beautiful situation, is the *Hotel Villad'Este—Reine d'Angleterre*.) This is a place of considerable commercial importance. Its situation, on the border of the lake of the same name, is very beautiful. The *Duomo* is a handsome building of marble, commenced in 1396, and completed in 1732. The Gothic façade is richly ornamented with carvings and bas-reliefs. It has three entrance doors, and a beautiful rose window. The remainder of the structure externally is in the Renaissance style, except the cupola. The doorways and win-

dows are profusely adorned with arabesques and pinnacles. The nave and aisles are Italian Gothic, the choir is circular, and is adorned with Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by statues between the windows. There are paintings by Luini and Gaudenzio Ferrari. Several of the altars are very handsome.

The other public buildings are

breadth. Its greatest breadth occurs between Menaggio and Varenna. It is of very irregular figure, consisting of three long narrow arms, one stretching north, another south by east, and another south by west. Its area is 61 square miles. The lake, at the point of Bellaggio, when about three miles wide, is divided, in an acute angle, into two branches. The



LAKE OF COMO.

the Broletto, or Town-Hall, the Church of *St. Abondio*, containing the tombs of many of the bishops of Como; the theatre, a handsome building; the *Liceo Imperiale e Reale*, containing a natural history collection, reading-rooms, &c.; the *Palazzo Giovio*, containing a library, and an antiquarian collection.

THE LAKE OF COMO is about 42 miles in length from north to south, and from one to 4½ miles in

wider and larger branch, which is about 18 miles in length, and has no outlet, extends in a south-west-erly direction to the town of Como, and retains the name of the Lago-di-Como. The view of the lake from this town is confined to a small circular basin surrounded by high hills, and enlivened by villas; but on doubling the low headland of Cernobbio, a very beautiful reach opens up, in which the mountains rise on each side boldly

from the water's edge, their ascent covered by a triple plantation of olives, vines, and chestnut trees, and their summits terminating in peaks of varied form and elevation. The south-east branch, 12 miles in length, is called the Lago-di-Lecco, from the town of that name, near which it begins gradually to narrow into the Adda. Owing to the want of an outlet at Como, the waters of that branch are forced to return to the Point of Bellaggio, and are thus subjected to constant interruption, either in their downward or upward course, by the cross influence of the wind; so that one side is frequently excessively agitated, while the other is perfectly calm. From this circumstance, and from the vast height of the bordering mountains, the navigation is rendered uncertain and sometimes dangerous, by the violent swells and squalls to which it is particularly liable. Steamboats, however, navigate the lake from one extremity to the other in four or five hours. The depth, according to Eustace, varies from 40 to 600 ft. It deepens rapidly from the edge. In summer the water is higher than at other seasons, from the melting of the snows. Throughout its whole extent, the banks of the lake are formed of precipitous mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. in height; in some places overhanging the water, in others partially clothed with wood, and studded with hamlets and villas. But a vast extent of the scenery is bare; for the woods, luxuriant and beautiful as they are on the immediate shores of the lake, bear but little proportion to the bordering mountains, where the crags and cliffs, partly from their excessive steepness, partly from the dryness of the soil, and the burning effects of the sun, nourish no vegetable production whatever,

but present an aspect of glaring arid whiteness.

On the west bank of the lake, soon after leaving the suburb of Vico, between the villages of Cernobbio and Moltrasio, is the Villa d'Este, long the residence of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate wife of George IV. of England. It is now an hotel called *GRAND HOTEL VILLA d'ESTE*,\* and is connected with the hotel *Reine d'Angleterre*. It is a favourite resort of tourists.

On the east bank, a little beyond the village of Blevio, is the villa Taglioni, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of that celebrated danseuse. A little way beyond Torno, on the east bank, is the villa Pliniana, at the end of a bay and at the entrance of a narrow gorge. It is a gloomy edifice, now the property of the Princess Belgiojoso. Behind it is the celebrated intermittent fountain described by the younger Pliny. At the angle formed by the branches of Como and Lecco, is BELAGGIO. (*Hotels: GRANDE BRETAGNE,\* Genazzini, Villa Giulia.*\*) The scenery here is exceedingly beautiful. In the neighbourhood are many charming villas. On the west bank opposite Belaggio, is CADENABIA (*Hotel: Bellevue*), one of the finest situations on the lake.

Beyond, and on the same bank, is La Majolica (*Hotel: de Milan*), a favourite summer residence.

Four miles beyond Belaggio, on the west bank, is MENAGGIO (*Hotel: la Corona*), from which there is a good carriage road, six miles, to Porlezza on Lake Lugano. Beyond this point there are fewer villas, and the shores are less interesting. At Colico, which is the last point at which the steamers land, commences the route to Coire, by way of Chiavenna and the Splügen Pass. (See Route 77.)

## ROUTE 127.

## MILAN TO VENICE.

178 miles ; 1st class, 34·50 francs ;  
2nd, 25·15 francs ; 3rd, 17·90  
francs.



We pass through fertile meadow-lands for a considerable distance ; and reach *Cassano* ( $16\frac{1}{4}$  miles), situated on the *Adda*. A considerable business is done here in the manufacture of silk. At *Treviglio* (20 miles) a line goes to *Caravaggio* and *Cremona*. The country beyond *Treviglio* abounds in plantations of mulberry trees. We make a gradual ascent to

*BERGAMO* ( $31\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: d'Italia, Capello*), population about 39,500. It consists of the old and the new town. In the former, in the great square called *Piazza Garibaldi*, is the *Palazzo Nuovo*, occupied by the municipal offices, and the *Palazzo Vecchio*, standing upon three Gothic arches, with sculptured pillars ; in front stands a statue of *Tasso*.

The *Public Library* is on the first floor of the *Palazzo Vecchio*. Behind this building is the fine Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, of which the earliest portion is of the 12th century. The interior contains some fine paintings and elaborate wood-carvings. The *Duomo* is without interest. The Church of *Santa Grata* has a fine altar-piece, representing the Virgin and several saints. The Church of *San Spirito* and some others contain good paintings.

There is a picture gallery in

the *Accademia Carrera*, and a good library in the *Broletto*, or Town-hall.

Pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. From *Bergamo* there is a railway to *Lecco*.

*BRESCIA* (63 miles), (*Hotel: d'Italia*), the *Brixia* of the Romans, is now a prosperous city of 42,000 inhabitants. From the great strength of its fortifications it was called "the strong." It contains the ruins of an ancient Roman building, with Corinthian columns, supposed to have been a temple. Within its precincts is the *Museo Patrio*, containing bronzes and other remains, discovered in making excavations. There are two Cathedrals. The *Duomo Vecchio*, called the *Rotunda*, a building of the 9th century, contains some fine paintings. Good paintings and frescoes are also to be found in many of the other churches. The *Palazzo della Municipalità* is richly decorated with carvings and sculptures. There are several other palaces and galleries worth visiting.

*Brescia* possesses, moreover, a good *Library*, containing many rare volumes and manuscripts, a curious old *Town-hall*, and a fine *Clock-tower*. The *Campo Santo* is beautifully laid out. Some miles after leaving *Brescia* we obtain a view of *Monte Chiaro* on the right, and soon afterwards reach *Lonato* (78 miles), beyond which we obtain the first view of the *Lago di Garda*, and crossing a viaduct arrive at

*Desenzano* ( $80\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Albergo Reale*), population 4,500, situated near the shore of the lake. The Peninsula, or island of *Sermione*, is covered with groves of olives. It contains an old castle, a church adorned with frescoes, and several Roman re-



mains. The scenery around the lake is varied and beautiful. The lake itself is the largest in Italy, being 35 miles long, and 7 miles broad in the widest part; its greatest depth is 1,900 ft.

[From Desenzano an excursion may be made to Solferino, the scene of the great battle fought between the Austrians and the allied forces of the French and Piedmontese, on the 24th of June, 1859, in which the latter were victorious.]

The next station is PESCHIERA (90 miles), a strongly fortified place near the lake. [Steamers in five hours to RIVA (*Hotel: SOLE D'ORO\**), at the head of the lake; a charming excursion. Riva is in the Tyrol, and is an Austrian fortress. The environs are very beautiful.]

Passing Castel Nuovo, a village burned by the Austrians in 1848, and Somma Campagna, we reach

VERONA (104½ miles), (*Hotels: BARBESI\** (*Grande Czara*), *due Torri*, *Torre di Londra*), population 62,000. It is beautifully situated on the Adige, by which it is divided into two unequal parts. It is a fortress of the first rank, a member of the famous Quadrilateral, and has always been considered a place of strength since it was surrounded with walls by the Emperor Galienus, A.D. 265. Its modern fortifications are amongst the most extraordinary works of military engineering in Europe. After passing into the hands of the Austrians in 1815, it was greatly strengthened. The interior of the town is worthy of its situation. The Adige sweeps through it in a bold curve, and forms a peninsula, within which the whole of the ancient, and the greater part of the modern city, is enclosed. The river is wide and rapid; the

streets, as in almost all continental towns, are narrow, but long, straight, with houses well-built, and frequently presenting, in the form of the doors and windows, and in the ornaments of their framework, fine proportions and beautiful workmanship.

This city possesses one of the noblest monuments of Roman magnificence now existing; its AMPHITHEATRE, inferior in size, but equal in materials and in solidity to the Coliseum. The external circumference, forming the ornamental part, was destroyed long ago, with the exception of one piece of wall containing three stories of four arches, rising to the height of more than eighty feet. The pilasters and decorations of the outside were Tuscan. Forty-five ranges of seats, rising from the arena to the top of the second story of outward arches, remain entire, with the numerous vomitoria and their respective staircases and galleries of communication. The whole is formed of blocks of marble, and presents such a mass of compact solidity as might have defied the influence of time, had not its powers been aided by the more active operations of barbarian destruction. The amphitheatre was built, it is supposed, between the years 81 and 117. Its lesser diameter is 404 feet, that of the arena 146 feet, and the edifice is calculated to have contained 22,000 people. This, as well as many of the other structures of the city, has a handsome appearance, owing to having been built of Verona marble. Amongst other Roman remains are the *Porta dei Borsari* and the *Arco de' Leoni*, both fine specimens of ancient Roman gateways. The walls of the town also preserve, in many parts, traces of their Roman origin. In the Piazza Bra are also



the old Town-hall, now a barrack, the *Teatro Filarmonico* and the *Museo Lapidario*, the latter containing a good collection of Roman statuary, bas-reliefs, &c. The *Piazza dei Signori* contains the *Palazzo del Consiglio*, or Hall of Council. It is a handsome building, adorned with bas-reliefs, and statues of distinguished Veronese, of whom the most renowned is Catullus, the poet. There are some other fine palaces in the square, and a campanile about 300 feet high. In the centre is a statue of Dante. Adjoining the *Piazza dei Signori* is the *Piazza delle Erbe*, or vegetable-market, formerly the Forum. A fountain stands in the centre, said to have been erected by King Berengarius in the 10th century. There is also a clock-tower of the 14th century, and a pillar consisting of a single block of marble, on which the lion of St. Mark once stood. In this square is the *Casa dei Mercanti*, or Exchange, built in 1301, and the *Palazzo Maffei*, a fine building in the Italian style of the 17th century. In a churchyard adjoining the church of *Santa Maria l'Antica*, near the *Piazza dei Signori*, are the tombs of the Scaligeri, seigniors of Verona. These curious monuments, the perfect preservation of which is so highly creditable, present one of the most attractive sights in Verona. The most striking are those of Mastino II., who died in 1351, and his son, Can Signorio; that at the corner of the *Piazza dei Signori*, Mastino ordered to be prepared during his lifetime for the reception of his remains; as, in imitation of his father, did Can Signorio, whose monument was finished in 1375, a year before the death of its princely occupant. The *Palazzo Pompei*, near the *Ponte Navi*, contains a fine Pic-

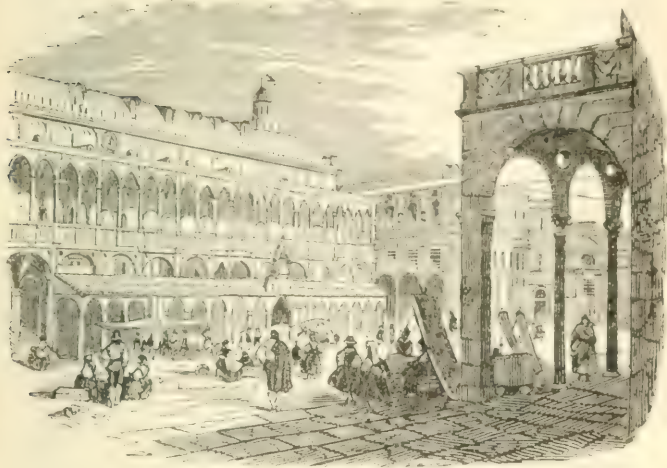
ture Gallery, and a Museum of marbles and other antiquities.

The Cathedral is a Gothic building of the 14th century, but the façade and choir are of the 12th century. In the porch, which is supported by columns, of which those in front rest on griffins, stand the statues of the renowned paladins, Roland and Oliver. Over one of the altars is an Assumption, by Titian. Many of the other churches, of which there are forty, contain fine paintings, sculptures and monuments. Amongst those best deserving of a visit are *Sant' Eufemia*, *Santa Elena*, *Sant' Anastasia*, *San Bernardino*, *San Fermo Maggiore*, *San Giovanni*, *San Zenone*, *Santa Maria in Organo*, *Santa Maria della Scala*, *San Stefano*, *SS. Nazaro e Celso*, and *San Tomaso Cantuariense*. In a garden on the bank of the Adige, south of the *Piazza Bra*, is shown a sarcophagus of Verona marble, which is called the Tomb of Juliet. A chink is contrived for the admission of air, a kind of socket for the reception of a torch, and a reserved space in the part where lay the head. It is supposed that Juliet died in 1303, in the reign of Barthelemo della Scala, Shakespeare's Escalo. The rival families who owe their fame to the mighty master, were styled the Montecchi and the Cappelletti. The Cappelletti Palace is still pointed out in Verona, in the street S. Sabestiano.

The early history of Verona is involved in obscurity, and there is some difficulty in determining whether it originally belonged to the Euganei, or the Cenomani. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Romans, and, under the empire, became one of the most flourishing cities in the north of Italy. Constantine took it by assault in 312; Stilicho defeated

the Goths here in 402; Charlemagne took possession of it, and made it the royal residence of his son, King Pepin. The Montagues, who were Ghibellines, lived here in perpetual and deadly enmity with the Guelph Capulets; and, from the contentions that took place between these families, Shakespeare, drawing upon an

mineral springs, known to the Romans. Two miles south of *San Bonifacio* (118 miles), is *Arcole*, where, on the 15th of November 1796, and the two following days, a great battle took place between the French and Austrians. Passing along the base of the *Monti Berici*, which rise on the right, we reach



PADUA.

Italian authority, has derived materials for his tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." In 1259 the town received Mastino della Scala as its ruler. In 1405 the city gave itself over to Venice, in order to free itself from its tyrants, who were alternately of the Scala, the Visconti, or the Carrara families, and has since shared the vicissitudes of the rest of Venetia.

Leaving Verona, we pass *Caldiaro* (112 miles), the ancient *Calidarium*, where are some

*Vicenza* (134½ miles), (*Hotels: de la Ville, le Due Ruote, La Stella d'Oro*), population, 36,000. It is situated at the confluence of two small rivers, the *Bacchiglione* and *Retrone*, which are crossed by eight bridges, one of them, consisting of a single arch, being ascribed to Palladio, who constructed many of the buildings in the town. The *Piazza dei Signori* is a fine square. Here are two columns erected by the Venetians, resembling those in the

Piazza di San Marco at Venice, and a campanile 270 ft. high. The *Basilica*, or Palazzo della Ragione, is a fine Gothic building, with two tiers of galleries surrounding it; the lower being Doric, the upper Ionic. It is of the sixteenth century; the work of Palladio. Several of the palaces merit attention.

The *Duomo* is a Gothic structure, built in 1467. It contains some frescoes and paintings. Some of the sittings of the Council of Trent were held here. The Church of *San Lorenzo* contains some interesting monuments. The Church of *La Santa Corona* has some fine paintings, and richly sculptured tombs. The *Theatre*, by Palladio, is a fine building. The *Museum*, in the *Palazzo Chiericati*, contains a good collection of pictures and engravings; a collection of natural history; another of coins, sculptures, &c. A long series of arcades leads up to the sanctuary on the Monte Berico, erected in 1420. The church contains some good paintings. At the foot of the mountain is the *Rotonda Capra*, or Palladio's Villa, now almost in ruins.

PADUA (153 miles), (*Hotels*: *La Stella d'Oro*, *Aquila d'Oro*), population, 55,000. This is the oldest city in the north of Italy. Its foundation was ascribed by Virgil to Antenor. In 1274 a marble sarcophagus was discovered by some workmen while digging the foundations of a hospital; it contained a skeleton, holding a sword, which bore an inscription, supposed to identify the tomb as that of Antenor. It was removed to the church of San Lorenzo, since destroyed. It now stands beneath a canopy of brick, in front of the palace of the *Delegazione Provinciale*, near the bridge of *San Lorenzo*.

One of the most interesting buildings of Padua is the *Palazzo della Ragione* (1172-1219), extending along one side of the market-place. It is said to have been built on the plan of a palace in India, which the architect, an Augustine friar, named Frate Giovanni, had brought over from that country. The great hall is 267 ft. long, 89 wide, and the same in height. The walls are covered with paintings, in 319 compartments. At one end is the monument of Livy, erroneously supposed to be the Roman historian of that name. In the hall is a large wooden horse intended to serve in some public ceremonial. The *Public Archives* comprise some very ancient and interesting documents. The *Pinacoteca*, or Picture Gallery, also in this palace, contains several good paintings. In other parts of the building are a *Museum* and the *Municipal Library*, of 10,000 volumes. The *Cathedral* deserves no particular mention. The Church of *San Antonio*, built in the early part of the fourteenth century, has eight cupolas. The western front has three pointed arches, with a niche containing a statue of the saint; above it is a portico of pointed arches, surmounted by a turret. There are two beautiful octagonal bell-towers. The form of the church is a Latin cross. It is 280 ft. long, and 138 ft. wide between the extremities of the transepts, and 116 ft. high. In the north transept is the *chapel* of the saint. It is illuminated day and night with golden lamps and silver candlesticks and candelabra, and adorned with bas-reliefs. It was commenced in 1500, and finished in 1553. The Chapel of St. Felix, on the other side of the church, has several good frescoes. On











the left of the altar is a magnificent bronze candelabrum. This church contains several handsome tombs. There are some fine frescoes in the church of *San Giorgio*, and good paintings in that of *Santa Giustina*, including one of the Martyrdom of the Saint, by Paul Veronese. The *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele*, formerly called the *Prato della Valle*, is a large oval space surrounded by statues of distinguished inhabitants of Padua, and others who studied at its University: amongst other monuments are those of Petrarch, Tasso, Galileo, and Gustavus of Sweden. Within the space called the *Arena*, formerly a Roman amphitheatre, is the beautiful chapel of the *Annunziata*, or *Santa Maria Della Arena*, built in 1306 by Giotto, and decorated also by him. It is profusely adorned with frescoes. The Church of *San Agostino degli Eremitani*, in the vicinity of the *Arena*, also contains several fine frescoes and interesting monuments. The Churches of *Santa Sofia*, *San Michele*, *San Gaetano*, *Santa Maria in Vanzo*, and *Il Carmine* are worth a visit. The University was celebrated as early as the thirteenth century—especially as a school of law and medicine. It is still famous for the latter faculty. The *Palace of the University*, called *Il Bo* (the Ox) from the sign, as it is supposed, of the inn which formerly occupied its site, has a very handsome court, adorned with armorial bearings. There is here an anatomical theatre, an excellent collection of objects of natural history, and a collection of bronzes, &c. Padua has a beautiful *Botanic Garden*—the oldest in Europe, and a *Public Library* of 100,000 volumes.

VENICE (178 miles), (*Hotels*: ROYAL DANIELI,\* BARBESI,\* BEAU RIVAGE,\* *de l'Europe*, New York),

is built upon a cluster of islands in the lagoon of the same name, on the north-west fringe of the Adriatic Sea. The lagoon is banked off from the Adriatic by a long, narrow sandbank, extending south-west from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Adige, and divided into a number of islands by narrow sea passages, six in number. Formerly the chief of these entrances into the lagoon was the *Porto di Lido*, through which all the great merchantmen of the republic passed direct into the city, and which is still frequented by small vessels and by the Trieste steamers. The *Porto di Malamocco*, between the island of the same name on the south, and that of Lido on the north, is now the deepest channel into the lagoon. Inside of this sandbank, and between it and the mainland, which is from three to five miles distant, is the lagoon—a sheet of shallow water, navigable for vessels of very light draught, except where channels have been formed naturally by rivers, and artificially maintained. In some parts of this marshy, sea-covered plain, islets have—by the action of currents and otherwise—become consolidated into ground firm enough to be built upon, and fruitful enough to be cultivated; and in the midst of a crowded cluster of such islets, amounting in number to between 70 and 80, the city of Venice is built.

The chief of the islands is called *Isola de Riutto* (Island of the Deep Stream). The islands, in many places only shoals, afford no good foundations for buildings; and the city, for the most part, is built upon artificial foundations of piles or stone.

The *Canalazzo*, or *Grand Canal*—its tortuous course through the city being in the form of the

letter S reversed—divides the city into two unequal parts, and is the main thoroughfare for traffic or pleasure. But the city is subdivided by 146 smaller canals, or *rii*, as they are termed. These are the water streets of Venice, by means of which passengers can be conveyed to any quarter, for here the canal is the street, and the gondola is the cab or carriage. Access can also be had to all parts of the town by land—across the canals by bridges, and along their banks by narrow passages called *calli*. There are in all 306 public bridges, and of these, three cross the Grand Canal—the Rialto, a stone structure, and the most famous; and two iron bridges. Rogers has thus described Venice in his “Italy”—

“There is a glorious city in the sea;  
The sea is in the broad, the narrow  
streets,  
Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-  
weed  
Clings to the marble of her palaces.  
No track of man, no footsteps to and fro,  
Lead to her gates. The path lies o’er  
the sea,  
Invisible; and from the land we went  
As to a floating city—steering in,  
And gliding up her streets as in a  
dream.”

The PIAZZA or Square of St. MARK is the great centre of business and amusement, and the locality most frequently visited by travellers in Venice. It presents a particularly animated appearance in the evening. It is 576 ft. in length, 269 ft. in greatest width, and 185 ft. in least width. The east side of this square is occupied by the *Cathedral of St. Mark* and the *Piazzetta*, a small piazza which extends to the Lagoon. On three sides it is enclosed by imposing structures,

which seem to form an immense palace. These were once the residence of the Procurators or highest officers of the Government; hence the name given to these palaces of *Procurati*.

SAN MARCO. The first church on the present site was built in 813, and was destroyed by fire in 976. It was rebuilt in 1071, and consecrated before the close of the 11th century. It was considerably added to in the 14th and 17th centuries.

This singular church stands as a monument of the ancient magnificence of Venice; no spot within her limits recalls so forcibly the time of her greatness. It was erected in honour of St. Mark the evangelist, and as a depository of his bones, which were among the treasures brought from the East.

The architecture of the façade is of the most mixed and extraordinary kind; true to no style, no order, nor even to one country, it is, as Forsyth says, “neither Greek, nor Gothic, nor Basilical, nor Saracenic, but a fortuitous jumble of all.” The roof is covered with small cupolas like mosques, and rows of arches are piled one above another, without use, and certainly without beauty. Nevertheless the whole presents such magnificence, and recalls so many thoughts of past grandeur, that even the critic whose knowledge may give him a right to severity in judgment, must stand in wonder and even admiration before the church of St. Mark.

The four bronze horses, which stand outside the portico, are as celebrated for their adventures as for their beauty. They are supposed to be the work of Lysippus, a Corinthian artist; and are said to have been presented to Nero, who caused them to be

harnessed to the Chariot of the Sun, which surmounted his triumphal arch in Rome. They were removed by Constantine to his new capital, and at the conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders, they formed part of the valuable spoil which fell to the share of the Venetians. When Venice was taken by Buonaparte,

the splendid vestibule, where two blocks of red marble mark the spot rendered famous by the interview between Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III. on the 23rd of July, 1177, at which a reconciliation took place between them. It is stated by some writers that Frederick prostrated himself before the Pope, who



VENICE.

these horses were among the many works of art which were conveyed to Paris; but at the peace of 1814 they were restored to Venice. They were the subject of the famous threat uttered by Paganino Doria, the Genoese admiral, who, when sued to grant peace to the exhausted Venetians, exclaimed, "Peace! yes, when I have put a bit in the mouth of St. Mark's steeds."

We enter the church through

placed his foot upon his neck, but this statement is discredited. Rogers thus speaks of this scene—

"In that temple porch  
(The brass is gone, the porphyry remains)  
Did Barbarossa fling his mantle off,  
And, kneeling, on his neck receive the foot  
Of the proud Pontiff; thus, at last consoled,  
For flight, disguise, and many an agonish shake  
On his stone pillow."



The first view of the interior of the church is imposing; the gorgeousness of the marbles and mosaics, which would otherwise be too dazzling, is softened into solemnity by the little light that is admitted. The effect is very fine. The ceiling is almost entirely composed of mosaic, the ground of which being gold, gives an inconceivable splendour to the edifice. The floor, also of mosaic in marble, bears the character of great antiquity, while the columns of porphyry and marbles of every colour—of bronze, alabaster, verde antique, and serpentine—rise in profusion around. The form of the church is a Greek cross. The high altar is ornamented with the richest and most precious stones, jaspers, and marbles.

Opposite St. Mark's, on the south-west, is the *Campanile*. It was commenced in the tenth century, and was not completed until after the lapse of 240 years. It is 304 ft. in height. A stairway leads to the summit, from which a fine view may be enjoyed. The bronze doors of the vestibule, or *Loggetta*, are worthy of inspection. This chamber was formerly the waiting-room of the procurators, who, during the sessions of the great Council, commanded the guards. It is now used for auctions and lottery drawings.

On the right, on coming out of the Cathedral, is the *Torre dell' Orologio*, with a large clock, and two bronze figures which strike the hours upon the bell. One of the curious sights of Venice is the flocking of the pigeons to the Piazza, to be fed, when the hour of two is struck by the figures upon this tower.

In the Piazza, close to the landing place, are two lofty red granite columns, which have

stood for many centuries trophies of Venetian conquest, having been brought from the east by Domenico Micheli in 1125. The following anecdote is related of their erection, which took place some years after on the spot they now occupy. The architect being promised any reward for rearing these pillars, he demanded that games of chance, which had been prohibited in Venice, should be allowed to be played between these columns. The senate was bound to comply with his request; but, to counteract in some measure the effect of the permission, they appointed that all public executions should take place on this spot, which thus was rendered a place of abhorrence. One of these columns is surmounted by the winged lion of St. Mark, and the other by St. Theodore, an early patron of the city.

The PALACE OF THE DOGES (open daily from 9 to 4), was originally founded in 800. It has, since that date, been five times destroyed, and as often rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence. The west side, facing the Piazza, is 230 ft. in length, the south side 220 ft. in length. The present edifice, which is in the Moorish-Gothic style, dates from the 14th century. On the west and south sides the palace is flanked by two colonnades of 107 columns, one above the other. The mouldings of the upper colonnade are exceedingly rich. From between the two red marble columns in this colonnade (the 9th and 10th from the principal portal), sentences of death were read during the time of the Republic.

Entering the palace we find ourselves in the spacious court around which the edifice is built. In the centre of the court are two cistern openings in bronze. Op-

posite the Giant's Staircase are statues of Adam and Eve.

Ascending the Giant's Staircase, so called from the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune at the head, we enter the apartments.

We first enter an ante-chamber filled with books, which leads to the reading-room and the librarian's apartments, where the valuable collection of manuscripts is kept. From the anti-chamber we enter the *Sala del Maggior Consiglio*, now the library of San Marco. It is a magnificent hall, 154 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 45 ft. high. Every part shows the former splendour of Venice. The ceiling is richly gilt and the walls are hung with pictures by the great Venetian masters. The principal events in Venetian history are given in a series of large paintings; one, by Paul Veronese, represents the triumphal return of Andrea Contarini after a victory gained over the Genoese; and the subject of another is the conquest of Constantinople by Enrico Dandolo. In the Apotheosis of Venice, by Paul Veronese, the Republic is personified by a noble female figure seated in the heavens, surrounded by saints and angels; and in other allegorical pictures she is portrayed as a queen receiving the homage of conquered nations, and breaking the chains of captive slaves; or, seated between Justice and Peace, attended by the Virtues, she is crowned by Victory.

Around the cornice of this room are portraits of seventy-two Doges—many by Titian, Tintoretto, and other famous artists. The line is broken in one place, where, instead of a picture, hangs a black curtain, on which are inscribed the words, "Hic locus est Marini Faletri decapitati pro crimibus."

The next room is the *Hall of*

*Scrutiny*, in which were held the elections of the 41 nobles, who afterwards nominated the Doge. In this hall is Palma Giovanes' painting of the "Last Judgment."

Returning to the vestibule we enter the *Archæological Museum*, occupying the apartments of the Doges. Here are ancient sculptures in marble.

Ascending to the upper story we enter the *Sala della Bussola*, formerly the anti-chamber of the Inquisitors. By the entrance is an opening in the wall, formerly decorated by a lion's head, into the mouth of which secret denunciations were thrown. The next room is the *Sala del Consiglio dei Deici*. Among other paintings are portraits of an old man seated near a beautiful woman, by Paul Veronese. Next is the *Sala delle Quattro Porte*, so called from its doors, designed by Palladio. Among other paintings in this room is that of the Doge Ant. Grimini kneeling before Faith, by Titian. The *Sala del Senato* contains, among other pictures, two by Tintoretto. The remaining rooms are the *Sala del Collegio*, and *Sala Anticollegio*, in both of which are paintings by Paul Veronese.

From the landing-place at the entrance to the apartments, a stairway leads to the famous *Sotto Piombo*, at the top of the palace, or "under the leads." They were formerly used as prisons.

The prisons, or Pozzi, in the lower stories, are shown. They have not been used since the beginning of the 17th century.

On the east side the palace of the Doges is connected with the Carceri, or prisons, by the lofty *Bridge of Sighs* (*Ponte dei Sospiri*). The interior is divided into a double passage-way. Prisoners were conducted across this bridge to hear their sentences; hence the name.

On the south side of San Marco are two short square columns, with inscriptions in Coptic, brought to Venice from Ptolemais in 1256. They belonged to a church destroyed by the Venetians.

From the *Pietra del Bando*, at the corner of the church, a short block of porphyry, the laws of the republic were proclaimed to the people.

The ARSENAL. (Open daily, from 9 to 1.) There is no spot in Venice more intimately connected with the times of her power and grandeur. Here were constructed the galleys so celebrated for their strength and lightness, and here kept in constant readiness for war, with magazines of arms. It was like a city surrounded by walls and towers, governed by its own magistrates: three nobles were appointed to regulate the internal arrangements and watch over the safety of the arsenal; it was considered one of the most important elements of the power of the Republic, and was guarded with a jealous care. Not only were all the stores required in war preserved here, but every thing was manufactured within its walls. Before the principal gate, as if to guard it, stand four lions, spoils taken from conquered nations. One was brought from Corinth, another from the Piræus, and a third has "Attica" inscribed on it.

In the ancient armoury are many Turkish banners, standards with horses' tails floating from them, and arms of every description, taken from the Turks in the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1568; also the helmet of Attila and many curious specimens of ancient armour.

The extensive wharves and workshops are now deserted. The Austrians carried off a portion of the contents of the armoury in 1866.

The *Accademia delle Belle Arti* occupies the suppressed Scuola della Carità, on the Grand Canal, near the southern extremity of the iron bridge. Open on week days from 9 to 3, on festivals from 11 to 2. A small fee is expected by the custodian at the door.

The most celebrated paintings are the "Assumption," and "St. John in the Desert," by Titian. The last picture of this great master, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, the "Entombment," is in the same hall with the "Assumption." Titian died at the age of 99 years. The paintings in the gallery are almost exclusively the works of Venetian masters. Mr. Genovesi, of the Hotel Danieli, has, at a house near the hotel, a collection of over 300 choice ancient and modern paintings, some of which he offers for sale. The gallery is open to visitors.

Among the many other edifices deserving of notice, either for their architecture or the historical associations connected with them, are the lofty and venerable Gothic church of *Santa-Maria Gloriosa-de-Frari*, built in the 13th century, filled with magnificent monuments, among which the gorgeous marble structure which now marks the grave of Titian is one of the most remarkable, and adorned with paintings by Titian and Tintoretto; the majestic church of *San-Giovanni-e-Paolo*, "the Westminster Abbey of Venice," remarkable for its fine painted glass, and the tombs and monuments of its numerous doges; the church of *La-Madonna-dell'-Orto*, once the richest in Venice, but in a dilapidated state; the church of *San-Pietro-di-Castello*, with a fine campanile, and some good paintings and mosaics; the church of *San-Francesco-della-Vigna*, on a mag-

nificent plan, but only partly finished; the church of the Jesuits, in the theatrical and luxurious style not uncommon in churches of this order; the church of *Il-Santissimo-Redentore*, built as a votive offering after the staying of the plague in 1576, and regarded as the finest of Palladio's structures; the church of *Santa-Maria-della-Salute*, another votive offering, erected in 1632, after the cessation of a still greater plague, particularly distinguished by the boldness of its principal cupola, and decorated within with many admirable works of art.

Starting from the landing-place of St. Mark, at the east extremity of the Grand Canal, and proceeding west, a great number of PALACES are passed. In former times, these palaces, or the magnificent buildings which occupied the same sites, were the warehouses and places of business of the great merchant princes, most of whom possessed mansions in the suburbs, *i. e.*, on some neighbouring island, which afforded more privacy than could be found in the city itself. A few of these are worthy of mention. Among them are, on the right, P. Treves, contains Canova's statues of Hector and Ajax; the P. Corner della Ca Grande, a magnificent structure by Sansovino, 1532; on the left, the P. Manzoni, remarkable for its beautiful design, and considered by many the finest on the Grand Canal; on the right, the P. Giustinian-Lolin; on the left, the P. Rezzonico, a large and stately edifice of the 17th century; on the right, the P. Morolin, formerly belonging to the family of Lin. (After the extinction of that family it came to the hands of the Moro family, which gave one Doge to the Republic, Christoforo Moro,

by some supposed to be the same who wooed Desdemona.) On the left, the three P. Giustiniani—one belongs to a painter whose gallery of pictures is open to visitors; P. Foscari, formerly inhabited by the Doge Foscari; P. Balbi, said to have been a favourite of Napoleon I.; on the right, P. Mocenigo, the residence of Lord Byron in 1818, (here he wrote the first cantos of *Don Juan* and other poems); P. Corner-Spinelli, a very fine edifice; on the left, P. Pisani and P. Barbarigo, the first a beautiful building, the second noted as once the home of Titian; on the right, P. Benzon, the residence of Byron, Moore, Canova, and Fennimore Cooper; P. Grimini, a *chef d'œuvre*, now the Post-office; P. Dandolo, famous as having been the residence of the conqueror of Constantinople, Enrico Dandolo; La Ca Doro, one of the most beautiful in Venice; on the left, P. Pesaro, considered a master-piece; on the right, P. Vendramin-Calergi, a splendid building belonging to the Duke of Chambord; on the left, Fondaco dei Turchi, recently restored.

The RIALTO, a single arch thrown over the narrowest part of the Grand Canal, is of marble, 90 ft. in span, and 24 ft. in height; but its beauty is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The prospect from the Rialto is lively and magnificent, but it is almost the only one in Venice; for, except the *Canal-Grande*, and the *Canaletto-dello-Canaregio*, all the other streets are narrow: some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses.

At the south-western extremity of the city, are the *Giardini Pubblici*, laid out by Napoleon in



1807. They are  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile long by 120 yards wide, and are planted with trees. They are chiefly resorted to by the poorer classes.

A favourite excursion is to the *Lido*, where the Venetians go for sea-bathing. It is reached in half an hour from the Piazzetta. The excursion gives the visitor a good idea of the topography of Venice.

The theatre *Della Fenice*, is the largest in Venice, and is capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There are five other theatres in the city.

Photographs.—The best collection is at the shop of Carlo Ponti, Piazza San Marco. Mr. P. is the inventor of the celebrated Megalithoscope, great numbers of which he sends to America and England. He has recently invented also improved spectacles (isoperiscopic), a great boon to persons suffering from impaired vision.

English and American bankers, S. & A. Blumenthal.

The ancient republic of Venice was founded when the Visi-Goths and Huns under Attila, in 452 and the Longobards, in 568, invaded the Roman empire, and particularly the upper part of Italy, which, even in the time of the Romans, was called Venetia. Many of the ancient inhabitants of this district retired to the islands in the lagoons of the Adriatic, especially that of Rialto, where they founded a small democratic republic, governed by ten tribunes. In 697, they elected their first doge (dux) Paolucci Anafesto. To the doge was intrusted the executive power; the people retained the legislative power in their own hands; the juridical authority was reposed in the tribunes and nobility. The first seat of the government was Traclea. It was afterwards removed to Malamocco; and in 737,

to Rialto, where a populous city quickly rose out of the sea, and became the far-famed Venice. Great commercial privileges were granted to the young republic by Rome and Constantinople; and her wealthy sons, no longer satisfied with the possession of the islands of the lagoons, extended their conquest into Italy and Dalmatia. In the wars with the Arabs in the ninth century, the Venetians became expert sailors. In 997, the towns of Dalmatia placed themselves under the protection of Venice. The wealth and power of the republic increased during the crusades, and Venice became the richest and most powerful city of Lombardy :

" Her daughters had their dowers  
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East  
Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

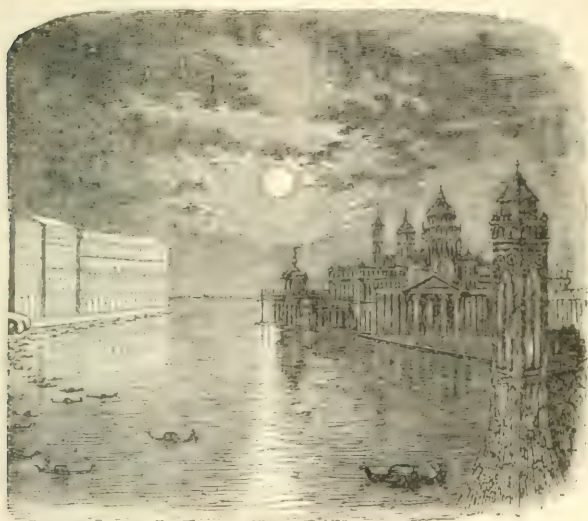
But the aristocracy had begun to encroach upon the rights of the people, and the Doge to extend his power; and several revolts took place.

In 1172 the Doge, Vitali Michieli, was assassinated, and the constitution modified; the arbitrary power of the Doge was now limited, and the supreme power given to a numerous assembly of the nobility. The commercial power of the republic reached its greatest height under the Doge Enrico Dandolo, who, in the crusade of 1202, undertaken by the Venetians and French, conquered Constantinople at the head of the Venetian fleet, and secured the possession of Candia, and several islands of the Archipelago and the Ionian Sea. After the re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire in 1261, the commercial road to India was transferred from Constantinople to Alexandria, and the



Genoese gained great advantages over the Venetians. Still more important in its consequences was the decisive revolution by which the Doge, Gradenigo, in 1297, consolidated an hereditary aristocracy, admitting only a fixed number of noble families to a share in the government. It was at this period that the horrible

1421, Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1428, and the islands of Zante and Cephalonia in 1483, were incorporated with the Venetian territory, and in 1486, after the death of Jacob, the last King of Cyprus, his wife Catherine Cornaro, a Venetian lady, ceded this beautiful country to the Republic.



THE GRAND CANAL.

council of "The Ten," as it was called, was established. In spite, however, of the abuses and tyrannies of a haughty and all-powerful aristocracy, the possessions of Venice on the continent were gradually enlarged, and her rival, Genoa, was humbled, after a struggle of 130 years for the supremacy in Lombardy. Vicenza, Verona, Bassano, Feltre, Belluno, and Padua, in 1402, Friuli in

The power of Venice had now reached its acme; henceforward it began to decline. The Portuguese, in 1498, discovered the way by sea to the East Indies, and the Venetians lost their commerce with that country by Alexandria. The Osmanli, who had become masters of Constantinople, gradually wrested from the Venetians all their possessions in the Archipelago, and in the Morea,

and also Albania and Negroponte; and though the danger threatened the Republic by the league of Cambray, in 1508, was averted by skilful negotiations, its power had been greatly crippled by that war. The Osmanli took Cyprus in 1571, and Candia in 1669. The Morea was reconquered in 1687, but was again given up at the peace of Passarowitz in 1718; the Republic, however, preserved Corfu and Dalmatia.

From this period Venice ceased to take any part in the great affairs of Europe. By the peace of Campo-Formio, the whole territory on one side of the Adige, with Dalmatia and Cattaro, was given to Austria; that on the other side was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic, which, in 1805, obtained also Austrian Venice and Dalmatia, but without the Ionian Islands. In 1814, Venice and its territories were joined to the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom, of which they continued to form a part until 1866, when, in consequence of the misfortunes of Austria in her wars with Prussia and Italy, the city and province were ceded to Napoleon III., under whose auspices they were united to the Kingdom of Italy by a *plebiscitum*.

## ROUTE 128.

### MILAN TO FLORENCE.

217 miles; 1st class, 37·30 francs; 2nd, 30·25 francs; 3rd, 22·35 francs.



**A**FTER leaving Milan we pass through a low marshy district, planted chiefly with maize and rice. Passing Melegnano and Tavazzano, we reach

LODI (20½ miles), (*Hotels: Il Sole, l'Europa, I Tre Rè*), population about 20,000. It is situated on the Adda, in the midst of a very fertile country. The place is celebrated as the scene of the storming of the bridge over the Adda by Napoleon, on the 10th May, 1796. The *Duomo* is a handsome building, in the Lombard style. The columns of the porch rest upon griffins. The walls near the high altar are adorned with good paintings. There is a fine bas-relief of the Last Supper. The *Church of the Incoronata*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from the 15th century. It is octagonal in form, and contains some fine paintings. The surrounding district is famed for the production of the cheeses called Parmesan. Passing some unimportant places, we reach

PIACENZA (43 miles), (*Hotels: l'Europa, d'Italia*), population about 33,000. The *Piazza de' Cavallo* contains the bronze equestrian

statues of Alessandro and Ranuccio Farnese, members of one of the great ruling families of Italy. The *Duomo*, situated in a street leading out of this square, is in the Lombard style, and was built in the early part of the 12th century. The porticoes are very handsome. The Campanile is a square brick tower, about 200 ft. high. The interior of the church is adorned with statues, wood-carvings, bas-reliefs, frescoes, and paintings.

The churches of *Santa Maria della Campagna*, *San Sisto*, and *San' Antonino* contain good paintings.

The *Palazzo Farnese*, in the northern quarter of the town, once a beautiful building, is now a barrack. The *Palazzo dei Tribunali* has a beautiful façade of brick, the windows and cornices of which are in terra cotta.

Piacenza contains some good private collections of paintings. Among the numerous charitable institutions of the place are the *Istituto Gazzola*, and the *Ospedale Grande*. Leaving Piacenza, we reach *Borgo san Donino* (65 miles). The *Duomo* is richly adorned with mediæval sculptures.

PARMA (78½ miles), (*Hotels: della Croce, de la Poste*) is a town of 47,000 inhabitants, and was formerly a Roman colony. In the middle ages it was the seat of the Guelphs. It is situated on the river of its name. The *Duomo* is a handsome structure in the Lombard style; the principal entrance on the façade is adorned with figures of lions in red marble, one holding down a bull, the other a serpent, and with allegorical sculptures and inscriptions. The interior is decorated with numerous frescoes and with some good paintings. The subterranean church, beneath

the *Duomo*, is supported by twenty-eight marble columns. It contains some good sculptures and frescoes. The *Baptistry* is of grey and red marble, ornamented with tiers of columns and richly sculptured portals. The vault has twenty-four windows, the walls between them being covered with paintings in good preservation. The stalls are finely inlaid. The *Convent Church of San Giovanni Evangelista* contains some good frescoes by Correggio and others. The churches of the *Madonna della Steccata* and *San Lodovico* are adorned with sculptures and frescoes. The *Farnese Palace* contains the *Academy of Fine Arts*, consisting chiefly of the gallery of paintings, 600 in number, among which are works of Raphael, Murillo, Correggio, and the Caracci. Here is also a *Museum of Antiquities*, and a *Library* of 140,000 volumes. The *Palazzo del Giardino*, on the opposite side of the river, contains good frescoes, chiefly of mythological subjects, and a collection of portraits of members of the principal families of Parma. The *Ducal Garden*, laid out in the old French style, is open to the public.

There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood which are much frequented in the summer months. Leaving Parma we presently reach REGGIO (95 miles), a town of about 16,500 inhabitants, renowned as the birth-place of Ariosto. The *Duomo*, of the 15th century, contains several fine sculptures. There are some handsome frescoes in the church of *Madonna della Ghiara*, and in the *Basilica of San Prospero*. Reggio possesses a good public library and a museum.

MODENA (110 miles), (*Hotels: Albergo Reale, San Marco*), is a fortified town of 32,000 inhabi-

tants. The greater portion of the *Duomo*, a magnificent building in the Lombard style, is of the 11th century. The pillars of the portal rest upon lions. The capitals of those in the interior are adorned with grotesque figures. There are some interesting groups and monuments in marble and terracotta. The southern façade has two handsome portals elaborately ornamented with sculptures, and four bas-reliefs emblematic of the life of St. Geminianus. The campanile, 315 feet high, dates from the 13th century, and is one of the finest in Italy. In the porticos round the court of the palace called *Monte dei Pegni*, is the *Museo Lapidario*, containing Roman and mediæval sculptures. The *Ducal Palace* contains a fine Picture Gallery, and a choice collection of drawings by the old masters, and other works of art. The *Biblioteca Estense* possesses 100,000 volumes, and an excellent collection of coins and medals. Express trains make no stop between Modena and

BOLOGNA (133 miles), (*Hotels*: BRUN,\* *d'Italie, di San Marco*), population 109,000. This is one of the most ancient cities in Italy. It is beautifully situated on a plain at the foot of the lower slopes of the Apennines, and is divided into four quarters, the older of which, indifferently built, have a heavy, antique and gloomy aspect, and strikingly contrast with the well-paved thoroughfares and the fine buildings of the modern city. The footpaths of the principal streets are covered with arcades. The public edifices are numerous, and many of them magnificent. The churches alone exceed seventy, and are not less remarkable for the works of art which they contain than for the beauty of their architecture.

The principal are the *Cathedral*, founded in very early times, but repeatedly rebuilt, and not completed, in its present form, till 1748; the interior is in the Corinthian style, and is adorned with numerous fine paintings and frescoes, particularly an Annunciation, the last fresco executed by Ludovico Caracci; the church of *San Petronio*, one of the finest specimens of Italian Gothic; *San Stefano*, the oldest, formed by the union of seven churches, containing numerous fine paintings and very early relics of antiquity; *San Domenico*, *San Salvatore*, *San Giacomo*, *San Giovanni in Monte*, *Madonna di Galliera*, *I Mendicanti*, *San Martino Maggiore*, and *Santa Maria dei Servi*. Among the palaces the most important are the *Palazzo Maggiore del Pubblico*, adorned with numerous fine statues; and the *Palazzo del Podestà*, remarkable as the prison of King Enzo, son of the Great Emperor, Frederick II., captured by the Bolognese in 1249, and detained till his death in 1272. Conspicuous among the structures of the city are two leaning towers near its centre. The *Asinelli tower* was built in 1109, and is 256 feet in its reduced height. It inclines over three feet from the perpendicular. The *Garisenda tower*, which is alluded to in the 31st canto of Dante's "*Inferno*," was built in 1110; its height is 130 feet, and its inclination 8 feet. One of the finest structures of the city is an arcade with 700 arches, which leads from one of the gates of the city to the church of *La-Madonna-di-san-Luca*, adjoining which is the *Certosa*, a fine public cemetery.

The *University*, after that of Salerno, is the most ancient in Italy. The building, including the university, institute, and other similar establishments, was origi-

nally the Palazzo Cellesi, purchased by the Senate to receive the noble bequests of Count Marsigli, a friend of Newton, including a rich cabinet of natural history, a museum of antiquities, and a library of 150,000 volumes.

The *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, in the former college of the Jesuits, near the University, (open daily from 9 to 3), contains the Picture Gallery, consisting chiefly of works of the Bolognese School. The gem of the collection is *Raphael's St. Cecilia*. Among others, are numerous paintings by Guido Reni, the Caracci, Domenichino, and Guerchino.

Bologna has three theatres, a *casino*, or assembly room, for the upper classes, supplied with literary and political journals, and several well-endowed hospitals.

The *Piazza di Vittore Emanuele*, formerly the *Piazza Maggiore*, is surrounded by many handsome buildings. The *Piazza della Fontana* contains the beautiful *Fontana Pubblica*, or *Fontana di Nettuno*. It consists of a colossal bronze statue of Neptune, at the base of which are four female Tritons, and four figures holding dolphins spouting water. Bologna is the birthplace of the Popes Honorius II., Lucius II., Gregory XIII., Innocent IX., Gregory XV., and Benedict XIV.; the naturalists Galvani and Aldrovandi, the astronomer Marsigli, the mathematician Manfredi, the painters Guido, Domenichino, Albano, and the three Caracci.

This city owes its origin, which is said to be much more remote than that of Rome, to the Etruscans, by whom it was called *Felsina*. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony under the name of *Bononia* (189 B.C.). A Christian church was erected in it in

the third century, and in 728 it came into the possession of the Lombards, from whom it was taken in 800 by Charlemagne. In the 12th century Bologna took possession of several of the surrounding cities, and for 156 years formed the most flourishing republic in Italy. In 1506 it was united to the Papal States. In 1796 it was annexed to the "Cisalpine Republic" by Napoleon. In 1815 it again became subject to the States of the Church, and in 1859 it united itself to the kingdom of Italy.

Soon after leaving Bologna we cross the Reno, and keep along its left bank for some distance. Beyond *Vergato* (158 miles), we pass through a tunnel nearly a mile long, on emerging from which we obtain a view of the *Monte Ovolò* and *Monte Vigese* on the other side of the Reno. We presently cross the river, and pass under a range of hills through a tunnel more than a mile and a half long. We next reach *La Porretta* (150½ miles), a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, noted for its baths and mineral springs. Passing through a hilly region, traversed by several tunnels, one of which is 2,980 yards in length, and crossing over some long viaducts, we reach PISTOIA (183 miles), (*Hotel: de Londres*), population about 12,000. The *Palazzo Pretorio* and *Palazzo della Communità*, both in the Piazza, are fine buildings in the Italian Gothic style, adorned with frescoes. The *Duomo* contains several paintings and sculptures, and is adorned with frescoes and bas-reliefs. The campanile, originally a donjon tower, called the *Torre del Podestà*, was subsequently converted to its present purpose, and adorned with three tiers of arches and a lofty spire. The *Baptistery*, oppo-



site the Cathedral, is octagonal. The exterior is of black and white marble in layers. The doorways are ornamented with sculptures. Among the churches most worthy of mention are those of *St. Andrea*, *San Domenico*, *San Bartolomeo*, *San Francesco*, *San Giovanni Evangelista*, *Santa Maria delle Grazie*, *Santa Maria dell'Umilita*, and *San Paoli*. The *Ospedale del Ceppo*, built in the early part of the 13th century, contains a beautiful frieze of coloured earthenware, representing works of mercy. There are two good public libraries. Pistols were first manufactured at Pistoja.

PRATO (193½ miles), (*Hotel: La Posta*), population 12,000. This is an agreeable town, surrounded with walls. The oldest portion of the *Duomo* is of the 12th century, and other portions of the 15th. Both externally and internally it is inlaid with black and green serpentine. On the façade appears the pulpit or balcony of the Donatello. It is ornamented with beautiful bas-reliefs, representing children bearing festoons. There is a fine bas-relief over the principal portal, representing the Virgin, with St. Stephen and St. Laurence on either side. There are some fine paintings in the choir. The chapel of *Sacra Cintola* is profusely ornamented with frescoes representing the subjects of legends of the Virgin. Some of the other chapels contain good frescoes. The pulpit is finely sculptured in the cinque-cento style. The *Galleria Municipale* contains a good collection of paintings. The *Collegio Cicognini*, formerly a Jesuits' College, is now appropriated to the education of lay-students.

CESTO (200 miles). On the left we see the villa of the Marquis

Ginori, called *La Doccia*; adjoining it is a china manufactory. It is at the base of the *Monte Morello*, which rises 3,000 ft. above the sea.

FLORENCE (217 miles), (*Hotels: de la Paix, d'Italie, de la Ville, de l'Arno, de la Grande Bretagne, de l'Univers, de l'Europe, de New York, du Nord*), population 135,000, is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the north side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 150 yards. In shape an irregular pentagon, Florence is enclosed by walls of about six miles in extent, and communicates with the exterior by means of eight gates, which conduct to thickly-peopled suburbs, and a lovely, fertile, and salubrious neighbourhood, encircled by sloping hills, and studded with picturesque villas and fruitful vineyards and gardens. Florence and her environs, viewed from the heights of Fiesole, appear but one vast city. Many causes render this city a most attractive place of residence to foreigners—a lovely country and healthful climate, cheap living, and the universal courteous intelligence of the people, united to the immense sources of interest possessed by the city in her grand historical monuments and collections of art.

The chief monument of the city is the *Duomo*, or Cathedral, the foundations of which were laid in 1298. The Florentines having resolved on erecting a monument which, for architectural splendour and proportions, should outvie all preceding structures, the honour of preparing the design was intrusted to Arnolfo de Cambio da Colle. On his death, Giotto superintended the works; and many eminent architects were

employed before this splendid edifice was completed. Brunelleschi, the last, conceived and erected the grand cupola, so much admired by Michael Angelo as to have served him as the model for that of St. Peter's.

Its walls are of brick, encrusted with black and white marble, and

It is 496 ft. in length and 363 ft. in height to the summit of the cross.

The cupola, which is wider than that of the Pantheon at Rome, and consequently wider than that of St. Peter's, was the first double cupola raised in Europe. Michael Angelo boasted that he would



FLORENCE.

its floors are paved with the same material, of various colours; it is also adorned, both within and without, with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors; and its paintings are, in general, masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the thirteenth century by Arnolfo di Lapo, was continued by other successive architects and completed in the fifteenth century.

hang the dome of the Pantheon in the air, but it was this work of Brunelleschi that gave him the assurance of executing his boast.

The statues which adorn this church are most of them the works of the most eminent sculptors, and some of the pictures are of the first class of excellence. Among the most remarkable are the statue of Brunelleschi, and those on the altar, the productions of Bandi-

nelli and Michael Angelo. Of the paintings, those in the interior of the dome by Zuccheri and Vasari, and the portraits of Dante and Giotto, are most worthy of attention.

Close to the front of the Cathedral, but totally detached from it, rises the *Campanile* or belfry, a light, airy, and graceful tower, 275 ft. high, coated with variegated marble, and adorned with many highly-finished statues. It was designed by Giotto, and commenced in 1334. It was this tower that Charles V. pronounced so beautiful as to deserve to be enclosed in a glass case. Opposite the principal entrance of the Cathedral stands the *Baptistery*, an octangular edifice, of great beauty. A number of granite pillars support its dome, and fine mosaics shed a rich colouring over it; the walls are lined, and the pavement is inlaid with marble. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and all its ornaments have a reference to the Sacrament of Baptism. It is the Baptistery of the whole city of Florence. Its three great bronze doors are celebrated for their beauty; the figures represent several great scriptural events. The centre one, by Ghiberti, was declared by Michael Angelo worthy to be the portal of Paradise. Dante mentions this Baptistery in his "*Inferno*" as "St. John's fair dome, of me beloved." Before the principal gate of the Baptistery are two columns of porphyry, on which was formerly suspended the immense chain with which the Pisans, in 1406, attempted to close up their harbour against the Florentines and Genoese, and which was afterwards brought to Florence as a trophy of victory. It has been restored to Pisa, and is now in the Campo Santo.

The next, and indeed the only other church which deserves particular description, is that of *San Lorenzo*, in the north part of the city, upon the Piazza San Lorenzo. This also was planned by Brunelleschi, but is, both in design and magnificence, inferior to the Duomo. It has, however, attained to high celebrity from two buildings attached to it, the *New Sacristy* and the *Medicean Chapel*. The first was one of the earliest works of Michael Angelo, and is decorated with seven statues by the same artist; and although most of them are unfinished, yet the eye of the connoisseur will easily discern in them the genius and boldness of design which so eminently characterize the productions of that great master.

It contains the mausoleum of Guliano de' Medici, Duke of Nemours, brother of Pope Leo X., and younger son of Lorenzo il Magnifico, who died in 1516. Above is the figure of the Duke in a sitting posture; over his tomb are the statues of Day and Night, the master-pieces of Michael Angelo. Opposite is the statue of Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino, represented in profound meditation, hence termed, "*Il pensiero*;" beneath it is his tomb, with statues of Twilight and Dawn, also by Michael Angelo. Opposite the altar, is a Madonna, by Michael Angelo, and a statue of St. Cosmo.

The *Chapel of the Medicis* (open from 8 to 12; fee, 50 c.), is an octagon, covered in the interior with lapis lazuli, agate, jasper, and other precious stones, with the arms of the Tuscan towns, in mosaic, and those of the Medici family. It contains the sarcophagi of Duke Ferdinand II., Cosimo II., Ferdinand I., Francesco I., and Cosimo III. This

chapel is said to have cost twenty-two millions of lire, or £900,000.

The church of *S. Croce*, the Westminster Abbey of Florence, contains, among other interesting tombs, those of Michael Angelo-Buonarotti, Galileo, Machiavelli, Alfieri, and Dante.

The church of *Santa Maria Novella* was begun in 1279, and was so much admired by Michael Angelo, that he commonly called it his *sposa*; it is covered within and without with black and white marble; the paintings are by some of the best masters: the high altar was erected in 1804; its altarpiece is by Sabatello.

Among the other churches worthy of a visit, are *Santa Trinita*, *Sant' Ambrogio*, *Santa Felicità*, and *San Spirito* (designed by Brunelleschi), all containing interesting works of art.

THE ROYAL GALLERY. (Open to the public from 9 to 3 daily, except on Sundays and feast days, when it is open from 10 to 3. It is closed on the last Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday of Carnival, and the last 4 days of Passion-week. A catalogue is sold at the entrance. The names of the painters are affixed to the pictures).

This valuable collection occupies the second floor of the Uffizi, or public offices, an edifice built by Vasari. The gallery consists of two long parallel corridors, united at one end by a shorter one. On each side of the corridors stand ancient sarcophagi, busts of Roman emperors, and statues.

The *first vestibule* contains a statue of Mars, another of Silenus, with the infant Bacchus in bronze, and ten busts of the princes of the house of Medici; the second vestibule contains a horse in marble,

and two quadrangular columns, on one of which is a head of Cybele, and on the other a bust of Jupiter; the wild boar, a celebrated antique, said to be of Grecian sculpture, and two wolf-dogs. On passing through the vestibule, we enter the first corridor of this immense gallery, the ceilings of which are adorned with arabesques; and under them, a fine series of five hundred portraits of illustrious characters, in chronological order. Among the most remarkable busts and statues in the corridors, are those of Nero, Otho, Titus, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Alexander Severus; a fine bust of Caracalla, called by connoisseurs, "the last sigh of the art;" Venus; and at the bottom of the third corridor a copy of the Laocoon, by Bandinelli.

The octagon hall, called the *Tribune*, is paved with various coloured marbles, and contains the most admirable specimens of sculpture and painting. Here is the famous Venus de Medici, supposed to have been the work of Praxiteles; the celebrated Apollo, called Apolino; the Lottatori, or the Wrestlers; the Arrotino, or the Grinder; and the Faun; these are evidently the productions of the best ages of ancient sculpture, and excellently restored by Buonarotti. The statue of the Venus de Medici, when found, was broken in many pieces. The hands are modern; it is about five English feet in height. It was found in Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli, and brought to Florence in 1649.

Among the paintings in the Tribune are six by *Raphael*, including his "St. John preaching in the wilderness," and the "Fornarina;" three by *Titian*, one being his celebrated Venus; three by *Correggio*; one each by Guido and

Domenichino, and others by the most celebrated masters.

Besides the two vestibules, three corridors, and hall, already mentioned, this museum contains the following apartments—*Hall of Niobe*; cabinets of modern and antique bronzes in fourteen glass cases; cabinet of Greek and Latin inscriptions; Egyptian monuments, &c., &c.; portraits of painters, chiefly done by themselves, in two large apartments; cabinets with pictures of the Venetian, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and Tuscan schools; cabinet of the hermaphrodite, and cabinets of gems, &c.; in all, two vestibules, three corridors, two halls, and twelve cabinets.

#### PITTI PALACE AND GALLERY.

This palace was commenced by Luca Pitti, a Florentine merchant, in 1440, after the designs of Brunelleschi. Not being able to finish it, he sold it to the wife of Duke Cosmo, and it became the residence of the Medici, by whom it was considerably enlarged. The façade, on the Piazza Pitti, is more than 600 ft. long. The chief attraction of the palace is its collection of pictures, numbering about 500, "not one of which is inferior, and many of which are works of the very highest merit." Catalogues are to be found in each of the rooms, for the use of visitors. This gallery boasts several of the best works of Raphael, among which is the celebrated *Madonna della Seggiola*. In the Hall of Flora is Canova's celebrated statue of *Venus*.

The *Accademia delle Belle Arti* (open from 9 to 3, except on Sundays), contains an extensive collection of pictures and designs, interesting as showing the development of art in Tuscany. It

is third in value among the collections of Florence.

In the Via Ricasoli, close by, is the Government manufactory of Florentine mosaics.

The *Museo Nazionale* is a collection recently formed to illustrate the history of mediæval and modern culture in Italy. It is in the palace called *Il Bargello*, close to the Piazza S. Firenze. Admission, 1 franc; on Sundays, gratis.

The *House of Michael Angelo* is No. 49, in the Via Ghibellina. It merits a visit on account of the designs and other reminiscences of the great master, which are shown here. (Admission daily, from 10 to 3. A small fee is expected.) Among other objects shown, which formerly belonged to Michael Angelo, are his writing table, sword, cane, and slippers.

The house once occupied by Galileo is in the Via Costa, No. 359. Benvenuto Cellini died in the house No. 38, Via della Pergola.

There are several theatres in Florence, the largest of which is *Della Pergola*, for operas and ballet, with seats for 2,000 persons. There are several open-air theatres.

The Arno is crossed by six BRIDGES, besides the two modern suspension bridges at the extremities of the city. The oldest is the *Ponte alle Grazie*, built in 1235. The next below it is the *Ponte Vecchio*, which is covered with shops, mostly of goldsmiths. Above is a gallery which serves as a passage between the Uffizi and Pitti palaces. Next is the *Ponte di Sta Trinità*, built in 1559, and remarkable for its elegance. The next bridge is *Ponte alla Carraja*, built in 1557. The principal PLACES are: Piazza della Signoria, formerly Granduca, the busiest part of Florence. In it is the *Palazzo Vecchio*, once the seat of



government, and the residence of Cosmo I. It is now the seat of the Italian Parliament. At the north corner is the brazen lion known as *Il Marzocco*. Close by are a fountain with Neptune and Tritons, and the equestrian statue of Cosmo I. by John of Bologna. At each side of the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio are statues, one the celebrated *David* by Michael Angelo, and Hercules and Cacus by Bandinelli. On the south of the Piazza is the *Loggia de' Lanzi*, erected in 1375, so called because it was the guard house of the lancers in the reign of Cosmo I. Beneath the arches on the right is the marble group, the "Rape of the Sabines," by John of Bologna; on the left the bronze group, "Perseus with the head of Medusa," by Benvenuto Cellini; beyond is the "Rape of Polyxena," by Fedi, erected in 1866. In the centre a warrior supporting a dead man, supposed to represent Ajax; at the back are six antique female statues, brought from Rome; a bronze group of "Judith with the head of Holofernes," by Donatello; and "Hercules Slaying the Centaur," by John of Bologna.

Adjacent to the Loggia de' Lanzi is the *Mint*. Near it is the *Portico degli Uffizi*, the internal niches of which are adorned with statues in marble of distinguished Tuscans.

The *Piazza della SS. Annunziata* is a beautiful space adorned with porticos. Upon it are the church of *SS. Annunziata* and the *Foundling Hospital*. In the centre is the equestrian statue of Ferdinand I. by John of Bologna. In the *Piazza Santa Croce* is the *STATUE OF DANTE* by Pazzi. It was inaugurated in 1865. The statue is 18 ft. high, the pedestal 22 ft. The latter is adorned with

four reliefs representing scenes from the *Divina Commedia*. At the corners are four lions, and around the base are the arms of the principal Italian cities.

Immediately behind, and extending south-west from the Palazzo Pitti, are the *BOBOLI GARDENS*, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles in circumference, having the city wall for their boundary on the south. They were first planned in 1559 by Tribolo, under Cosmo I. They are laid out in long embowered walks. Magnificent laurels and cypresses form the chief natural ornaments of these beautiful gardens; the artificial consist of terraces, statues, and vases, including four unfinished figures by Michael Angelo, said to have been intended for the tomb of Pope Julius II.

The *CASCINE* is the *Bois de Boulogne* of Florence. It is on the west side of the city, and is reached by the *lung'Arno*. It lies along the river, between it and the railway. It abounds in beautiful walks and drives, and affords many beautiful points of view.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANKERS. Maquay, Hooker, and Co.; Eyre and Matteini.

BOOKSELLERS. Goodban; Loesch.

CHEMISTS. Groves; Roberts.

Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exist of that period, except some relics of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the

beginning of the 12th century the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts; and had become money changers, money lenders, jewelers and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the 14th century, the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence.

These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the 16th century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici—the line of Cosmo having become extinct—was placed by Charles V. as Duke of Florence.

The ducal dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany, until its amalgamation with the Kingdom of Italy. In 1865 it was raised to the dignity of capital of the kingdom, the seat of government being transferred to it from Turin. Among the illustrious men it has produced, are Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Amerigo Vespucci, &c.

"Of all the fairest cities of the earth  
None is so fair as Florence. 'Tis a gem  
Of purest ray; and what a light broke  
forth

When it emerged from darkness! Search  
within,

Without: all is enchantment! 'Tis the  
Past

Contending with the Present; and in  
turn

Each has the mastery."—ROGERS.

## ROUTE 129.

### FLORENCE TO VENICE, BY BOLOGNA AND PADUA.

(That part of the route between Bologna and Florence is described in Route 128, that part between Padua and Venice, in Route 127.)

From Bologna to Padua, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$   
miles; 1st class, 14.50 francs;  
2nd, 11.10 francs; 3rd, 7.95  
francs.



**A**FTER quitting Bologna we pass through a fertile but uninteresting country to

FERRARA (29 miles), (*Hotels: La Stella d'Oro, dell' Europa*), population 35,000. This town is situated in a low marshy plain in the delta of the Po, a few miles south of the main branch of that river.

It is a large and well built town, with spacious and regular streets; it is enclosed by a wall, and is defended by a citadel regularly fortified.

In the centre of the city is a castle flanked with towers and surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and afterwards that of the Papal legate. It was subsequently garrisoned by Austria till 1859. Ferrara, in the middle ages, was the great commercial emporium of Italy, and the seat of a court renowned throughout Europe; but, though retaining many traces of its former grandeur, it has long been falling into decay; the staircases of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows.

Its ecclesiastical edifices, which

are very numerous, and of which the churches of *Santa Maria degl' Angeli* and of *San Benedetto* are the most remarkable in point of architecture, are rich in paintings by the great masters of the Ferrara and Bologna schools.

The *University*, founded in 1264, is in high repute as a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and is attended by about 300 students. It has an excellent library.

The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by the names respectively of the *Casa degli Ariostei* and the *Casa d'Ariosto*, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments.

Another object of interest is the cell in the *Hospital of St. Anna*, in which Tasso was imprisoned.

The house occupied by the author of the *Pastor Fido*—the *Casa Guarini*—is still inhabited by the marquises of that name.

In 1849 the Austrians took possession of the town, but were compelled to abandon it at the commencement of the Italian campaign in June 1859.

In April 1860, Ferrara, with the state of which it is capital, was formally annexed to the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

Leaving Ferrara we proceed to *Pontelagoscuro* ( $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a place of importance as being the chief port on the lower Po. We here cross the Po, over a long wooden bridge, and reach *Santa Maria Maddalena* (37 miles), formerly the Austrian frontier station. Passing some other places, we reach *Rovigo* ( $51\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: La Corona Ferrea*), population about 11,000. The *Duomo* possesses no architectural details or works of art of any interest. In the *Piazza Maggiore* is a column upon which

the Lion of St. Mark formerly stood. The *Chapel of the Madonna* contains numerous votive offerings, and inferior paintings. The *Galleria Municipale* contains several paintings, taken from various churches and convents, some of which are of the early Venetian school. There are two square towers here, leaning like those of Bologna. We now proceed across a marshy plain, passing on the right a fort erected by the Austrians, and cross the Adige. Passing *Stanghella*, we reach *Este* ( $60\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotel: la Speranza*), population about 12,000, pleasantly situated beneath the *Monte Cero*, which is at the southern extremity of the range of the Euganean hills. The *Rocca* or Castle, built in 1343, is a fine mediæval fortress, and was long the residence of the noble family which took its name from the place. The campanile of the church of *San Martino* leans as much as that of Pisa. Este contains, moreover, a handsome independent belfry tower, and a curious clock of great size. *Monselice* ( $64\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: Grande*), population 8,500, has a fine Castle of the 13th century, standing upon a lofty and precipitous rock. The palace on the hill, the church, and the seven detached chapels, were designed by Scamozzi. An excursion may be made to *Argua*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, where Petrarch spent his last days. The house which he is said to have occupied is shown. It contains the poet's chair among other relics. His tomb, in the churchyard, is of red Verona marble, with an inscription by himself, and surmounted by his bust, in bronze.

"Three leagues from Padua stands,  
and long has stood.  
(The Paduan student knows it, honours it.)

A lonely tomb beside a mountain-church."—ROGERS.

*Battaglia* (68½ miles), (*Hotels: Albergo di Battaglia, La Mezza Luna*) has some springs which are greatly frequented in the summer. Near this place are the Castles of *Montecelli* and *Catajo*; the latter contains some good frescoes, and a museum of armour, weapons, and other antiquarian objects. There are hot baths at *Montegretto* (70½ miles), and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, but the principal ones in the district are at *Albano* (72½ miles), (*Hotels: dell'Orologio, le due Torre*). These baths were celebrated in the time of the Romans. Their temperature varies from 77° to 185° Fahr. Their source is from a tumulus rising in the middle of a plain of great fertility.

PADUA (78¾ miles).

(For the route from Padua to Venice see Route 127.)

### ROUTE 130.

#### FLORENCE TO PISA, BY PISTOJA AND LUCCA.

62 miles; first class, 9·70 francs; second, 7·85 francs; third, 6·00 francs.

(For that part of the route between Florence and Pistoja, see Route 128).

**L**EAVING Pistoja we pass Pieve a Nievole, Monte Catini (28 miles), Pescia (34 miles), and several unimportant stations before reaching Lucca (48 miles), (*Hotels: Croce di Malta, L'Universo, Della Corona*), population, 22,500. It was once the capital of the Duchy of the same name.

The town is well built, and possesses some interesting buildings. It has several handsome squares.

The *Duomo*, erected in 1060-70, has a richly sculptured façade. The interior, in the form of a Latin cross, with nave and aisles, contains some fine paintings, and several of the modern stained glass windows are very fine. Near the *Duomo* is the ancient church of San Giovanni, a basilica of the 8th or 9th century.

The Palazzo Pubblico contains a small but choice selection of paintings.

[Twelve miles from Lucca are the BATHS OF LUCCA. Omnibus several times a day in 2½ hours, fare 3 francs. These baths, which are much frequented in summer, are situated in a charming valley which enjoys in the hot season the most agreeable temperature of any part of Tuscany. The name of Baths of Lucca is given to three or four adjoining villages. The best hotels are at *Ponte a Serraglio* (*Hotels: Europa, Croce di Malta*. At *Bagno alla Villa* are the *Hotels: Pelicano, Vittoria*.)

Visitors will find here all the usual accompaniments of frequented bathing places. The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant drives.]

Leaving Lucca we pass Ripafratta (50 miles) San Giuliano (58 miles), a much frequented bathing place, and reach Pisa. (See Route 131.)

## ROUTE 131.

FLORENCE TO LEGHORN,  
BY PISA.

61 miles; 1st class, 9·60 francs;  
2nd, 7·90 francs; 3rd, 6·15  
francs.

**L**EAVING Florence, we pass through a very beautiful country to SIGNA (10 miles), a town of about 6,800 inhabitants. It is connected, by a bridge over the Arno, with the village of *Lustra*, and these two places are among the principal seats of the manufacture of straw hats and straw plaiting, for which this part of Italy is celebrated. We now proceed through the narrow gorge of Gonfolina, cross the Arno, and pass *Monte Lupo* with its *Rocca*, or castle, and the ancient fortress of *Capraja* on the opposite side of the river. We next cross the *Pesa*, and pass, on the right, *l'Ambrogiana*, a castellated villa, built by Ferdinand I. We next reach EMPOLI (20½ miles), (*Hotel: Locanda del Sole*), population 7,000. It is situated in a very fertile region in the lower valley of the Arno. Its streets are narrow, and the upper stories of its quaint old houses overhang the lower. The *Collegiate Church*, built in 1093, was restored in 1738. It contains many fine paintings. The *Baptistery* adjoining it has some paintings near the altar representing the martyrdom of St. Andrew. The Church of *San Stefano* has some good frescoes. In the principal square stands a fine fountain, erected in 1830.

[A line branches off to Siena and the south.]

Soon after leaving Empoli we see, on the hills to the right, the lofty tower in the town of *San Miniato dei Tedeschi*, the birth-place of *Francesco Sforza*.

PONTEDERA (36½ miles), is a town of 3,500 inhabitants, situated in the lower valley of the Arno, near the confluence of the river of that name with the Era. We pass through a beautiful and richly-cultivated tract of country to

PISA (49½ miles), (*Hotels: Vittoria, de Londres, Gran Bretagna*), population 34,000. Pisa stands in a fertile plain, bounded by the Apennines on the north, and on the south open to the sea.

The city covers an enclosure of near seven miles in circumference; the river intersects and divides it into two parts nearly equal; the quays on both sides are wide, lined with edifices in general stately and handsome, and united by three bridges, one of which (that in the middle) is of marble. As the stream bends a little in its course, it gives a slight curve to the streets that border it, and adds so much to the beauty and effect of the perspective, that some travellers prefer the *Lung' Arno* at Pisa to that at Florence. The streets are wide, particularly well paved, with raised flags for foot passengers, and the houses are lofty and good looking. There are several palaces, not deficient either in style or magnificence. The finest group of buildings, perhaps, in the world, is that which Pisa presents to the contemplation of the traveller in her *Cathedral*, and its attendant edifices, the baptistery, the belfry, and the cemetery. These fabrics are totally detached; they occupy a very considerable space, and derive from their insulated site an addi-



tional magnificence. They are all of the same materials, that is, of marble; all nearly of the same era, and, excepting the cloister of the cemetery, in the same style of architecture. The CATHEDRAL is the grandest, as it is the most ancient. It was begun in the middle, and finished before the end of the eleventh century. It stands on a platform raised five steps above the level of the ground, and formed of great flags of marble. The sides are divided into three stories, all adorned with marble half-pillars; the undermost support a row of arches; the second a cornice under the roof of the aisles; the third bear another row of arches and the roof of the nave. The front consists of five stories, formed all of half-pillars supporting semi-circular arches; the cornices of the first, second, and fourth stories, run all around the edifice: the third story occupies the space which corresponds with the roof of the aisles, and the fifth is contained in the pediment. In the central point of section (for the church forms a Latin cross) rises the dome, supported by columns and arches, which are adorned with pediments and pillars surmounted with statues. The dome itself is low and elliptic. The interior consists of a nave and double aisles, with choir and transept. The aisles are formed by four rows of columns of oriental granite. The altar and the pulpit rest upon porphyry pillars; the gallery around the dome is in a very light and airy style. The roof of the church is not arched, but of wood, divided into compartments, and gilt; a mode extremely ancient, and observable in many of the early churches. The doors are of bronze, finely sculptured.

Tradition states that the oscillations of the large bronze lamp suspended in the nave first suggested to Galileo the theory of the pendulum.

The BAPTISTERY, or church of St. John, opposite the cathedral, an almost equally remarkable structure, was completed in 1162 by Diotisalvi. The main building, which is circular, and raised on several steps, supports a leaden-roofed dome, having a second dome above it, surmounted by a statue of St. John. The beautifully-proportioned interior, noted for its wonderful echo, contains a pulpit, which ranks as the greatest masterpiece of Nicolo Pisano, various pieces of sculpture, and a large octagonal marble font.

The CAMPANILE, or belfry, which is the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa, stands at the end of the cathedral, opposite to the Baptistry, at about the same distance. It consists of eight stories, formed of arches supported by pillars, and divided by cornices. The undermost is closed up, the six others are open galleries, and the uppermost is of less diameter, because it is a continuation of the inward wall, and surrounded by an iron balustrade only. The elevation of the whole is about 180 ft. The staircase winds through the inward wall. The form and proportion of this tower are graceful, and its materials, which are marble, add to its beauty; but its grand distinction, which alone gives it so much celebrity, is a defect which disparages the work, though it may enhance the skill of the architect, and by its novelty arrest the attention.

As to the obliquity of this tower, some ascribe its cause to accident, others to design; the latter affirming, from the diminished inclination of the upper



BAPTISTERY, CATHEDRAL, CAMPO SANTO,

AND LEANING TOWER - PISA.

## Churches.

- 1 Cathedral.
- 2 Baptistery.
- 3 Campanile.
- 4 S. Ambrogio.
- 5 S. Annunziata.
- 6 Badia.
- 7 Carmine (S.<sup>a</sup> M<sup>a</sup> del).
- 8 S. Croce.
- 9 S. Felice.
- 10 S. Felicità.
- 11 S. Lorenzo.
- 12 S. Marco.
- 13 S.<sup>a</sup> Maria Maddalena.
- 14 S.<sup>a</sup> M<sup>a</sup> Novella.
- 15 Nuova Ospital.
- 16 Orsanmichele.
- 17 S. Niccolò.
- 18 Ognissanti.
- 19 S. Remigio.
- 20 S. Simone.
- 21 S. Spirito.
- 22 S.<sup>a</sup> Trinità.

DE IV  
D IV  
D VI  
F VI  
F IV  
D V  
B V  
E V  
B VI  
C VI  
D IV  
E III  
F V  
C III  
E V  
D V  
E VII  
C IV  
D VI  
E VI  
BC V  
C V

## Palaces.

- A Palace Vecchio.
- B Pitti.
- C degli Uffizi.
- D del Podestà (Bargello).
- E Loggia de Lanzi.
- F Accademia delle Belle Arti.
- G Museo d'istoria Naturale.

D V  
C VI  
D V  
E V  
D V  
E III  
B VI

## Libraries.

- 23 B. Laurentiana.
- 24 Magliabechiana.
- 25 Marciana.
- 26 Riccardiana.

D IV  
D VI  
E III  
E IV

## Private Palaces.

- 27 P. Altoviti.
- 28 Capponi.
- 29 Corsini.
- 30 Pandolfini.
- 31 Riccardi (Medici).
- 32 Strozzi.
- 33 House of Michael Angelo.

E V  
F IV  
C IV  
F III  
E IV  
CD IV  
E VI

## Theatres

- 34 Th. Alfieri.
- 35 di Borgo Ognissanti.
- 36 del Cocamero.
- 37 Goldoni.
- 38 Leopoldo.
- 39 Nuovo.
- 40 della Pergola.
- 41 della Piazza Vecchia.
- 42 Duomo del Politeama.
- 43 Post Office.
- 44 Police Office.
- 45 Theatre Ferdinando.

F VI  
C IV  
E IV  
B VI  
D V  
E IV  
F V  
D III  
E II  
D V  
E V  
E V



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tiers, that the German architect contrived this declination, which his Italian successors endeavoured to rectify. As, however, a neighbouring belfry, and the observatory in the adjoining street, have been found to lean to the same side, there can be little doubt that the *Campanile* leans only from the same cause—the softness of the soil on which it stands. But, whatever be the cause of its obliquity, the tower seems to be in no danger of falling. Notwithstanding its threatening appearance, it has now stood more than 600 years without rent or decay.

*Campo Santo*.—This cloistered cemetery, constructed in the 13th century, is a vast rectangle 383 ft. in length by 127 ft. in width, surrounded by arcades of white marble. The arches, like those met with in Roman architecture, are round, and the pillars faced with pilasters; but each arcade, with the exception of only four, includes an intersection of small arches, rising from slender shafts like the mullions of a Gothic window. This, however, is supposed to be an addition, the arcades having, to all appearance, been open originally down to the pavement. In their present state they are not unlike so many Gothic windows stripped of their glass.

In this *Campo Santo* it was, that, at the dawn of modern painting, the more distinguished of the Tuscan artists were taught to emulate each other's powers. Here Giotto executed certain historical pieces from the life of Job, which, though amongst his earliest performances, are not altogether devoid of merit. Herr Gozzoli finished, in the short space of two years, his "Noah Inebriated," his "Building of the Tower of

Babel," with other scriptural subjects which cover one entire wing of the cemetery—a work that might, as Vasari well observed of it, appal a whole host of painters. Here, also, Andrea Orcagna gave a representation of the Last Judgment; and Bernardo Orcagna another of the Inferno. In a painting in the corner of the rectangle to the right of the entrance, Andrea has taken occasion to represent the effects of the sacred soil of which the cemetery is composed.

It is said to have been filled, to the depth of 9 ft., with earth brought by the Pisans from the Holy Land, on their return from the third crusade. This earth was thought to possess the property of decomposing animal substances in the space of four-and-twenty hours. Such, at least, is the prevailing notion, though Simond, on the contrary, asserts that "bodies buried in it are said to be safe from decay." Ranged round the walls are a number of interesting sarcophagi, Egyptian and other antiquities, and several modern statues. On one of the walls are the chains of the ancient harbour of Pisa, captured by the Genoese in 1362, parts of which were given to the Florentines, and restored to Pisa in 1848.

The *University of Pisa* is one of the oldest in Italy; it was founded in 1298, and is still accounted the seat of Tuscan education. It has three colleges with thirty-five professors, also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The expenses are wholly defrayed by government, but the number of students never exceeds 500.

Among the other public buildings, special notice is due to the churches of *La Madonna della Spina* and *San Stefano*, both rich

in paintings and sculptures, and the latter famous for its organ, the largest in Italy; the *Grand Ducal* and *Lanfranchi palaces*; the *Torre del Fame*, so called from its being supposed to have been the spot in which Ugolino Gherardesca and his children were starved to death in 1288.

The *Palazzo Toscanelli*, formerly *Lanfranchi*, is attributed to Michael Angelo. Lord Byron resided here in 1822. Galileo was born in the *Palazzo Scotto*, on February 18th, 1564.

The *Academy of Fine Arts*, established in 1812, by Napoleon, contains some very good paintings, chiefly of the Pisan and Florentine schools.

Pisa contains some Roman remains, amongst which are the baths, called *Bagni di Nerone*, and the vestibule of a temple, now forming part of the *Archivio del Duomo*.

Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. It did not however become distinguished till the tenth century, when it took the lead of the commercial republics of Italy. In the eleventh century its fleet of galleys maintained a superiority in the Mediterranean, commanding the coasts of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Barbary, and assisting the French in the Crusades. In the thirteenth century, the ascendancy of Genoa cast Pisa into the shade; in 1298 its fleet was destroyed by its rivals; and since the beginning of the sixteenth, it was subject to Tuscany, until it became a part of the present kingdom of Italy.

LEGHORN (*Hotels: Vittoria et Washington, de l'Aigle, Grande Bretagne, du Nord*), population, 100,000. It is of a square form,

and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circuit, but has two large suburbs. The streets are, in general, wide, straight, clean, and well paved. The north-west end of the town, or that lying between the citadel and the old castle, is intersected by canals which carry the merchandise to the doors of the warehouses. The private houses are for the most part well-built, but there are few public buildings of interest.

The town itself is chiefly of modern origin, and destitute of the historical associations and classical monuments which invest most Italian cities with their highest interest; its fine Mediterranean site, animated aspect, and great commercial life, are its principal attractions. The churches are numerous.

The principal church is the *Duomo*, originally only a parish church, and of such limited dimensions that a new cathedral on a larger scale has been begun. Among the objects of interest are a ducal palace, of little architectural merit; a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietra Tacca, the *Lazaretto* of *San Rocco*, *San Jacopo*, and *San Leopoldo*, all well managed institutions, and remarkable structures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the *Torre del Marzocco*, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion, by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct.

Leghorn is a free port, and has an extensive trade, both general and transit. The harbour is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up, particularly in the inner harbour, which is now chiefly used for

repairing and building. The outer harbour is protected by a fine mole, which extends about half a mile into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity is not more than 18 ft., and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible to vessels of large burden.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century, Leghorn was an unprotected village, which only assumed some importance on the destruction of the port of Pisa, and especially on its being assigned to Florence in 1421. Alessandro dei Medici constructed its citadel, and fortified the town; Cosmo I. declared it a free port, and from that time dates the rise of its prosperity. In the seventeenth century, under Ferdinand I., it was a town of great commercial importance; and during the French imperial occupation of Italy, Leghorn was proclaimed the chief town of the department of the Mediterranean. It became part of the kingdom of Italy after the events of 1859.

### ROUTE 132.

#### LEGHORN TO ROME, BY CIVITA VECCHIA.

210½ miles; 1st class, 36·45 francs;  
2nd, 27·40 francs.

**F**ROM Leghorn we proceed to *Colle Salvati* (10 miles), and *Acquabona* (24 miles), in the neighbourhood of which latter place alabaster gypsum of a superior quality is obtained. From this place we pass through a fertile

plain to *Cecina* (32 miles), situated on the southern bank of the river of that name, near the sea-coast. Great quantities of charcoal are shipped from *St. Vincenzo* (48 miles). After passing *Cornia* (54 miles) we cross a large plain, and go through a pine forest, with thick underwood which harbours abundance of wild boars and deer. There are extensive government ironworks at *Follonica* (65 miles), which produce several millions of pounds of superior metal annually. These works are only in operation from December to May, as at other seasons malaria is prevalent. The line now turns away from the Mediterranean and passes through a valley to *Potassa* (74 miles), which derives its name from the quantities of potash produced in the neighbourhood. We presently reach *Grosseto* (90 miles), *Hotel: L'Aquila*, a fortified town of 3,000 inhabitants, and a bishop's see. The *Cathedral* is in the Italian Gothic style of the 13th century. The façade is of red and white marble, and the portal is adorned with elaborate sculptures. The piazza contains a statue of the Grand Duke Leopold II. There is a public library, and a small museum. A few miles distant are the ruins of the once powerful Etruscan city of *Rusellæ*. We next reach *Talamone* (105 miles), the ancient *Telamon*, beyond which we cross the *Osa*, and soon afterwards the *Albegna*, and reach the station of that name (110 miles). Near the mouth of the river, on the right, is the *Torre delle Saline*, in which salt is stored. There is a fine view from this point. Some miles distant are the interesting remains of the ancient city of *Vetulonia*. Excavations have been made, and several earthenware vases and bronzes discovered. Many tombs, adorned with paintings, have

been opened in the neighbourhood. On quitting Albegna we pass the Stagno, or Salt Lake, of Orbetello, lying beneath *Monte Argentaro*, the *Mons Argentarius* of the ancient Romans. On the sea-coast are the fortified ports of *San Stefano*, and *Port' Ercole* (the ancient *Portus Herculis*), the chief business of which is in the tunny fisheries. *Orbetello* (114 miles) is a town of about 3,200 inhabitants, situated on the shore of the salt lake above mentioned. In its vicinity, at Ansedonia, are the ruins of the ancient *Cosa*, which are deserving of a visit. They can be reached by a boat, the distance being four or five miles.

We now pass by the foot of the hill of Ansedonia, and near the Lago Burano, and crossing the Chiarone, which marks the frontier between Italy and the Papal States, and the Fiora, we pass *Montalto*, the frontier town of the Papal States, and *Corneto*, and reach

**CIVITA VECCHIA** (159 miles), (*Hotels: Orlandi's, de l'Europe*), population about 8,000. This town, which is a free port, has of late years acquired considerable importance from the construction of the railway to Rome, and the increase of steam navigation on the Italian coast. Many passengers make the journey to Italy *viâ* Marseilles and this place. The Port was constructed in the reign of Trajan, and considerable additions and improvements have been made, from time to time, subsequently. About three miles distant are some mineral springs called *Bagni di Trajano*. On the foundations of the aqueduct erected under Trajan another has been constructed by which water is conveyed a distance of twenty-three miles. The *Rocca*, or Castle, contains some Roman and Etruscan

remains, and there are others in several private collections.

Leaving Civita Vecchia we proceed for about fifteen miles along the sea-coast. The line passes beneath the western range of the hills of La Tolfa, near the site of the Roman station of *Castrum Novum*, on the Aurelian Way. A fine view opens out as we approach *Santa Marinella* (165 miles). Here is a mediæval castle, on the site of the old Roman fortress of *Punicum*. Near this place are the remains of a massive bridge which crossed a small stream on the Aurelian Way. At *Santa Severa* (170 miles) we pass a very fine mediæval fortress, surrounded by a turreted wall. This village occupies the site of *Pyrgos*, the port of *Cære*, which was celebrated in former times. *Palo* (179 miles) consists merely of a few houses on the sea-coast, with an ancient port displaying traces of Roman works. Numerous Etruscan antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Pompey and Antoninus Pius once had villas here. On leaving Palo we turn away from the coast. Crossing the Capine, we see on each side of the bridge the ruins of a sepulchre. We proceed for a considerable distance through a very fertile country, and enter the valley of the Tiber. We keep along the left bank of that river, and shortly after passing *La Magliana* (200 miles) obtain our first view of ROME, the prospect extending over the Campagna and the Alban hills beyond. Passing the base of the *Monte Verde*, we cross the Tiber on an iron bridge, and skirt the Aurelian Wall for some distance, passing near the Protestant Cemetery, and the pyramid of C. Cestius. We then cross the *Via Ostiensis* over a viaduct, and go on to the *Porta Maggiore*, where



the line from Naples falls in. We enter the city by an opening in the Aurelian Wall. We pass the ruins of the *Temple of Minerva Medica*, and the church of St. Bibiana, and reach the Central Station, near the *Thermæ of Diocletian*, in the *Piazza dei Termini*.

(For description of Rome see Route 133.)

### ROUTE 133.

#### FLORENCE TO ROME.

232½ miles; 1st class, 40.50 francs;  
2nd, 28.60 francs; 3rd, 19.30 francs.

**L**EAVING Florence we proceed up the valley of the Arno to *Pontassieve* (12½ miles), and *Figline* (25 miles). In the neighbourhood of the latter place great quantities of fossil bones of various animals have been discovered. The upper valley of the Arno is interesting to the geologist. At *San Giovanni* (30 miles), the *Duomo*, and the church of *San Lorenzo*, contain some interesting paintings. *Montevarchi* (33¾ miles) contains the *Museum* of the *Accademia Val d'Arnese*, in which the geologist will find a good collection of the fossil remains found in the district. Passing some other places we reach *Arezzo* (55 miles, (*Hotels: Vittoria, Royal, La Posta*), population 10,500. It is a place of great antiquity, and is delightfully situated along the slopes of a range of hills. Under the name of *Arretium*, it was one of the most important cities of the ancient Etruscan League.

The *Piazza Grande* is adorned

with handsome colonnades. It contains, among other buildings, the *Church of Santa Maria della Pieve*, dating from the commencement of the ninth century. The façade has three colonnades, of varied columns, in tiers. The bell-tower has five stories of columns, with curiously-carved capitals. Above the high altar is Vasari's fine painting of "St. George," and over another altar, a Gothic altar-piece, in compartments, by Lurati, restored by Vasari. In the centre are the Virgin and Child, and SS. John the Baptist, Matthew, John the Evangelist, and Donatus, on either side.

The *Duomo* is a handsome Italian Gothic structure, dating from 1177, with additions made in the thirteenth century. The façade is finely sculptured. The interior is adorned with frescoes and beautiful stained-glass windows. Near the high altar is a marble shrine by Giovanni di Pisa, covered with bas-reliefs and small statues. Amongst the tombs which deserve attention are those of Tarlati, Bishop of Arezzo, and chief of the Ghibellines, erected about the year 1330, and that of Pope Gregory X., dating from 1275. The former is ornamented with sculptures representing scenes in the career of the bishop, which was that of a warrior rather than of a churchman. The tomb of Gregory X. is under an arch, above which is a medallion representing the Saviour in the act of pronouncing a benediction. Near this tomb is a representation of the "Martyrdom of San Donato," by Benvenuti. The chapel of the Virgin contains a great painting, "Judith showing the Head of Holofernes," by the same artist; and another of "Abigail going to meet David," by Sabatelli. In



the chapel of the Madonna del Conforto are two fine paintings by Luca della Robbia, and one by Andrea. There are some other paintings and frescoes that merit attention.

The church of the *Badia di Santa Fiora* has its ceiling adorned with paintings by Pozzi. The refectory contains Vasari's painting of the "Banquet of Ahasuerus."

The church of *San Francesco* contains some beautiful frescoes behind the high altar, and some other good paintings, besides a fine circular window filled with stained glass. The churches of the *Annunziata*, *San Domenico*, *San Bartolomeo*, and *San Bernardo*, have interesting frescoes. There is a fine one on the wall of the *Convent della Croce*, and in the chapel a fine picture of the Virgin and some saints, by Luca Signorelli.

The *Palazzo Pubblico*, erected in 1332, but modernized, contains a collection of paintings by native artists. The *Confraternità di Santa Maria della Misericordia* has a beautiful Gothic front and portal. Besides being an institution for the relief of the poor, it contains a library of more than 10,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history and antiquities. A fresco representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, is above the entrance.

The *Museo Pubblico* contains a collection of ancient bronzes, vases, and urns.

The *Passeggio del Prato*, extending from the cathedral to the fortress, is a favourite promenade.

Leaving Arezzo we proceed along the valley of the Chiana. Passing *Castiglione* (66½ miles), in the *Collegiate Church* of which there are some good paintings, we reach CORTONA (72½ miles), population

3,500, situated on the slope of a mountain, upwards of 2,000 ft. above the sea. A great portion of the ancient wall is preserved, and there are several Etruscan remains within the town, and outside it.

The *Accademia Etrusca*, in the *Palazzo Pretorio*, contains a library and a museum, chiefly of bronzes and coins. The *Cathedral* and the other churches contain several paintings of merit.

After leaving Cortona we pass close by the celebrated LAKE OF THRASIMENE (*Lago Trasimeno*), near which was fought the great and disastrous battle between the Romans and Carthaginians. This lake is about 8 miles across in the widest parts, and measures about 30 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by low hills covered with oaks and pines, and abounding in plantations of olives. The principal island, the *Isola Maggiore*, contains a convent. There are two other islands, of no note. Soon after leaving *Passignano* (84½ miles) we reach PERUGIA (103 miles). (*Hotels: de la Grande Bretagne, del Trasimeno*), population 18,500. This town, like Cortona, was a powerful member of the Etruscan League. Great portions of the ancient walls have been preserved, together with the gates, more or less perfect. The principal gate is called the *Arch of Augustus*. Its arch is 30 ft. high, adorned with an Ionic frieze. It is flanked by two towers. The *Porta Marzia* has been removed from its original position, and built into the wall of the castle.

In 1840 the *Necropolis* was discovered. The largest and best preserved of the tombs is called the *Grotta de' Volunni* (Sepulchre of the *Volumnii*). It is divided into ten chambers; a central one,

with the others opening into it. In one of them are seven cinerary urns, adorned with figures. One, of alabaster, is in the form of a temple, and has bas-reliefs of bulls' heads, sphinxes and wreaths of flowers. The ceiling of this chamber is in compartments, with a gorgon's head in the centre. The other chambers have their walls adorned with figures in earthenware, representing dragons, dolphins, owls, &c., with protruding tongues of metal. The contents of this tomb—vases, lamps, armour and weapons, &c.—have, for the most part, been removed. The other tombs have been destroyed in making the railway, and their contents are in a building appropriated to them near the principal tomb, or in the villa Baglioni.

The *Cathedral* is a mixture of the Gothic and Roman styles. In one of the chapels (the first on the right in the nave), is a fine Descent from the Cross; this chapel has a beautiful painted window, and is surrounded by a handsome railing, or screen.

The other chapels are finely decorated. In the right transept is a red marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of three Popes—Innocent III., Urban IV., and Martin IV.

Perugia contains upwards of 100 churches and oratories, and several monastic institutions. The most attractive are the following:—The *Convent of S. Agnese*, the church of *S. Agostino*, the *Confraternità di S. Agostino*, the church of *S. Angelo*, *Confraternità di S. Benedetto*, *Confraternità of SS. Andrea and Bernardino*, the church of *San Domenico*, the church of *S. Erco-lano*, the *Convent Church of S. Francesco dei Conventuali*, and the

Church attached to the Benedictine Monastery of *S. Pietro dei Casinensi*.

The *Piazza del Sopramuro* derives its name from the vaults on which it stands, and which were constructed to fill the space between the eminences on which the cathedral and the fortress are placed. It contains two palaces, one now styled the *Tribunale del Circondario*, the other the *Tribunale di Appello*. Here is also a fine fountain.

The *Great Fountain*, near the Cathedral, consists of three basins, the two lower of marble, the upper of bronze. The marble basins have twenty-four sides, adorned with bas-reliefs. The bronze basin is supported by a column of the same metal. Three nymphs, surmounted by as many griffins, rise from its centre.

The *Piazza del Papa*, near the Cathedral, is so called from its containing a bronze statue of Pope Julius III.

The *Palazzo Connestabile*, in this square, contains the Staffa Madonna, by Raphael.

The *Palazzo Communativo*, in the Corso, opposite the Cathedral, contains the principal public offices, and the residence of the Prefect. The doorway is in the Italian Gothic style, and is richly sculptured. It contains the arms of the allied cities of Rome, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Naples, and Venice; the Papal arms, and those of the Kings of France; statues of saints, and other figures.

The *Sala del Cambio* (Hall of the Bankers and Money Changers) is ornamented with choice frescoes by Perugino. In some of these he was assisted by Raphael.

The *University*, established in 1320, has a Botanical Garden, a

Cabinet of Mineralogy, and a Museum of Antiquities.

The *Pinacoteca*, or Gallery of Paintings of the Academy of Fine Arts, contains some very good pictures.

The *Public Library* contains upwards of 30,000 volumes, and a number of valuable manuscripts.

The *Lunatic Asylum*, outside the Porta di S. Margherita, is admirably conducted, and is well worth a visit from those who are interested in such institutions.

Leaving Perugia, we presently pass *Ponte San Giovanni*, where we cross the Tiber, the boundary between Etruria and Umbria. Passing Bastia, we reach

Assisi (118 miles), otherwise styled *La Madonna degli Angeli*, from the beautiful church of that name, erected to enclose the cell and chapel of St. Francis. About a mile and a half distant is the village of Assisi, with its famous double church (upper and lower), and convent founded by St. Francis.

Behind Assisi rises the *Monte Subasio*, 3,620 ft. above the sea.

Leaving Assisi, we pass *Spello* (125 miles), which contains a handsome Roman gateway, and other remains. The Collegiate Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore* contains two good frescoes by Perugino; in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament are three fine frescoes by Pinturricchio, representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, and Christ disputing with the Doctors. Crossing the Topino we reach

Foligno (128 miles), (*Hotel: Aquila d'Oro*), population upwards of 13,000. It has a Cathedral and five churches, none of which call for any attention. A considerable trade is done in cattle, and in the manufacture of woollen goods and wax candles.

We next reach *Trevi* (133 miles), the ancient Trebia. The church of *La Madonna delle Lagrime* contains some good frescoes. The church of *San Martino* has a good painting of the Virgin and Child, and a handsome altar-piece. After leaving Trevi, we pass close to the river Clitumnus, celebrated by Virgil and by Lord Byron. Its sources are three miles distant; and near them is a Temple, supposed to be that existing in the time of Pliny, and now consecrated as the chapel of the Saviour (*San Salvatore*). The next station is *Spoleto* (143½ miles). The *Cathedral* is an ancient building, having a façade with five arches, supported by very old columns. The frieze is ornamented with arabesques. The Gothic window in the centre is filled with stained glass. The choir and baptistery are painted with good frescoes. A beautiful view is to be had from the Citadel. The valley is here crossed by a fine aqueduct, which serves also as a bridge. Spoleto has several Roman remains, including an arch, and the vestiges of a temple and a theatre. On quitting Spoleto we ascend the valley of the Maroggia as far as the *Pass of Baldiuni*, where we pass under the heights of La Somna through a tunnel nearly a mile long, and enter the valley of La Serra. We pass the mediæval fortress of *La Rocca di San Zenone*, and reach

Terni (162 miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, d'Angleterre*), population, about 8,000. It is a manufacturing town, and the birth-place of Tacitus the historian. The high altar of the *Cathedral* is adorned with fine marbles. The Church of *San Francisco*, of the 13th century, has a handsome portal and bell tower. The interior is adorned with frescoes. Among the antiquities of the place

are the remains of an amphitheatre, two temples, baths, and some Roman inscriptions, preserved in the Palazzo Pubblico.

The celebrated FALLS OF TERNI are about five miles distant. Guides can be procured at either of the hotels. Their charge is fixed at 3 francs, whatever the size of the party may be. A carriage costs 5 *frs.* for one person, 7 for two, and 2 *frs.* extra for every extra person above two. The falls can be seen both from above and below, and from several points of view. Lord Byron has pronounced them "worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together." Like that at Tivoli, this cascade was artificially constructed by the Romans. The height of the upper Fall is computed at 50 ft.; the second, at between 500 and 600 ft.; and the lowest 240 ft.; making a total of from 800 to 900 ft.

Leaving Terni, we follow the course of the Nera to Narni (170 miles), (*Hotel: La Posta*), population about 3,200. It is chiefly

interesting from its very ancient *Bridge of Augustus*, one of the finest existing remains of Roman architecture. The ancient *Flaminian Way* once led over it. One arch only remains. It is upwards of 60 ft. high, and about 30 ft. between the piers.

The *Cathedral of St. Juvenalis* contains a good picture of the Saint. In the *Convent of the Zoccolanti*, there is a fine work by Lo Spagna, "The Coronation of the Virgin." We pass under an arch cut through the approach of the Bridge of Augustus, on the north side, and keep along the gorge of the Nera for some distance. The cliffs are precipitous, and the line passes through two tunnels before entering the plain of the Tiber, and crossing the river near Orte (179½ miles), situated about two miles from the confluence of the Nera and Tiber. This is the frontier of the Papal States. Near *Borghetto* (188 miles), we have a fine view of Mount Soracte. Express trains make no stop between Orte and Rome.

## ROME.

**P**OPULATION, 217,378, (*Hotels: d'Angleterre, de Londres, de l'Europe, Costanzi, de Rome, de Russie, des Iles Britanniques, Anglo-American, d'Allemagne, d'Amerique, della Minerva.*)

**Furnished Apartments.** The best situations are in and about the Piazza di Spagna. The best streets are the Via Babuino, Gregoriana, Sistina, Felice, delle Quattro Fontane, della Propaganda, Tritone, Condotti, della Croce, &c. Prices are still comparatively cheap; a good salon, and three good bed-rooms, with kitchen, in the best quarter, costing from 250 to 350 francs per month. It is advisable to employ a good house agent, in hiring apartments, to aid in selecting a desirable location, and in arranging terms.

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANKERS.** Maquay, Hooker and Co., 20, Piazza di Spagna.

**BOOKSELLERS.** Spithover; Piali, both in the Piazza di Spagna.

**ENGLISH CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.** George Baker, 17 and 18, Via della Mercede.

**NOTES.**—FOR ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROMINENT OBJECTS, SEE NOTES AT PAGE 602.

(A PLAN OF ROME will be found in the cover.)

### DAYS AND HOURS FOR VISITING GALLERIES AND VILLAS.

Albani Villa, Tuesday 12 to 4, permission from Prince Torlonia, or at Spada, Flamini & Co., 11, Via Condotti.

Barberini, daily, 1 to 4, except Thursday, 2 to 4.

Borghese Palace, every day, except Saturday, 10 to 3.

Borghese Villa, grounds daily, except Monday, after 12 o'clock.

Museum of Sculpture in the Casino, Saturdays only, from 2 to 4.

Capitol, daily, 10 to 3.

Colonna, daily, 12 to 3.

Corsini, Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 to 3, and on the 1st and 15th of each month, and daily from Palm Sunday to the Sunday after Easter.

Doria, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 12.

The Farnesina on the 1st and 15th of each month, 8 to 12.

Lateran Museum, daily, 10 to 3.

Medici Gardens, daily, after 3 o'clock.

Pamfili Villa, Mondays and Fridays, for driving and riding.

Rospigliosi Casino, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 3.

Sciarra, Saturdays, 10 to 3.

St. Luca, daily, 10 to 3.

Torlonia Villa, Wednesdays, 1 to 3. Permission of the Prince Via dei Fornari.

Vatican, daily, 10 to 3, except on Mondays, when the hours are from 12 to 3, (the Picture Gallery and Etruscan Museum are closed on Mondays.)

**NOTE.**—The occupation of Rome by the Italian army on Sept. 20, and its formal incorporation into the kingdom of Italy on Oct. 9, 1870, have led to changes in the church ceremonies. These changes will be noted from time to time in the publications to which reference is made below, and tourists should consult them.

The following list was correct up to the time of the Italian occupation.

**CHURCH FESTIVALS.**—Fuller details are contained in the *Diario di Roma*, costing 50c., and *L'Année Liturgique*, costing 1 fr., published annually. The best work on the ceremonies of the Holy Week and their signification





COLISEUM.



is the *Manuale delle cerimonie che hanno luogo nella settimana santa e nell'ottava di pasqua al Vaticano* (1½ fr.); also a French edition. Admission to the Sistine Chapel, as well as to St. Peter's on great occasions (to the reserved part), is accorded to gentlemen in uniform or evening-dress, and to ladies in black dresses and black veils, or black caps. Seats are reserved for ladies, but are only to be obtained by card, during the Easter festivities, and, in consequence of the great demand, of having secured some time previously, by application to a secretary, consul, or banker. The Pope officiates in person three times a year, on Christmas-day, Easter-day, and the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29th). On the latter festival he appears in his pontifical robes on Holy Thursday, and descends from the balcony of St. Peter's, on Ascension-day from the Lateran, and on August 15th, the anniversary of the transference of the Virgin Mary to St. Maria Maggiore. The most celebrated festivities are those of the Holy Week, from Palm Sunday to Easter-day, the most important of which take place in the Sistine Chapel, accompanied by the music ("Lamentations," &c.) of Palestrina, and other old masters. The Pope is also present at a number of other festivals, on which occasions the papal band (*capella papale*) performs. The following are the principal festivals:

Jan. 1.—*Capella Papale* in the Sistine, 10 A.M.

Jan. 5.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 3 P.M.

Jan. 6.—*Epiphany*. *Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 10 A.M.; at 4 P.M. procession to the church of Sta. Maria di Loreto.

Jan. 17.—*S. Antonio Abate*, benediction of domestic animals.

Jan. 18.—*Anniversary* of the

chair of St. Peter, *Cap. Papale* in St. Peter's, 10 A.M.

Jan. 21.—*S. Agnese fuori*.

Feb. 2.—*Candlemas*. *Cap. Papale* in St. Peter's, 9 A.M.

On Ash Wednesday and every Sunday in Lent, *Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, at 10 A.M. Sermons in the Consecration on Fridays.

March.—Every Friday at 12, the Pope prays during the consecration of St. Peter's.

March 25.—*Annunciation*. *Cap. Papale* in S. Maria sopra Minerva.

### HOLY WEEK.

Palm Sunday.—*Cap. Papale* in St. Peter's, 9 A.M. Consecration of palms in the Sistine, 2 P.M. Procession to the Lateran.

Monday.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 3 P.M. Tenebrae and Miserere.

Holy Thursday.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 10 A.M. At noon procession from the altar of St. Peter's. After sunset washing of the feet of St. Peter's, and export of many pilgrims to the altar of St. Peter's. At 5 P.M., *Cap. Papale* in the Sistine. Tenebrae and Miserere.

Good Friday.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 9 A.M. At 3, Tenebrae and Miserere.

Saturday.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 9 A.M.

Easter Sunday.—*Cap. Papale* in St. Peter's, 9 A.M. Mass, the Pope officiating, at 10 A.M. Elevation of the host at 11, and the trumpets sounded from the dome. The Pope is then carried about St. Peter's in procession, and at about 11½ commencing the benediction of the olive from the altar of St. Peter's. After sunset, illumination of St. Peter's.

Second Sunday.—*Cap. Papale* in the Sistine, 9 A.M. at 1 P.M., procession to St. Peter's in *Montorio*.

Third Sunday.—*Cap. Papale*, 9 A.M., in the Sistine.

Saturday in Albis.—Cap. Papale, 9 A.M., in the Sixtine.

April 25.—Procession of clergy from S. Marco to St. Peter's, 7.30 A.M.

May 26.—S. Philipo Neri. Cap. Papale in the Chiesa Nova, 10 A.M.

Ascension.—Cap. Papale in the Lateran and benediction from the loggia.

Whitsunday.—Cap. Papale, 10 A.M., in the Sixtine.

Trinity.—Cap. Papale, 10 A.M., in the Sixtine.

Corpus Domini.—Procession of Pope and clergy round the Piazza of St. Peter's, 8 A.M.

June 1, 17, 21.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine.

June 24.—Cap. Papale, Lateran, 10 A.M.

June 28.—Eve of St. Peter and St. Paul. Cap. Papale, St. Peter's, 6 P.M.

June 29.—Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. Cap. Papale in St. Peter's in the forenoon.

Aug. 15.—Assumption of the Virgin. Cap. Papale in S. Maria Maggiore, 9 A.M.; afterwards, benediction from the loggia.

Sept. 8.—Nativity of the Virgin. Cap. Papale in S. Maria del Popolo, 10 A.M.

Nov. 1.—All Saints' Day. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Nov. 2.—All Souls' Day. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Nov. 3.—Requiem for former popes. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Nov. 4.—S. Carlo Borromeo. Cap. Papale in S. Carlo, 10 A.M.

Nov. 5.—Requiem for deceased cardinals in the Sixtine.

Nov. 7.—Requiem for deceased singers of the Cappella Papale in the Chiesa Nuova.

On the four Sundays of Advent, Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 8.—Conception. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 3 P.M. Procession from Ara Cœli.

Dec. 24.—Christmas Eve. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 8 P.M. Towards midnight, solemnities in Ara Cœli, about 3 A.M., in S. Maria Maggiore.

Dec. 25.—Christmas Day. Cap. Papale in St. Peter's, 9 A.M.; elevation of the host announced by trumpets in the dome.

Dec. 26.—St. Stephen's Day. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 27.—St. John the Evang. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 31.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine; after which, about 4 P.M., grand Te Deum in Gesu.

MODERN ROME occupies the plain on each side of the Tiber and the slopes of the seven hills.

The city is built on marshy ground, and is divided by the Tiber into two unequal parts, that on the left bank being Rome proper, and that on the right bank being the Leonine city, or Trastevere. Its walls are 12 miles in circuit, and contain 16 gates, of which four are built up. They enclose a space, of which about one-third only is inhabited, the greater part to the south of the capital being under cultivation.

The site of the ancient *Campus Martius* constitutes the lower and most densely-populated part of the city.

Of the *seven hills* of ancient Rome, all are situated on the left bank of the Tiber, and only three of them lie within the limits of the modern city. They form part of the declivity or ridge already mentioned as bounding the *Campus Martius*. Their names are the *Quirinal*, the *Viminal*, and the *Capitol*. The first occupies the western edge of the declivity, nearly opposite to the centre of

the Campus Martius; the second is immediately to the east of it, and the third to the south-west. The other four hills are the *Esquiline*, south-east of the Viminal; the *Cælian*, considerably east, but south of the Esquiline; the *Aventine*, close to the river; and the *Palatine*, which has an intermediate position, forming a kind of central nucleus between the Capitol on the north-west, the Cælian on the east, and the Aventine on

A.D. 271, must in many parts be identical with the original structure, though comparatively little of it can now be traced. The walls on the right bank are much more recent, and form two separate inclosures; a transverse wall, immediately south of the Borgo, separating it from the suburb of Trastevere, and converting it, with its Castle of St. Angelo, into a kind of isolated citadel.



BRIDGE OF S. ANGELO, AND ST. PETER'S.

the south-west. These four hills and the spaces within and around them, covering a large extent of ground to the south and east of the present city, have no habitations except a few convents and villas, no longer tenanted, and are, for the most part, under cultivation. In ancient times, however, they stood in the very heart of the city, and are the sites of some of its noblest ruins.

The walls, built of brick, with occasional patches of stone work, with numerous towers, have an average height of about 50 ft. The walls on the left bank are ancient, and following the same line as that traced by Aurelian,

#### BRIDGES.

In ancient Rome, the Tiber was crossed by eight bridges. Vestiges of all of them can still be traced, but only four are now entire. The most northerly is the ancient *Pons Ælius*, now called Ponte San Angelo. It is a fine structure, composed of three large central and small side arches, and though extensively repaired in 1688, is still substantially as the ancient Romans left it. At a considerable distance below is the ancient *Pons Janiculanus*, now *Ponte Sisto*, because rebuilt by the fourth Pope of that name, in 1474. It has four arches. The



other two bridges are about half a mile lower down, where the stream is divided into two channels by the island of San Bartolomeo, anciently *Insula Tiburina*. The bridge from the left bank to the island, called the *Ponte di Quattro Capi*, from a four-headed Janus which stood near it, is the ancient *Pons Fabricius*, and retains a good deal of its original structure; it consists of two large arches with a smaller one between them for the escape of water during floods. The other bridge, properly only a continuation of the one just described, is the ancient *Pons Cestius* or *Gratianus*, and now bears the name of the island which it connects with the right bank; it has a large central arch, and two smaller side ones. The GATES, twelve in number, are only deserving of a passing notice. The finest, the *Porta Maggiore*, situated near the south-east corner of the walls, and leading by one of the three streets which meet in front of it to Frascati, consists of a noble arch of travertine; the *Porta San Sebastiano*, the most southerly of all, consists of two fine semi-circular brick towers, resting on foundations of solid marble; the *Porta San Giovanni*, occupying an intermediate position between the two already mentioned, possesses less architectural merit. The high road to Naples by the Pontine Marshes passes out of it. The *Porta San Paolo*, in the south-west, is considered the most picturesque of all the modern gates. Returning again to the east side, we have, to the north of *Porta Maggiore*, in turn the *Porta San Lorenzo*, formed of two ancient towers; on the north-east, the *Porta Pio*, rebuilt in 1564, on the site of the ancient *Porta Nomentana*, from the designs of Michael Angelo; and on the north, at a

short distance from the left bank of the river, one of the finest of all the gates, the *Porta del Popolo*, built by Vignola in 1561 from Michael Angelo's designs, and consisting of four Doric columns, with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Mochi, in the intervals between them. This gate is, perhaps, the best point from which to commence, either in describing or exploring the city. The whole space within the walls is divided into 14 *rioni*, or districts; of these only two—Trastevere and the Borgo—are on the right bank of the Tiber.

The PIAZZA DEL POPOLO has an Egyptian obelisk in its centre, and two handsome churches in front, standing so far apart from each other, and from the adjoining buildings, as to leave room for the divergence of three principal streets; one in the centre, between the churches, proceeding almost due south, while the other two slant off on either side, to the south-east on the left hand, and the south-west on the right. The central street is called the *Corso*, from the horse-races which take place in it during the Carnival. This street, the finest in Rome, is about 50 ft. wide, and stretches for a mile in a direct line, to its termination in the *Piazza di Venezia*, near the north foot of the Capitol. It is lined with splendid palaces; and at all times, but more especially on holidays, when its centre is thronged with carriages, and its side pavement with pedestrians, presents at once a very animated and a very imposing appearance. The diverging street on the left, above referred to, is the *Via Babuino*. It proceeds first direct to the *Piazza di Spagna*, the centre of the strangers' quarter. It contains a large number of handsome houses. The

whole of the city to the east of this street, and in the triangular space included between it and the Corso, being situated on the high ground above the Campus Martius, is well aired and healthy, and is usually selected for residence by American and English visitors. The number of private palaces and elegant houses which it contains cause it to be regarded as the aristocratic quarter. The other diverging street, on the right of the Piazza del Popolo, is the Via Ripetta. It pursues a course nearly parallel, and in parts close to the river, and is decidedly handsome. Several other streets intersecting those already noticed, more especially the Strada di Porta Pia, and another, under the successive names of Via Sistina, Via Felice, and Via delle Quattro Fontane, are well built, and are leading thoroughfares.

Rome cannot boast of many SQUARES of much merit, though several of them are remarkable for their obelisks and fountains. The *Piazza del Popolo*, with the fine obelisk in the centre, has been already noticed. The latter, of red granite, broken into three pieces, and covered with hieroglyphics, once stood before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis; its entire height, including base and ornaments, is about 116 ft.

The *Piazza Navona*, occupying the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis, is about 280 yards in diameter. It has three fountains, one at each extremity, and the third in the centre. The last consists of an immense circular basin, 73 feet in diameter, and an ancient obelisk of red granite, based on a central mass of rock, to which are chained four river gods, representing the Danube, Ganges, Nile, and Plata. The *Piazza di Spagna* takes its name

from a fountain within it, which has the form of a boat. The great ornament of this piazza is the staircase of travertine, leading to the church of Trinita de Monti, on an eminence above it. The *Piazza del Pasquino*, at the angle of the Braschi Palace, near the Piazza Navona, so called from an ancient mutilated fragment which now bears the name of Pasquin's statue, has less merit than fame, being the spot where the Romans, excluded from all means of expressing their opinions through the press, have long been accustomed to give utterance to them by means of placards. These, though often coarse, are seldom deficient in wit or keen satire, and have hence acquired so much celebrity, that the term *pasquinade* has become European.' (See page 602.)

One of the most frequented spots in Rome is a public garden, occupying the high ground east of the Piazza del Popolo. A short distance beyond, are the gardens of the Villa Borghese, forming a finely planted and richly decorated park of three miles in circuit, which are thrown open by the liberality of the proprietor, and form the true public park of Rome, which is the favourite resort of all classes.

Among other piazzas may be mentioned the *Barberini*, with the fountain of the Triton; the *Capitol*; *Colonna*, (with the Antonine column); *Farnese*; *St. John Lateran* (with the largest obelisk in Rome, brought here by Constantius); *Santa Maria Maggiore*, with an obelisk; the *Quirinal* (called Monte Cavallo, on account of the ancient statues which ornament it)<sup>2</sup>; that in front of the *Pantheon*; *Venezia*; and *di San Pietro al Vaticano* (elliptic, having on its sides the magnificent colonnade of Bernini, and in the centre, two fountains and an obelisk, the only

one which was left standing on the site of the Circus of Nero.)

Having given some idea of the topography of Rome, we will now give a sketch of its *ANTIQUITIES*, presuming that the attention of most tourists will first be directed to them. We shall follow, in our brief descriptions, the usual order, which divides them into three classes: 1st, those of the *PERIOD OF THE KINGS*; 2nd, those of the *PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC*; and 3rd, those of the *EMPIRE*.

*OF THE TIME OF THE KINGS.*—THE *MAMERTINE PRISONS*, upon the declivity of the Capitoline Hill, near the arch of Septimius Severus, are entered through a chapel beneath the flight of steps leading to the church of San Guiseppe dei Falegnami. They consist of a large vault, which appears originally to have had no other entrance than a square aperture at the top in the vaulted roof; and a lower cell called the *Tullium*, in which is a spring said to have been produced miraculously by St. Peter when confined here, although historically mentioned long before his time in connection with Jugurtha, who was starved to death in this prison. Amongst other historical personages who have perished here may be named the accomplices of Catiline, strangled by order of Cicero; Vercingetorix, the Gaulish chief, put to death by command of Julius Caesar; Sejanus, the favorite of Tiberius; and Joras the son of Simeon the Jewish general, in the reign of Vespasian. The construction of these vaults in every way proves their high antiquity, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of their present appellation. The pillar to which St. Peter was bound is still shown.<sup>3</sup> The *CLOACA MAXIMA*, the great sewer, was built by Tarquinius Priscus, 150 years after

the building of the city, for the purpose of draining the marshes between the Palatine and Capitoline hills into the Tiber. The best point of examination is near the Arch of Janus, from which it is perfect to the river. The point of discharge into the Tiber is still to be seen at a short distance from the Temple of Vesta.<sup>4</sup>

*PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC.* Of this period very few relics remain. We may mention only, the Via Appia and other great roads which led from Rome; some vestiges of Pompey's Theatre; perhaps the Temple of Fortuna Virilis; and above all the Tomb of the Scipios,<sup>5</sup> the site of which is to be seen on the Appian Way near the gate of San Sebastian, and of which the sarcophagus is to be seen in the Vatican.

None of its ancient works remain on the *CAPITOL*, except a corner of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, and a foundation wall behind the Senators' Palace, forming a portion of the ancient Tabularium or Record-office. These remains, which consist of enormous uncemented blocks of Peperine stone, are of great antiquity, having been laid down as a basement for the Capitol in the year of Rome 367. Livy, who notices the work, speaks of it as being considered a remarkable performance even in the magnificence of his day.

The two summits of the Capitoline hill, formerly distinguished by the names *Arx* and *Capitolium*, are still sufficiently well marked. That which was termed *Arx*—the loftier of the two—was on the south side of the hill, looking towards the river, the Theatre of Marcellus, and the Aventine Hill. This summit, to which the modern Romans have given the name of Monte Caprino, is supposed to have been

the site of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The other, facing the north—to which the epithet Capitolium was more peculiarly appropriated, and which is now occupied by the church of Ara Cæli, is thought to have been the site of the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius.

PERIOD OF THE EMPIRE (from

ruins has been turned over by the learned, without their being able to arrive at the exact position of the Forum Romanum. The principal objects in the Forum are the *Arch of Septimius Severus*, for a long time half covered up, and disinterred by Pius IX. in 1803; it is decorated with eight columns of



THE ROMAN FORUM.

30 B.C. to 476 of the Christian era). THE ROMAN FORUM (Campo vacchino). This place of assembly of the Roman people was adorned with magnificent monuments. Its total ruin dates from the time of Robert Guiscard, who, called to the succour of Gregory VII., made of it a heap of ruins. The present surface of the soil is 26 feet above the ancient level. For three centuries this mass of

the composite order; the *Temple of Jupiter Tonans*, three columns of the Corinthian order, still standing, and more recently attributed to that of Vespasian;<sup>6</sup> the *Temple of Concord*, eight columns of the Ionic order, the relations of which are uncertain;<sup>7</sup>—the *Column of Phocas*, isolated in the midst of the Forum, raised in honour of that Emperor; three fine Corinthian columns,



formerly attributed to the *Temple of Jupiter Stator*, the position of which is still the subject of much controversy;<sup>8</sup>—on the left, proceeding towards the Coliseum; the *Temple of Antoninus and Faustina* (now columns of the portico of the church of San Lorenzo in Miranda); (the columns, partially uncovered, only rise half their height above the level of the soil.)<sup>9</sup>

Further on is the *Temple of Romulus and Remus*, a circular building serving as the vestibule to the Church of Saints Cosmo and Damiano; on the side are three gigantic arches (the *Temple of Peace*, or *Basilica of Constantine*);<sup>10</sup> behind the Church of Santa Francesca Romana, are the ruins of the *TEMPLE OF VENUS AND OF ROME*, built by Hadrian.<sup>11</sup> Near the capitol, on the south, is the *TARPEIAN ROCK*,<sup>12</sup> best seen from the garden of the Casa Tarpeia, or the *Via di Tor di Specci*.

THE *ARCH OF TITUS* is at the culminating point of the *Via Sacra*, adorned with low reliefs, the finest monument of its kind which has come down to our times;<sup>13</sup> and still further on, the *Arch of Constantine*, the low reliefs and inferior sculptures of which attest the rapid decline of art.<sup>14</sup> The *COLISEUM*,<sup>15</sup> is an immense amphitheatre, commenced by Vespasian, on his return from his war against the Jews, continued, and dedicated by his eldest son Titus, A.D. 80, and completed by his youngest son, Domitian, who succeeded Titus. It was calculated to hold from 80,000 to 100,000 people to witness the exhibition of those gladiatorial and wild-beast combats which so much delighted the Roman populace. At its inauguration by Titus, 5,000 wild beasts, and 10,000 captives are said to have been slain. The early Chris-

tians stained it with their blood. The destruction of the pile is said to have been commenced by Totila in 526 for the sake of the metal clamps of its stones, but it was still nearly entire in the 8th century; in the 14th and later it was worked as a quarry. It is built principally of travertine, and presents externally four orders of architecture superimposed one upon the other in the four stages or stories. The lower one is Tuscan or Doric, the second Roman Ionic, the third and fourth of the foliated Corinthian or composite order, but all the architectural decorations indicate a degraded style. The lower stages consist of arcades of semi-circular arches, separated by 80 pilasters, each with its proper entablature, but the roof of the upper is flat. Some of the consoles which supported the awning poles still remain. The northern portion is the best preserved, and enables us to restore in imagination the whole. Its form is elliptic, the extreme length of its longer axis being about 584 ft., and of its shorter, 468 ft.; the arena is 278 by 177 ft. The arches of the four principal entrances correspond with the axes of the building above mentioned, are wider than the others, and probably led to the seats of distinguished visitors in the *podium*, or place of honour, in which a particular place, called the *suggestum*, was set apart for the emperor. The nature of the connection between the corridors of the lower stages, the concentric rows of seats which sloped down from the gallery to the arena, and the arena itself, will be apparent to the visitor; but the uses of the substructures are purely conjectural, although it is quite possible that they may have served as dens for wild beasts, and as dungeons



for the early Christians destined for their prey. The æsthetic impression is that produced by massiveness and magnitude, and is well expressed in the quotation made use of by Byron:—

cause of its dilapidation cannot be better described than in the same writer's words:—

"Arches on Arches! as it were that  
Rome,  
Collecting the chief trophies of her line



ARCH OF TITUS.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome  
shall stand;  
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall  
fall;  
And when Rome falls, the world."

It is, by common consent, the  
grandest ruin of old Rome. The

Would build up all her triumphs in one  
dome.

A Ruin, yet what ruin! from its mass,  
Walls, palaces, half cities have been  
rear'd;

Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye pass,

O O

And marvel where the spoil could have appear'd."

His other allusions to this edifice, in the same great poem, are too long for quotation here, but those in the "Deformed Transformed," are sufficiently concise and suggestive:—

"And those scarce mortal arches,  
Pile above pile of everlasting wall,  
The theatre where emperors and their  
subjects,

(Those subjects *Romans*) stood at gaze  
upon

The battles of the monarchs of the wild  
And wood, the lion and his tusky rebels  
Of the then untamed desert, brought  
to joust

In the arena, (as right well they might,  
When they had left no human foe unconquer'd);

Made even the forest pay its tribute of  
Life to their amphitheatre, as well  
As Dacia men to die the eternal death  
For a sole instant's pastime, and 'Pass

on  
To a new Gladiator!'"

The PANTHEON was built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus. The portico is decorated with sixteen columns of the Corinthian order; the bases and capitals are of white marble, and the shafts of single blocks of black and white oriental granite, nearly 5 feet in diameter and 46 feet in height. The Corinthian capitals are the finest which have come down to us from ancient time. The Pantheon was divested of its bronze-gilt tiles by the Emperor Constans II., and was further despoiled by Pope Urban VIII. The interior is a perfect circle of 142 feet diameter, which is about equal to the height, half of which is that of the dome. The building is lighted by a circular opening 28 ft. in diameter, in the centre of the vault. The walls are 23 ft. in thickness between the recesses. It is to the fact that Pope Boniface IV. obtained permission from the Emperor Phocas to convert it into a Christian church so early

as 608, dedicated to Santa Maria ad Martyres, that its perfect preservation is due. The two bell-turrets were added by Bernini. Raphael, Balthazar, Peruzzi, Pierino del Vaga, and Annibale Carracci are buried in it.<sup>16</sup>

The *Theatre of Marcellus*. There are some remains of arcades which are admired as architectural models, but the site of this theatre is occupied by the Orsini palace. Eleven Corinthian columns in marble, much damaged, and of which the original destination is uncertain, now form the façade of the *dogana di terra*.

The columns of Trajan and Antoninus belong to the list of the most remarkable monuments of ancient Rome. The finest, the column of Trajan, is situated in the Forum of Trajan. It is 141 ft. high, and the shaft is composed of twenty-three blocks of Carrara marble, presenting externally a series of low reliefs spirally arranged, representing subjects taken from the wars of Trajan against the Dacians, and comprising 2,500 human figures, besides horses, fortresses, &c. The summit may be reached by an internal staircase. The statue of Trajan, by which it was originally surmounted, has been replaced by one of St. Peter.<sup>17</sup>

The shaft of the *Column of Antoninus* is formed of twenty-eight blocks of marble, and, including its base and capital, and excluding the pedestal of the statue, is the same height as that of Trajan, of the general conception of which it is an inferior reproduction.<sup>18</sup>

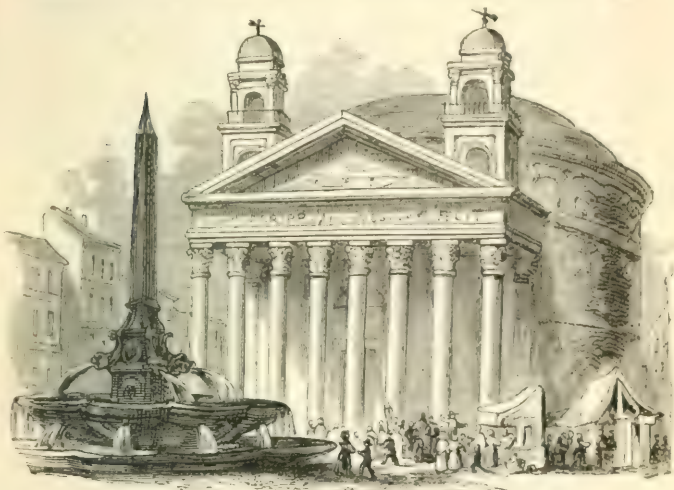
Another celebrated ruin is that of a small circular temple, for a long time known as the TEMPLE OF VESTA (piazza della bocca della Verità). One of the twenty marble Corinthian columns by which it was surrounded is

wanting.<sup>19</sup> In the neighbourhood are the so-called temples of Ceres and Proserpine, (now the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin), and of Fortuna Virilis (Church of Santa Maria Egiziaca).<sup>20</sup>

**BATHS.**—The Baths and Palace of Titus were the first gallery of ancient painting restored to the

found in the baths of Titus. It is supposed to represent the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and derived its name from the Aldobrandini gallery to which it originally belonged.

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA, commenced by that Emperor A.D. 212, next to the Coliseum, present the most striking proof of the gran-



THE PANTHEON.

world; for here it was that, in the time of Raphael, not only the group of the Laocoon was discovered, but several subterranean chambers also, containing some very beautiful specimens of painted ceilings, in excellent preservation.

The baths were fitted up in the most costly manner, that which was first designed to promote health becoming an object of luxury and magnificence.

The famous *Nozze Aldobrandini* now in the Vatican, was

deur of ancient Rome. From what is left, we may form some notion of the splendid *Cella Solæaris*, of which Spartian has given us such a superb description. The architects of his time, he says, were unable to explain the scientific construction of its ceiling. "*Cellam Solæarem architecti negant posse ullâ imitatione, quâ facta est, fieri.*" The ceiling, which was flat, is supposed to have consisted of a framing of brass lattice-work, which, from its

resemblance to the interlacing of a sandal latchet, gave to the apartment the name of *Cella Solearis*. While the lower orders mixed in the same baths, rooms were fitted up for the more fastidious, with bathing vessels of granite, porphyry, and basalt, many of which may still be seen in the Vatican.

These BATHS occupy an area of 140,000 square yards. The baths, properly so called, occupied an oblong rectangular space 720 ft. long by 375 ft. wide, and were surrounded by porticos and gardens. The Antonine aqueduct, leading from the great Claudian aqueduct over the *Arch of Drusus*, supplied the baths with water.

It was in the baths of Caracalla that some of the finest pieces of sculpture were discovered, the famous Torso of the Vatican, the Farnese Hercules, the Flora, the Callypygian Venus, and the group of Dirce and Amphion, known by the name of the Toro Farnese. The mosaics of "the Athletes" in the Lateran Museum were found here.

**BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN.**—All the other baths have been stripped of their magnificent columns; but the great hall of these—the *Pinacotheca* as it is called, or, according to others, the *Cella Calidaria*—has been converted into a church by M. Angelo; and the superb granite pillars, each consisting of a single block, 43 ft. in height, still remain as they stood in the days of Diocletian. This church—known by the name of *S. Maria degli Angeli*—is in the form of the Greek cross, a form much more favourable than the Latin for displaying the whole interior of the building at one view. Hence, they who object to the plan of *St. Peter's*, adduce this structure as an instance of what *St. Peter's* might have been, had

M. Angelo's plan of the Greek cross been adopted. "These baths," says Forsyth, "co-existing with others of equal extent, will appear too extravagantly large even for 'the most high and palmy state of Rome,' until we reflect on the various exercises connected with the bath, on the habits of the people, the heat of the climate, the rarity of linen, and the cheapness of bathing, which brought hither the whole population of the city."

**AQUEDUCTS.**—These magnificent works, which form the most prominent feature in the landscape to the south-east of Rome—for there you meet, at every turn,

"Aqueducts

Among the groves and glades rolling  
along,  
Rivers, on many an arch high over-  
head—"

"have," as Burton observes, "been cited as a proof that the Romans were ignorant of that principle in hydrostatics, that water will always rise to the level of its source; and their patient industry has been ridiculed, in taking so much trouble to convey, upon arches of brick or stone, what might have been brought in pipes underground. . . . Perhaps, when they first erected arches for this purpose, they were not aware that the labour might have been spared; but it is difficult to deny that many Roman aqueducts were constructed in this manner after the principle was known. The *Meta Sudans*, a fragment of which still exists near the Coliseum, is said to have been a fountain; and it is evident that the water which supplied it was not raised by mere mechanical means. Pliny mentions 105 fountains (*salientes*) in Rome; and, from the Latin term

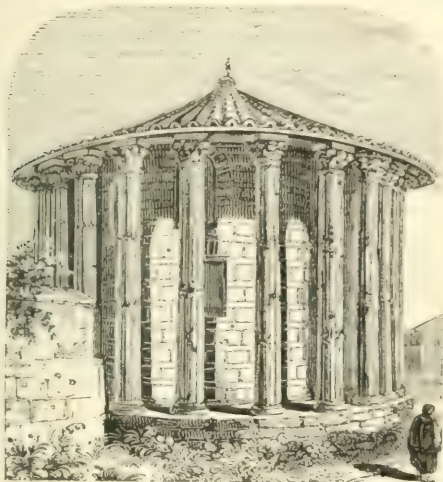


for a fountain, it appears certain that they resembled those of modern times."

Of the first aqueducts, the *Aqua Appia*, B.C. 311, and *Anio Vetus*, B.C. 272, no vestiges remain.

The *Aqua Marcia* began at a point between Tivoli and Subiaco. Its whole length was about 56 miles, for about six of which it

pointed out to some soldiers by a young girl. It is mostly subterraneous. It supplies the fountain of Trevi and twelve others. The *Aqua Alsietina*, built by Augustus, restored by the Popes, and now called *Aqua Paolo*, supplies the fountains of St. Peter's, and turns several mills on the Janiculum. The *Aqua Claudia* was commenced



TEMPLE OF VESTA.

was sustained by arches which are still one of the ornaments of the Campagna. It was built 145 B.C. The *Aqua Tepula* dates from 126 B.C. Vestiges of it may be seen near the Porta S. Lorenzo. The *Aqua Julia* was built by Augustus, B.C. 34. Remains of it may be seen outside the Porta Maggiore, on the left, in the city wall. From that point it passes to the Porta S. Lorenzo. *Aqua Virgo* derives its name from the tradition that its source was

by Caligula, A.D. 36, and finished by the Emperor Claudius A.D. 50. Its whole length was 46 miles, of which 10 miles was upon arches. A line of these arches, 6 miles in length, stretches across the Campagna, and forms the grandest ruin outside the walls of Rome. These arches were employed by Pope Sixtus V. in his *Aqua Felici*, which supplies the fountains of Termini, or dell' *Aqua Felice*, the fountain of the Tritone, that of the Monte Cavallo,



and many others. The quality of the water is considered as the best which is brought to Rome, after that of the Aqua Marcia. The longest of all the aqueducts was the *Anio Novus*, built also by Claudius. Its length was 62 miles, 48 of which were underground. Traces of it may still be seen above those of the Aqua Claudia, over the Porta Maggiore.

*The Palace of the Casars.*—The Imperial Palace had its beginning in the modest mansion of Hortensius. Suetonius tells us that Augustus “lived at first near the Roman Forum, in a house which had belonged to Calvus the orator; and subsequently on the Palatine-hill, but still in an unpretending house of Hortensius’s, remarkable neither for extent nor ornament: its short porticos consisted of pillars of Alban stone, and the rooms had neither marble nor ornamental pavement to boast of. He continued to occupy the same bed-chamber, winter and summer, for more than forty years.” It was burnt down during the reign of Augustus, by whom also it was rebuilt. Some additions were afterwards made to it by Tiberius; and Caligula carried it on as far as the Forum, by means of a bridge. The temple of Castor and Pollux was now converted into a sort of vestibule to the palace, and porticos of great extent were annexed to it. This structure, too, was destroyed by fire, and its magnificence was afterwards completely eclipsed by Nero’s Golden House, which occupied the whole of the Palatine, and extended as far as the Esquiline-hill, covering all the intermediate space where the Coliseum now stands. When it was finished the emperor is said to have exclaimed, “that now at last he had

begun to live like a man!” Thus, “from Augustus to Nero is the period of its increase; from Nero down to Valentinian III. its history is but a succession of fires, devastations, and repairs.”

In the villa close to the Farnese gardens, and occupying the centre of the hill, are a series of subterranean chambers, evidently constructed to afford support to the buildings erected on the ridge of the hill. These substructions were discovered in 1775. Ruins of greater importance are to be found on the left of the villa.

The Farnese gardens were purchased in 1861 by the Emperor Napoleon I. of the ex-King of Naples, and excavations are being made under the direction of Cav. Rosa. (Admission on Thursdays by entering name in visitors’ book; no fee.) These excavations have already led to important discoveries.

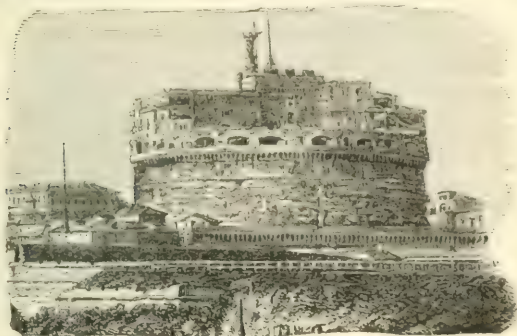
The names of many of the unearthed ruins are involved in obscurity, but they serve to show the grandeur and magnificence of the edifices which once occupied the place. (Photographs of the ruins are seen in the museum, and may be purchased at the print-shops.) In the museum, M. Costa has formed a collection of the most interesting objects discovered in the course of the excavations, either in the original or in casts. Among the objects are several fragments of statues, lamps, coins, &c.

On the bank of the Tiber, a few hundred yards below the quay, the place where marble is landed, were discovered, in 1867-8, a great number of blocks of marble of various descriptions, brought there by the ancient Romans. The ruins uncovered indicate that here were the *Emporium* and *Marmorata* used in the first and second centuries.

Two blocks of marble recently discovered in the Marmorata bear inscriptions indicating that they were brought there in the reigns of Nero and Vespasian, A. D. 67 and 77.

Amongst other vestiges of ancient Rome must be mentioned those of the arches of the Goldsmiths, near the church of San Giorgio, said to have been raised by the silversmiths and cattle-dealers to the family of Septimius Severus,

*ramid of Caius Cestius*; <sup>22</sup> the tomb of CÆCILIA METELLA, the wife of Crassus, on the Appian way, sufficiently perfect and solid in construction to admit of its incorporation as one of the defences of a fortalice erected by the Savelli family in the beginning of the thirteenth century, subsequently occupied and extended by the Catanis, to which circumstance it owes its mediæval battlements; <sup>23</sup> the tomb of the Scipios, near the



CASTLE OF S. ANGELO.

and of *Janus Quadrifrons*, near to the last, in the Velabrum, supposed to have been one of the many arches constructed as places of shelter at junctions of streets, or, according to others, intended as places of sale; the Arco dei Pantani; the arcade of the entrance of the Forum of Augustus, adjacent to the forums of Trajan and Julius Cæsar; the Mausoleum of Augustus, between the Via dei Pontefici and the Strada di Ripetta, of which only the brick wall on which the tumulus with its trees formerly stood, remains; the MAUSOLEUM OF HADRIAN (now the Castle of S. Angelo); <sup>21</sup> the Py-

Porta San Sebastiano, on the left of the Appian Way, which, after their extinction, the great consular families of the Cornelii, Cossi, and Lentuli, seem to have used as a burial-place; finally, the VIA APPIA itself, remarkable for the number of interesting sepulchral monuments which still exist. It was commenced by Appius Claudius Cæcus, the Censor, 312 years B. C., and was the highway through Capua and Brundisium. Many excavations and most interesting discoveries have been made upon it during the present papacy. The site of the *Circus Maximus*, which, under Constantine, could hold

250,000 spectators, still exists. It is in the valley called Murzia, between the Palatine and Aventine hills. The place which it occupied is 2,560 ft. long by 545 ft. wide. It was the scene of the Sabine rape. There are no longer to be found traces of the *Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus*, which is believed to have occupied the site of the church of Ara Cœli.

**OBELISKS.**—These ancient monuments contribute much to the character of Rome. The finest are those of the Piazzedel Popolo, del Vaticano, di San Giovanni Laterano, and di Navona.

The *House of Rienzi*, called by the Romans the house of Pilate, is at the end of the Vicolo della Fontanella, near the Temple of Fortuna Virilis. It is of brick, two stories high, and covered with columns and ornaments of various dates. The inscriptions on an arch at one side of the house have given rise to considerable controversy among antiquarians; their true meaning is matter of conjecture. The house was inhabited by Rienzi in 1347.

#### BASILICAS.

**ST. PETER'S.**—This Basilica, by far the most magnificent church ever constructed, stands on the right bank of the Tiber, near the western extremity of the Borgo, in a hollow space between the Janiculum and the Vatican, and so closed in by them and a ridge behind, which connects them, that the church, on three of its sides, up to the height of the nave, is virtually concealed. It is approached through a piazza, the buildings along which are concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porti-

cos, and consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which 192 statues of saints, each 11 ft. in height, stand sentinel. The colonnade was designed by Bernini, during the pontificate of Alexander VI. Some idea of the magnificence of this colonnade may be formed, when we find that through the centre rows of the pillars two carriages may pass abreast, and that each of the statues which surmount them is 11 ft. in height. Forsyth has spoken in high terms of this structure: "How beautiful the colonnades, how finely proportioned to the church, how advantageous to its flat, forbidding front, which ought to have come forward, like the Pantheon, to meet the decoration. How grand an enclosure for the piazza, how fortunate a screen to the ignoble objects around it. But, advance or retire, you will find no point of view that combines these accessories with the general form of the church. Instead of describing its whole cycloid on the vacant air, the cupola is more than half-hidden by the front—a front at variance with the body, confounding two orders in one, debased by a gaping attic, and encumbered with colossal saints." In the centre of each of the colonnades rises a magnificent fountain, from the design of Maderno. The waters, after having been forced into jets, are received into a basin composed of a single block of granite. Between these fountains rises the obelisk of the Vatican, one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity preserved in Rome. It appears to be one of the two obelisks mentioned by Herodotus as having been erected by Phero, the son of Sesostris, on his recovery from blindness. "So great was the anxiety of the mo-

narch that the pillar should be raised uninjured, that he fastened his own son to the summit in order to render the engineers more careful in performing this operation." From Egypt it was transported by Caligula to Rome, a vessel being built for the purpose of conveying it. The pillar was dedicated by Caligula to

situation. Of the difficulty of this task some idea may be formed from a statement of the magnitude and weight of the monument. The length, exclusive of the pyramid at the apex, is upwards of 77 ft.—the transverse section at the middle more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. square; the solid contents are 166 cubic yards of granite, weigh-



TOMB OF CÆCILIA METELLA.

Julius and Augustus Cæsar, and erected in the Circus of Caligula, afterwards called the Circus of Nero—a position not far from that which it now occupies. The precise spot is within the church, and is marked by a square stone in the passage leading from the sacristy to the choir. In the year 1586, Sixtus V. directed the obelisk to be removed to its present

ing upwards of 332 tons; to which must be added four tons, the weight of the pyramid at the top. It has been calculated to be fourteen times the weight of the largest block of stone at Stonehenge, and is the largest wrought stone in Europe.

That St. Peter's appears at first sight less than it really is, is an observation at least as old as



Addison, who, like many others, endeavours to account for it on the principle, that so much attention has been paid to preserve the relative proportion of the parts, that for some time we do not perceive the largeness of the scale. "The proportions," says he, "are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. It seems neither extremely high, nor long, nor broad, because it is all in a just equality. As, on the contrary, in our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length; the lowness often opens in breadth, or the defectiveness of some other particular makes any single part appear in great perfection." This, some regard as a merit; others, on the contrary, who consider it the object of art to make the small appear great, rather than the great appear small, look upon it as a defect.

In spite of all the objections that may be brought against it, St. Peter's is still the noblest structure ever reared to the worship of the Supreme Being; and the man who has not seen it can hardly form a notion of what a "temple made with hands" may be. So many beauties does it possess in detail, and so striking is it as a whole, that we may well overlook a few fancied or even real blemishes.

The interior surpasses the wildest dreams of the imagination: it is a spectacle that never tires; you may visit it every day, and always find something fresh to admire:—

"Rich marbles—richer painting—  
shrines where flame  
The lamps of gold—and haughty dome  
which vies

In air with earth's chief structures, tho'  
their frame  
Sits on the firm-set ground—and this  
the clouds must claim!"

The extreme length within the walls is 607 ft., and its width 445 ft.; the height from the pavement to the cross is 458 ft. Owing to these immense proportions, objects within the area lose much of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminutive. Thus the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though 120 ft. high, appears not more than 30 ft.; and the chair of St. Peter, behind the altar, seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 ft. above it.

The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the Mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished, that the pen in the hand of the Prophet in one of the lower compartments, seen from below, seems to be less than 18 inches in length, though in reality 6 ft.

The cupola of St. Peter's has always been represented as one of the most sublime efforts of architectural science. "The Cupola," says Mr. Forsyth, "is glorious. Viewed in its design, its altitude, or even in its decoration, as a whole, or as a part, it enchants the eye, it satisfies the taste, it expands the soul. The very air seems to eat up all that is harsh or colossal, and leaves us nothing but the sublime to feast on, a sublime peculiar to the genius of the immortal architect, and comprehensible only on the spot."

"But thou, of temples old, or altars new,  
Standest alone—with nothing like to  
thee—

Worthiest of God, the holy and the true.  
Since Zion's desolation, when that He  
Forsook his former city, what could be,



Of earthly structures, in his honour  
piled,  
Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,  
Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty, all  
are aisled  
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

"Enter: its grandeur overwhelms thee  
not;

And why? it is not lessen'd; but thy  
mind,

Expanded by the genius of the spot,  
Has grown colossal, and can only find  
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined  
Thy hopes of immortality; and thou  
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so de-  
fined.

See thy God face to face, as thou dost  
now

His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by  
his brow."

Upon the four pillars (in one of which is a spiral staircase), and the great arches which sustain the dome, is a magnificent entablature, upon the frieze of which is the famous inscription: "Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam; et tibi dabo claves regni cælorum." (Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church; and to thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven). At the extremity of the great nave, on the right, is the statue in bronze of St. Peter, said to have been a statue of Jupiter Capitolinus! Under the great dome, and the high altar, is seen

*The Chapel of the Confession*, where are preserved the remains of St. Peter.

Paul V. caused this chapel to be ornamented by Carlo Maderno: 142 lamps are always kept burning. Pius VI. is interred in it. His kneeling statue in marble is a fine work by Canova.

*The High Altar*, under a canopy, executed (1633) after the designs of Bernini, is all in bronze gilt, supported by four twisted columns of the composite order, 90 ft. high.

The chair of St. Peter, at the bottom of the tribune, is a bronze chair, enclosing the wooden one, which is said to have been used by St. Peter and his successors. Four figures by Bernini, which support the chair, represent four doctors of the church, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Athanasius, and St. John Chrysostom. On each side are tombs: on the left, of Paul III. (Farnese) the work of G. della Porta; and on the right, of Urban VIII. (Barberini), the work of Bernini.

Coming from the tribune, turning to the right, and going round the church, the visitor will see, in several chapels, fine copies in mosaic of celebrated paintings, and the tombs of several Popes, and others, of which we will note the most interesting. Beginning at the right of St. Peter's chair, the first is the mausoleum of Paul III. The statue is in bronze; the marble figures represent Prudence and Justice. Opposite is the monument of Urban VIII., with a bronze statue of the Pope, and marble figures representing Justice and Charity. Proceeding along the south side of the church by the left transept, we see the tomb of Alexander VIII., with his bronze statue, and figures of Religion and Prudence in marble. Near this is the altar of St. Leo, over which is the enormous marble bas-relief, representing the Pope threatening Attila with the vengeance of SS. Peter and Paul, if he approached Rome. Further on toward the transept, is the tomb of Alexander VII., on which the Pope is represented kneeling, surrounded by figures representing Justice, Prudence, Charity, and Truth. The figure of Truth was originally so nude, that Innocent XI. ordered the drapery which now covers it to be added. We

now enter the south transept, and see the mosaic copy of Guido's Crucifixion of St. Peter. Over the altar of St. Peter and St. Andrew, farther on, is the mosaic copy of Roncalli's Ananias and Sapphira, the original of which is in the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli. Opposite, over the door, is the monument of Pius VIII., representing him in a kneeling posture, and our Lord behind, in the act of giving his benediction, with St. Peter and St. Paul on either side. The mosaic over the altar of St. Gregory is a copy of Sacchi's Miracle of St. Gregory. Close by is the tomb of Pius VII., by Thorwaldsen. It represents the Pope seated between two figures, representing History and Time, and lower down, two figures representing Power and Wisdom. Opposite is the mosaic copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. Entering the left aisle, we see the tomb of Leo IX., opposite that of Innocent XI. Passing the Capella del Coro, we see under the arch the tomb of Innocent VIII., a fine work in bronze. Opposite is the stucco memorial of Gregory XVI., and in the niche occupied by it, repose, until the death of his successor, the remains of the last Pope. Passing the chapel of the *Presentazione*, we see on the right, over the door leading to the roof of the church, the monument of Maria Clementina Sobieski, wife of James III. *the Pretender*. Opposite is the monument of the Stuarts by Canova, representing the entrance to a mausoleum, guarded by genii. Beginning at the entrance door of the church, and following the north side, we see in the chapel della Pietà, the marble group of Michael Angelo, "the Pietà," representing the Virgin with the dead body of the Saviour on her

knees. It was executed by M. Angelo, at the age of twenty-four, but having, it is said, been ascribed to a Milanese sculptor, M. Angelo vindicated his claim to the work by carving his name on the girdle of the Virgin. On each side of the last named chapel, are two smaller chapels, closed with bronze doors. In the one on the left are preserved the relics of St. Peter; the other contains a marble column, said to be the one against which our Saviour leaned when he disputed with the doctors in the Temple at Jerusalem. Farther on, in the aisle, is the statue of Leo XII., and opposite is the monument of Christina of Sweden. In the adjoining chapel, is the mosaic copy of the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, by Domenichino. Next, under the archway, are the monuments of Innocent XII., representing him sitting, supported by Charity and Justice, and that of the Countess Matilda. In the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, is a beautiful tabernacle of lapis lazuli and gilt bronze, resembling the circular temple by Bramante, in the church of S. Pietro in Montorio. In this chapel is the tomb of Sixtus IV., underneath which Julius II. is buried. Under the adjoining arch is the tomb of Gregory XIII., whose statue is supported by figures of Religion and Power. Opposite is the tomb of Gregory XIV., consisting of a simple urn. On the great pier is the mosaic copy of the Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichino. In the chapel of the Madonna del Soccorso, is the tomb of Gregory XV., and on one side the superb monument of Gregory XVI. Near it is the tomb of Benedict XIV., with his statue, and figures representing Science and Charity. The next tomb is that of Clement

XIII., by Canova. It represents the Pope in the attitude of prayer; on one side is the figure of Death, with torch reversed; on the other, Religion holding the cross. At the angles are the celebrated lions, one sleeping, which are esteemed among the finest works of modern sculpture. Beyond is the mosaic copy of Guido's St. Michael. That of St. Petronilla, at the end of the aisle, is from Guercino's painting in the gallery of the Capitol. Close by is the tomb of Clement X., with a statue of that Pope.

The *Grotte Vaticane*, or subterranean church. Admission for gentlemen by applying at the Sacristy from 9 to 12. Ladies are admitted on Whitsunday, or by a special permission, which may be had through a consul or banker. It contains the tombs of a great number of Popes, of the three last princes of the house of Stuart, Otho II., many Cardinals and others.

ST. JOHN LATERAN is said to have been originally built by Constantine in the precincts of his own palace. Constantine's work having been destroyed by fire in the beginning of the 14th century, Clement V. began a new church on the site of the old one, and various popes contributed to its embellishment down to Sixtus V., who added the great portico where stands the colossal statue of Constantine, found in his baths. This portico, like the one at St. Peter's, does not project from the building; and the whole façade of the Lateran, like that of the Vatican basilica, betrays, though in a still greater degree, that love of ornament, and that tendency to run into a multiplicity of details, which form the besetting sin of the Italian architects. The façade is composed of four large columns

and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade, on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints. It is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century. The interior is divided into a nave and four aisles by rows of pilasters, in which are said to be concealed the columns of the old basilica, now become too weak to support the load of additions. The two bronze columns at the altar of the Holy Sacrament in the north transept, are supposed to be the very same that were formed out of the rostra of the galleys taken at the battle of Actium; and to which Virgil is thought to allude in his third *Georgic*:

"... Navali surgentes ære columnæ."  
—Ver. 29.

The Torlonia Chapel is richly decorated with marble and gilding. In the Corsini Chapel is the tomb of Clement XII. It is exceedingly rich, its walls being profusely inlaid with precious stones. The *High Altar* is beneath a magnificent Gothic tabernacle, supported by three columns of grey granite and marble. It was erected to receive the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Within the altar is enclosed a wooden table, upon which St. Peter officiated. There is also the tomb of Martin V.; and on the vault of the apse, a mosaic by Fra Jacopo da Turrata (1292). In the left hand transept is the altar of the Holy Sacrament. The four gilt bronze columns are said to have belonged to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Behind the altar is preserved the table on which the *Last Supper* is supposed to have been laid out. It is of cedar wood.

Under a portico a little to the north of this church is the *Scala*

SANTA, a marble staircase of 28 steps which, tradition states, belonged to the house of Pontius Pilate, and to be the same by which our Saviour descended from the judgment seat. No foot is ever allowed to touch it—all persons ascending on their knees, repeating an Ave or a Paternoster at each step. It is crowded with people of all ranks, and the concourse of pilgrims is so great, that the stairs have been cased with wood to prevent their being worn away. There are staircases parallel with the holy one, by which the devotees descend. At the summit is a Gothic chapel, called *Sancta Sanctorum*, formerly the private chapel of the Popes. It contains a painting of the Saviour, attributed to St. Luke, said to be a likeness of our Lord when 12 years of age.

A straight street (via in Merulana) leads from the Piazza of St. John Lateran, to that of Santa Maria Maggiore; in the latter stands a Corinthian column of white marble, the only one left entire of those which supported the vault of the basilica of Constantine.

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, so named because it is the largest of the churches consecrated at Rome to the Virgin, was founded in 352 by Pope Liberius I., and enlarged upon the plan which it still preserves in 432. Nicholas IV. rebuilt and enlarged the apse in the thirteenth century. F. Fuga, in constructing the principal façade, preserved the mosaics of the ancient façade. It is from the loggia constructed in front of these mosaics, that the Pope gives his benediction on Ascension-day. The posterior façade presents a solid mass of agreeably diversified lines. On this side stands the obelisk which came from the

Mausoleum of Augustus, and hence is seen the fine perspective of the Via della Quattro Fontane. The campanile, the highest in the city, dates from 1376. The interior is divided into three naves by 44 Ionic columns. The magnificent ceiling was designed by Giulio da San Gallo; the mosaics of the apse by Jacopo da Turriti; and those between the windows by Gaddo Gaddi. Beneath the great altar is the Confession of St. Matthew the Evangelist. It is preceded by an atrium similar to those at St. Peter's, the Lateran and St. Paul. It is said to be destined for the tomb of Pius IX. The chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains the tomb of Sixtus V. In a subterranean chapel, the *Culla* is said to be preserved. It consists of five boards of the manger in which the Saviour was laid at the Nativity. The richness of the chapel of Sixtus V. is exceeded by that of the Borghese or Pauline Chapel, built by Flaminio Ponzio (1611); it contains tombs of Paul V., Clement VIII., and frescoes by Guido, Guisepino, and L. Cigoli. The altarpiece is formed of fluted columns of jasper.

*Santa Croce in Gerusalemma*, a basilica, was erected by St. Helena, mother of Constantine. She deposited there a portion of the Holy Cross, found at Jerusalem. This church has lost the impress of its antiquity, having been rebuilt under Benedict XIV. (1743).

BASILICAS OUTSIDE THE WALLS. San Lorenzo, rebuilt in the 6th century. St. Paul, founded by Constantine, rebuilt in 388 by Theodosius and Valentinian II., and restored and adorned by many of the Popes, was, until its destruction by fire in 1823, one of the grandest churches in Rome.



It contained many mosaics and frescoes, and the sarcophagus of St. Paul. The restoration was immediately commenced by Leo XII., continued by Gregory XIV., and is nearly completed under Pius IX., by whom it was consecrated in 1854. The present building is of great dimensions (396 ft. long inside, its width 222 ft.), but of very moderate architectural pretensions. In the space near the entrance are a few of the frescoes and mosaics which were preserved, and a colossal statue of Gregory XVI. The windows are being filled with stained glass. The church contains a series of medallion portraits of the Popes in mosaic. Near the transept on the sides are colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; and there are other ancient mosaics, and many statues and pictures. The interior is divided into five naves by 80 Corinthian columns of granite, each of a single block, brought from Bevano on Lake Maggiore. Under the high altar are preserved the remains of St. Paul, except the head, which is at St. John Lateran. The monastery attached to this church has belonged to the Benedictines since 1442; for a small fee, visitors are allowed to inspect the interesting court (13th century), which contains many early Christian inscriptions from the neighbouring catacombs, a sculptured sarcophagus, with the story of Apollo and Marsyas, and other ancient remains. *St. Sebastian without the walls*, two miles beyond the gate of that name, built in 367, was entirely restored in the 18th century, and is visited for the catacombs beneath it. These Catacombs were originally excavated by the early Christians as burial places, and were subsequently used for meetings and religious worship. In the

church is shown the stone in which is the impression said to have been left by the feet of our Saviour when he was met by St. Peter on the spot where now stands the little Church of *Domine quo vadis*, so called from the words addressed by Peter to the Saviour.

*St. Agnes without the walls.* About a quarter of a mile beyond this church is the entrance to the Catacombs named from it, on the side of the Via Nomentana. These are of particularly interesting construction, as the use to which the chambers of which they are formed were dedicated, as schools, chapels, &c., may be clearly determined; and there are some mural paintings representing the Saviour, and the story of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

While mentioning these we may remind the reader that on the Via Appia, one mile and a quarter beyond the Porta San Sebastiano, are the *Catacombs of St. Callixtus*, in which some of the most interesting discoveries have been made. The entrance is from a vineyard. In the principal chamber are the tombs of several Popes, of Anteros, Lucius, Fabianus, and Eutychianus, and the martyr Pope Sixtus II. The chamber in which St. Cecilia was entombed, before her remains were transferred to her church in Trastevere is here: and upon the walls are frescoes in the Byzantine style of the 7th and 8th centuries, of St. Cecilia, St. Urban, and a head of Christ. Popes Eusebius and Cornelius are also buried in this catacomb. About the entrance are a great number of ancient inscriptions, dating from the 4th to the 6th centuries.

Opposite to those of Calixtus, on the Appian way, are the *Catacombs of St. Praxetatus*, containing the tomb of St. Januarius, and



some important paintings, which, however, are not always to be seen, while the excavations are in progress.

In the vicinity, on the via Ardeatina, are the *Catacombs of Sts. Nereus and Achilleus*, or of *Domitilla*, the architectural decorations of which seem to belong to the 3rd century.

#### CHURCHES.

Rome has more than 300 churches, the most remarkable of which are the following:—

*St. Agnes*, 1550, finished by Borromini; *St. Agostino*, by Baccio Pintelli, containing a fresco of the Prophet Isaiah, by Raphael.

*San Pietro in Montorio*.—St. Peter died in the cloister of this convent, and, on the spot where his cross was fixed, Bramante has erected a small round Doric church, which is much admired as a model of the ancient temple. "As a model, indeed, it is beautiful enough—a beautiful epitome: but in architecture, design and proportion are not sufficient, dimension is another element of beauty. In its present dimensions the Pantheon is sublime; but reduce it to the tiny span of this templet on Montorio, and it would degenerate into the pretty."

*Capuchin Church*, or *Santa Maria della Concezione*.—In this church is Guido's Archangel Michael. With respect to the merits of this famous picture a remarkable difference of opinion prevails. In the opinion of Forsyth it holds the same rank in painting that the Belvidere Apollo does in sculpture; yet Smollett and Mathews have characterized the Archangel as exhibiting only the airs of a French dancing-master.

It is said that Guido, having a pique against Pope Urban VIII.,

"damned him to everlasting fame," by painting his portrait in the likeness of Satan, and so strong was the resemblance, that it was impossible not to recognise it.

Opposite to Guido's Archangel is the "St. Paul restored to sight by Ananias," one of the best works of Pietro da Cortona. Over the door is the cartoon of Giotto's Navicella: it represents St. Peter walking on the waves, and is copied in mosaic at St. Peter's.

Under this church is a charnel-house, or CEMETERY OF THE FRIARS, divided into recesses. Each recess is faced with bones of disinterred Capuchins, and adorned with lamps, festoons, rosoni, crosses, &c., formed of the same reverend materials. A few skeletons are dressed in their tunics, and set in various attitudes, each in a niche built up with "reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls." When a friar dies he is buried in the oldest grave, and the bones of the former occupant are removed to the *ossuarium*.

*Santa Maria in Ara Cali*. It is stated that the temple of Feronian Jove stood on the very foundations of this church, that the columns of the aisles supported the last temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and that the altar, which gave name to the convent, was raised by the Christian piety of Augustus. The church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, but not older than the 6th century. It has nothing of especial interest. It possesses the *Santissimo Bambino*, the figure of an infant, said to have been carved out of wood which grew on the Mount of Olives, and to have been painted by St. Luke. Its alleged power to cure the sick has given it great popularity. Gibbon states that it was in this church, "as

He sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol while the bare-footed monks were singing vespers, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind."

*S. Andrea della Valle* contains some of the most celebrated frescoes of Domenichino—the four Evangelists in the angles under the cupola, and the "Call of Peter and Andrew" on the ceiling of the tribune—works to which posterity has done the justice which his contemporaries denied.

*San Pietro in Vincoli*.—"Here sits the Moses of M. Angelo, frowning with the terrific eyebrows of Olympian Jove. Homer and Phidias, indeed, placed their God on a golden throne; but Moses is cribbed into a niche, like a prebendary in his stall." Much wit has been levelled at his flowing beard, and his flaming horns. One critic, Forsyth, compares his head to a goat's, another his dress to a galley-slave's; "but the true sublime resists all ridicule: the offended Lawgiver frowns on undepressed, and awes you with inherent authority." Of the other churches, and the principal objects of interest contained in them, the following is a brief summary: the Holy Apostles, tomb of Clement XIV., by Canova; *Santa Bibiana*, façade and statue by Bernini; *San Carlo di Catinari*, pendants painted by Domenichino; *San Clemente*, an ancient church, preserving the arrangement of the ancient basilicas, mosaics of the 13th century; *San Gregorio*, highly-prized frescoes of Domenichino and Guido; *St. Ignazio*; *San Lorenzo in Lucina*, tomb of Pousin, Crucifixion, by Guido; *San Luigi dei Francesi*, paintings, tomb of Claude Lorraine; *San Marco*, façade by Giuliano da

Majano; *Santa Maria in Cosmedino*; *Santa Maria sopra Minerva*, statue of Christ by Michael Angelo, tombs, paintings, tomb of Fra Angeli; *S. Maria degli Angeli*, occupying part of the Baths of Diocletian, converted into a church by Michael Angelo (in the cloisters the famous portico of 100 columns by M. Angelo); *Santa Maria della Pace*, by B. Pintelli, sibyls by Raphael; *Santa Maria del Popolo*, by B. Pintelli, fine chapels, the Chigi chapel, attributed to Raphael, frescoes by Pinturicchio; *Santa Maria in Vallicella*; *Santa Maria della Vittoria*, statue of St. Theresa, by Bernini; *San Martino ai Monti*; *Sant' Onofrio*, on the Janiculum (visits are made to the cell in the convent in which Tasso died); *San Silvestro*, pictures by Domenichino; *Trinita de' Monti*, the descent from the Cross, a celebrated picture, by Daniele di Volterra.

#### PALACES.

The VATICAN is less a palace than an assemblage of palaces; of irregular edifices, upon which the most celebrated architects, as Bramante, Raphael, Pirro Ligorio, Dom. Fontana, C. Maderno, and Bernini, have been employed. It is of three stories, and contains an infinity of saloons, galleries, chapels, corridors, a library, an immense museum, and a garden; there may be counted 20 courts, 8 grand staircases, and 200 ordinary staircases. The popes first took up their residence in the Vatican after their return from Avignon. John XXIII. made a communication between the palace and the Castle of San Angelo by means of a covered gallery. Nicholas V. surrounded

it with walls. In the fourteenth century, Sixtus IV. built the library and the Sixtine chapel. Alexander VI. built the Borgia addition. In 1490, Innocent VIII. built the villa of the Belvedere, at some distance from the palace. Julius II. charged Bramante with the task of uniting it with the palace. The lodges commenced by him were completed by Leo X. Paul III. built the Sala Regia and the Pauline chapel. Sixtus V. constructed the transverse gallery, which contains the library, and commenced the east wing of the court San Damaso, or of the Lodges. Other Popes continued to embellish and make various additions to the Vatican. Clement XIV. and Pius VI. added buildings for the establishment of the Pio-Clementino museum. Pius VII. added a transverse gallery, parallel with the library, called the Braccio Nuovo (the new arm). Gregory XVI. built the Etruscan and Egyptian museums.

*The Sixtine Chapel.*—Sixtus IV. caused it to be built about 1473. In it are to be seen the celebrated fresco of Michael Angelo: *THE LAST JUDGMENT*, which occupies one end of the chapel.

This composition may be considered as divided into four rows of figures, rising one above the other. In the centre is the Saviour, under whom are ranged the elect and the condemned—the former on the right, the latter on the left. Above are seen two groups bearing in triumph the symbols of the Crucifixion. The Saints, as spectators of the awful scene, are collected in two groups by the side of the Redeemer. Near the Saviour are angels sounding the trumpet at which the dead arise; on their right are seen the elect soaring up to heaven, on their left the reprobate dragged down to the

place of torment. At the bottom of the picture are Minos and Charon; the latter, with horns on his head and a tail at his nether extremity, ferrying the bodies over the Styx, and driving out the reluctant spirits with his oar.

The ceiling has been divided by Michael Angelo into three series of compartments. 1. In the midst is the ceiling, properly so called, where, in square compartments, sustained by figures, are represented the following subjects: 1. Separation of the light from the darkness. 2. Creation of the sun and moon. 3. Separation of the land from the sea. 4. The creation of Adam. 5. Creation of Eve. 6. The fall and expulsion from Paradise. 7. The Sacrifice of Noah. 8. The Deluge. 9. The intoxication of Noah. 11. On the lower part of the vaulting are the celebrated figures of the prophets and sibyls in earnest contemplation. On the right of the Altar: 1. Jeremiah. 2. The Persian Sibyl. 3. Ezekiel. 4. The Erythrean Sibyl. 5. Joel. 6. Over the doorway: Zacharias. 7. The Delphian Sibyl. 8. Isaiah. 9. The Cumæan Sibyl. 10. Daniel. 11. The Libyan Sibyl. 12. Above the last Judgment, Jonah sitting beneath the gourd. 111. In the tympana of the four corners are the following compositions: 1. Ahasuerus and Esther, and the punishment of Haman. 2. The Brazen Serpent. 3. David and Goliath. 4. Judith and Holofernes.

The other pictures are of the time of Sixtus IV.: *Luca Signorelli*, Moses going into Egypt; death of Moses. *Sandro Botticelli*, Moses kills the Egyptian, drives away the shepherds, and waters the flocks of the daughters of Jethro; he sees the Lord in the burning bush; revolt of Korah;

Temptation of Jesus Christ. *Cosimo Rosselli*, Pharaoh perishing in the Red Sea; Moses receiving the tables of the law; Sermon on the mount; the holy supper. *Perugino*, Baptism of Jesus Christ; St. Peter receiving the Keys. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Vocation of the Apostles Peter and Andrew. *Arrigo Fiammingo*, the Resurrection.

*Loggie di Raffaele*. Raphael is here architect, decorator, and painter at the same time. John d'Udine enriched the galleries with arabesques, painted or in stucco. Pierino del Vaga painted the pictures of the socles in the colour of bronze, but they are now effaced. The suite of fifty-two pictures, particularly known as those of the *loggie* of Raphael, representing the principal subjects of the Old and New Testaments, is in the gallery of the second story; they occupy four by four, the vaulted arches of thirteen arcades, and were executed about 1516-8, by his pupils.

The *Stanze di Raffaele* are four in number, and overlook the court of the Belvedere. The chronological order of their execution is as follows, Camera della Segnatura, Stanza d'Eliodoro, Stanza dell' Incendio, Sala di Costantino. Our space renders it impossible to give a list of the subjects represented.

PICTURE GALLERY OF THE VATICAN. The collection of oil paintings in the Vatican, though small, contains two of the most celebrated pictures in the world—the Transfiguration, by Raphael; and the Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichino.

The *Transfiguration*, properly so called, comprising the Saviour, Moses, and Elias, and the three Apostles prostrate on the Mount, seemingly overcome by the awful

scene before them, forms the smallest portion of the picture; the principal field being occupied by a totally different subject—that of the demoniac boy, whom the disciples had vainly endeavoured to dispossess of the evil spirit, and whom our Saviour afterwards cured on coming down from the Mount. The great height of church pictures is said to have given rise to the fashion which prevailed in those days, of including two subjects, a celestial and terrestrial one, in the same picture; but whatever was the cause, certain it is that we find in many of the finest works of the earlier masters, a heavenly subject above, and an earthly one below.

The *Communion of St. Jerome* may, in the opinion of many, dispute the palm of excellence with the Transfiguration. "Domenichino excelled less in invention than in the other branches of the art, and, in this celebrated work, is said to have copied from a similar performance by Agostino Caracci." Buonaparte had both these paintings transferred to the Louvre.

The *Madonna del Foligno* is another double picture. The Madonna herself, like all Raphael's Madonnas, is a beautiful creature; and the whole picture is remarkable for its preservation and its colouring. Sigismund Conti, one of the household of Julius II., who, according to Vasari, ordered this work, is represented in a kneeling posture among the figures in the lower part of the picture.

Among the other paintings we will mention only—CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN, by Raphael, one of his first works, executed at Citta di Castello. *Andrea Sacchi*, COMMUNION OF ST. JEROME. *Poussin*, MARTYRDOM OF ST. ERASMUS.

*Guido Reni*, MARTYRDOM OF ST. PETER. *Valentino*, MARTYRDOM OF ST. PROCESSUS AND ST. MARTINIANUS. *Michael Angelo di Carravaggio*, THE ENTOMBMENT. *Titian*, MADONNA, ANGELS AND SAINTS. *Baroccio*, ECSTASY OF ST. MICHAELINA. *Guercino*, UNBELIEF OF ST. THOMAS, PIETA, an expressive painting from the Aldrovandi Gallery at Bologna. *Perugino*, a RESURRECTION OF CHRIST (it is believed that one of the sleeping soldiers is a portrait of Raphael, as a young man; another, running away, that of Perugino, painted by Raphael himself). *School of Perugino*, ADORATION OF THE MAGI (Raphael is said to have worked at this). *Pinturicchio*, CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN. *C. Crivelli*, DEAD CHRIST, WITH THE VIRGIN, ST. JOHN AND THE MAGDALEN. *Cesare da Sesto*, THE VIRGIN, ST. AUGUSTINE AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. *Garofolo*, HOLY FAMILY AND ST. CATHERINE. *Paul Veronese*, ST. HELENA. Two pictures by Murillo, given by Pius IX. a HOLY FAMILY, and the RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

**TAPESTRIES OF RAPHAEL.** These are placed in a long gallery over the gardens of the Vatican. These tapestries, designated under the names of Arazzi, on account of the reputation which the city of Arras had so long enjoyed for this kind of work, were ordered by Leo X. for the Sistine Chapel. Raphael commenced the cartoons for them in 1515. They were executed in distemper by himself and pupils. Seven out of eleven of these cartoons, purchased by Charles I. and put up for sale after his death, were bought by Cromwell for £300, and are at present at the South Kensington Museum in London. They were produced in Flanders, under the

direction of B. van Orley, a pupil of Raphael.

**PAULINE CHAPEL.**—This chapel, near the Sistine, and opening from the Sala Regia, is used only in great ceremonies. It has two remarkable frescoes by Michael Angelo, much injured by the smoke of candles used in the religious ceremonies, representing the Conversion of St. Paul and the Crucifixion of St. Peter.

**MUSEUM OF THE VATICAN.**—The entrance is at the extremity of the lower Loggia. The first corridor, 230 yards in length, is almost wholly occupied by Christian and pagan inscriptions and monuments. Then follow the Chiaramonti Museum (founded by Pius VII.; comprising the Braccio Nuovo, and the Corridore Chiaramonti); a precious collection of ancient monuments, statues, busts, low reliefs, &c. The pavement is adorned with ten ancient mosaics. The Pio-Clementino Museum, so named from the Popes Clement XIII. XIV. and Pius VII. who formed it of the collections of Julius II. Leo X. Clement VII. and Paul III., VII. Pius VI. is the person, of all others, to whom this museum, the finest in the world, is most indebted. It comprises the vestibule (in which is the celebrated Torso<sup>24</sup> and the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus,) the round vestibule; the Hall of Meleager<sup>25</sup>; the octagon court or Cortile of the Belvedere, containing the APOLLO BELVEDERE<sup>26</sup>, the celebrated LAOCOON<sup>27</sup>, and Mercury; the Hall of Animals; the Gallery of Statues (in which are Ariadne, Meander, and the Amazon) the Hall of Busts, the Cabinet of Masks, the Hall of the Muses, the Rotunda; the Hall of the Greek Cross; the Hall of the Biga; the Gallery of Candelabra. The Etruscan Mu-



*seum*, the *Egyptian Museum*, the *Cabinet of the Papyri*, and *Cabinet of Medals*. The *MANUFACTORY OF MOSAICS*, is to be seen before noon by tickets to be had through a consul or banker.

The *VATICAN LIBRARY*, of 23,500 manuscripts, Oriental, Greek, and Latin, and only about 30,000 printed volumes. *GARDENS* of the *VATICAN*, the *Casino del Papa* in the middle, an elegant and original casino, built for Pius IV. by the architect Pirro Ligorio. The palace of the *QUIRINAL*, commenced in 1574, enlarged and embellished by successive popes, contains fine suites of apartments and some remarkable paintings.

*THE CAPITOL*.—In the midst of the *Piazza*, an equestrian statue of *Marcus Aurelius*, in bronze, the only entire antique equestrian statue known. Three separate buildings surround the piazza of the Capitol; the palace of the Senator; the palace of the Conservators; and on the left the Capitol Museum. Michael Angelo commenced the two last; and G. della Porta completed them after his designs. The Palace of the Senator, in the name of which seems to be retained a souvenir of ancient Rome, was erected by Boniface IX. The Palace of the Conservators (municipal magistrates), contains a museum of antiquities, and a gallery of paintings (*Pinacothek*), in which is the master-piece of Guercino: *St. Petronilla*. It contains works by Guido, An. Caracci, Tintoretto, Perugino, Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Poussin, and other celebrated masters.

The *MUSEUM OF THE CAPITOL*, commenced by Clement XII., contains inscriptions, fragments of the plan of ancient Rome, bronzes, busts, statues, the Halls of the Emperors and of the Phi-

losophers, the *DYING GLADIATOR*<sup>28</sup>, the *Amazon*, the *CAPITOLIAN VENUS*<sup>29</sup>, the celebrated *BRONZE WOLF*, "the thunder-stricken nurse of Rome," and the *DOVES OF PLINY*, the exquisite group of doves drinking. In the court is an ancient statue, known under the name of *Marforio*, the interlocutor of the famous *Pasquin*, situated at the angle of the *Braschi Palace*.

The *LATERAN MUSEUM*, founded by Gregory XII., and divided into the profane and Christian museums, contains antiquities and pictures by the great masters.

The Museum of the Academy of St. Luke contains paintings.

The *PALACES* of Rome, though without any original character like those of Florence or Venice, are, nevertheless, one of the features of the city. They belong neither to the Middle Ages nor to the Renaissance, the palace of Venice alone recalling the massive structures of Florence; they are models of modern civil architecture. We will name the principal: the *Palazzo Barberini*, one of the largest (ceiling painted by Pietro di Cortona, a picture-gallery and library); the *P. Borghese* (a rich picture-gallery, containing an "Entombment," by Raphael; "Danaë," by Correggio; the "Cumæan Sibyl," by Domenichino, &c.); *P. Chigi*; *P. Colonna* (picture-gallery); *P. Corsini* (picture-gallery); *P. Doria* (picture-gallery, the largest private collection in Rome); *P. Farnese*, the finest palace in Rome; the cornice is by Michael Angelo; the grand Gallery is the chief work of Annibale Caracci, and is one of the most remarkable classical productions of Italian painting; *Farnesina*, a palace built by Balt. Peruzzi for the banker Chigi, and decorated by Raphael and his

pupils, with the celebrated frescoes: the "Fable of Psyche," the "TRIUMPH OF GALATEA;" *P. Massimo*, the master-piece of Balt. Peruzzi, and a marvel of architecture; *P. Mattei*, by C. Maderno; *P. Pamfili*, built by Gir. Rainaldi for Innocent X. (it was the residence of his sister-in-law, Olympia, of scandalous memory); *P. Rospigliosi*, by Flam. Ponzio, bought by Mazarin, who had it enlarged by C. Maderno, has, in a building in its grounds, the celebrated fresco of Guido, the "AURORA;" *P. Sciarra*, by Fl. Ponzio, has a picture-gallery; *P. Spada* contains some pictures and the "STATUE OF POMPEY," which formerly stood in the Senate House, at the foot of which Julius Cæsar was assassinated by Brutus and his co-conspirators<sup>30</sup>; *P. Torlonia*; *P. de Venezia* (1468).

COLLEGES.—The Collegio della Sapienza (University of Rome); C. Romano, belonging to the Jesuits, containing a celebrated observatory, and the Kircher Museum; and the C. della Propaganda.

LIBRARIES: of the Vatican; of the Minerva, 120,000 printed volumes and 4,500 MSS., open 7½ to 10¾ daily, and two hours in the afternoon; della Sapienza; del C. Romano; the Angelica, 90,000 volumes and 6,000 MSS.; the Barberini, &c. The Angelica open daily, except on festivals, 8 to 12.

The principal PROMENADES are those of Monte Pincio; of the Villa Borghese; of the Villa Pamfili; the garden near San Gregorio; and the roadway outside the Porta Pia.

The VILLAS continue, under another name, the luxury of the palaces; the principal of them are:

Villa Adriana; V. ALBANI (although impoverished, its gallery

is still sufficiently rich to take rank after those of the Vatican and the Capitol, for antique sculptures: paintings, the "Parnassus," and ceiling painted by Raphael Mengs); VILLA BORGHESSE, outside the Porta del Popolo; (The park is about 4 miles in circuit); Villa Ludovisi, visible on Thursday (antiques, and the "Aurora," a celebrated fresco by Guercino); Villa Madama (a fine view); V. Massimó; V. Medici (Academy of France); VILLA PAMFILI DORIA (fine public gardens; fine aged pines; a monument to the French killed in 1849).

#### FOUNTAINS.

The FONTANA DI TREVI at the end of the Via dell' Murette, leading out of the Corso, a little south of the Piazza Colonna. The annexed engraving is a faithful representation of this the most remarkable of all the Roman fountains. On leaving Rome the superstitious drink its waters, and throw a coin into the basin, believing that by so doing their return to Rome will be ensured. This fountain and thirteen others are supplied by the aqueduct Aqua Virgo, which was built in the reign of Augustus, and which brings the water from the Campagna, a distance of nearly 14 miles.

The Fontana Paolina, on the Janiculum, is perhaps the most imposing of the fountains. It is built in imitation of a church. Its six Ionic columns were taken from the Temple of Minerva. Between these columns are niches from three of which cascades fall into the basin. In the other two niches are dragons which pour streams of water into the basin.

The Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, or dei Termini, near the Baths of

Diocletian, has three niches, in the central one of which is a colossal statue of Moses striking the rock; in the side niches are statues of Aaron and Gideon.

walls, already described. On this road (15 miles distant from Rome) is the ancient Ostia.



FOUNTAIN OF TREVI.

#### EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ROME.

##### 1. *Beyond the Porta S. Paolo.*

At the right, and immediately adjoining this gate, is the pyramid of Caius Cestius, and close by it the Protestant Cemetery. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the gate is the church of *St. Paul without the*

##### 2. *Beyond the Porta di San Sebastiano.*

The road leading from this gate is the ancient *Via Appia*, a military road constructed B.C. 212, by Appius Claudius Cæcus, and extending from Rome to Capua, and afterwards to Brundisium.

Soon after leaving the city a fine prospect is enjoyed, including the

Campagna, the ruins of the aqueducts, and the mountains. On each side of the road are numerous ancient tombs; the most important of which are those of the Scipios, the Metelli, and the Servilii. About half a mile beyond the gate is a massive ruin, called the tomb of Horatia.

At the bifurcation of the Via Appia and the modern Strada della Madonna del Divin' Amore, is the little church of *Domine quo vadis*, so called from the tradition that St. Peter, fleeing from Rome, met our Saviour at this spot. On the floor of the church is a marble slab with a fac-simile of the footmarks of our Saviour, the original of which is in the basilica of St. Sebastian. After passing the church, the road to the so-called fountain of Egeria branches off.

The *Fountain of Egeria* is a Nymphæum, originally covered with marble, and was the shrine of the brook Almo, which flows by it. A niche in the wall of the fountain contains a statue of the river god, and in the niches of the side walls are also statues<sup>31</sup>. We soon pass the church of St. Sebastian erected over the catacombs, where the remains of so many martyrs were buried. A little further on, on the opposite side of the road, is the circus of Maxentius, built A.D. 311, and used for chariot races. Its length is 1482 ft., its breadth 244 ft.

Ascending the hill we soon reach the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, a conspicuous object which has already been described.

The Appian way from this point to Albano ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), is less interesting.

ALBANO (*Hotels: Europa, Posta*), which may also be reached from Rome by railway in one hour, is a small town, in a healthy situation, and is a favourite resort of

the Romans during the summer months. It occupies the site of the ruins of Pompey's villa, and the extensive site of the *Albanum* of Domitian. Many interesting ruins exist in and about the town.

### 3. *Beyond the Porta St. Giovanni.*

Tombs on the *Via Latina*. Like the Via Appia, this road is bordered by tombs, several of which, excavated in 1862, are very interesting on account of their decorations.

This road leads to FRASCATI, which may, however, be reached by railway from Rome, in half-an-hour (*Hotel: di Londra*). This is a favourite summer resort of the Romans. Its situation on the slope of the mountains is healthy and invigorating. The town itself is uninteresting, and its origin is comparatively modern; its great charms are its shaded and well watered villas, among which are the Villa Aldobrandini, the property of the Borghese family, the grounds of which are adorned with cascades and beautiful trees; the Villa Piccolomini, and the Villa Ruffenella, now the property of King Victor Emmanuel, and believed to have occupied the site of the celebrated Villa of Cicero; the Villa Conti, with fine fountains and beautiful views, and others.

A pleasant road leads to *Tusculum* (which may be reached in half-an-hour), the birthplace of the elder Cato, and a favourite residence of Cicero. A few heaps of ruins are all that remain of the ancient town. Outside the walls are the ruins of a small amphitheatre. Some ruins excavated in 1861 are called the Villa of Cicero. A Forum and theatre, well preserved, were excavated by Lucien Bonaparte, in the rear

of which is a reservoir in four compartments.

The ancient castle stands on a rock 200 ft. above the town. The view from the summit is very fine, embracing on the right Camaldoli, and the Sabine mountains in the distance, the Campagna and its aqueducts, Rome and the dome of St. Peter's; and on the left the Alban Mount, and Castel-Gandolfo, the summer residence of the popes.

**TIVOLI.**—(*Hotels: della Regina, Sibylla.*) The distance from Rome is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A carriage with two horses costs 25 francs, besides coachman's fee. In order to make the excursion in one day, tourists should leave Rome at day-break. Tivoli, the Tibur of the ancients, is thought to have existed as a colony of the Siculi before the foundation of Rome. It was subjugated (B.C. 380) by Camillus, and afterwards joined the league of Latin towns allied with Rome. The Emperor Augustus and many of the Roman nobles had villas here. Under the Emperor Hadrian it attained the climax of its splendour. The present town, which has 7,000 inhabitants, has few attractions beyond its beautiful situation. Among the finest relics are the TWO TEMPLES near the Sibylla Inn, one called by some the TEMPLE OF THE SIBYL, and by others that of VESTA, is a circular building surrounded by an open hall of Corinthian columns, formerly numbering 18, ten of which remain. It is situated above the WATERFALL. Near to it is an oblong temple, in front of which are four Ionic columns, believed by some to have been dedicated to Tiburtus, by others to the Sibyl. From the terrace of the first-named temple, a beautiful view of the falls is obtained. An iron gate, at the last-named temple, ad-

mits visitors to the grotto of Neptune, formerly the channel of the main branch of the river Anio. The path to the falls (donkeys cost 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  francs, no guide necessary) affords fine glimpses of the great fall. In consequence of an inundation in 1826, which destroyed part of the village, a new course has been constructed for the Anio, through the rock by means of two shafts, to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

The new waterfall thus formed is 320 ft. in height. The grotto of Neptune by this change lost the greater part of its water, but the fall is still very fine.

From the last-named grotto, visitors ascend to the Syren's grotto. The path then ascends to the principal stream. From the circular terrace, (usually reached by the high road,) an admirable view of the GREAT FALL is obtained. A path on the right bank leads thence to the hermitage of S. Antonio, which commands a view of the small waterfall, which here turns several mills, established in the ruins of the so-called *Villa of Mæcenas*. Traces of ancient villas are seen on the neighbouring slopes. The villa d'Este, at the entrance of the town, erected for the Cardinal d'Este, still retains traces of its former splendour. It has beautiful gardens, terraces, grottos, and fine avenues of trees.

**VILLA OF HADRIAN.**—(To be seen by an order to be obtained at the palace of the Duke of Braschi, its owner, at Rome.) This villa is situated at the base of the hill at Tivoli. The various buildings are said to have extended, independent of the gardens, over a space seven miles in circumference. Here Hadrian imitated every thing that had taken his fancy during his progress through the distant pro-



vinces of the empire. And here he brought together the different edifices and institutions of other countries:—

“All things that strike, ennoble—from  
the depths  
Of Egypt, from the classic fields of  
Greece,  
Her groves, her temples—all things  
that inspire  
Wonder, delight!”—ROGERS.

According to Spartian, each portion of the villa bore the name of the town or district from which it was copied. Thus, there were the Lyceum, the Academus, the Stoa, the Pæcile, the Prytaneum, the Tempe, all borrowed from Greece; the Canopus and its hideous statues, copied from similar objects in Egypt.

Of all these various edifices nothing now remains but a mass of ruins, exhibiting all the confusion of a demolished town. These ruins, however, which enable us to trace the vestiges of baths, porticos, a library, a *palaestra*, a *hippodrome*, a menagerie, a *naumachia*, an aqueduct, theatres both Greek and Latin, temples for different rites, and every appurtenance requisite for an imperial residence, are sufficient to attest the ancient magnificence of the villa.

#### NOTES.

Note 1.—*Pasquin*. The mutilated statue so called, before whose caustic jests even popes and princes trembled, and which has given rise to the term *Pasquinade* adopted by all nations, is supposed to have been a fine specimen of Grecian sculpture; it was discovered in the 16th century, and placed at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, where several streets meet; it derived its present name from a facetious tailor, Pasquino, who by

his satirical jokes drew people to his shop. In time, when written papers containing philippics against the powerful nobles of Rome, or satires on the government, were affixed to this statue, which stood near his house, it was said that the spirit of Pasquin spoke. The natural love of the Roman people for wit and satire caused these spirited placards to be highly relished, and the popes in vain endeavoured to stop the insolent sallies of Pasquin. Once he was condemned to summary punishment by Adrian VI., who ordered the statue to be burnt and cast into the Tiber. Poor Pasquin was however rescued by the suggestion of one of the courtiers, who hinted that the ashes would turn into frogs, and croak louder than ever from their watery abode. Many of these shafts of satire were directed against the popes.

The following was on Leo X.: “Do you ask why Leo did not take the sacrament on his death-bed?—He had sold it!”

Pasquin thus addressed Paul III.: “Formerly money was given to poetstosing: how much will you give me, Paul, to be silent?”

When Christina of Sweden died in Rome, this was Pasquin’s epitaph for her: “A queen without a kingdom—a Christian (Christiana) without faith—a woman without modesty.”

At the time when the French were in possession of Rome, the caustic jester thus welcomed them: “The French are all robbers. . . Not all—but *Buona parte* (a large portion).”

Note 2.—*Monte Cavallo*. In the square before the palace are the two marble horses, with their attendant figures, which some suppose to be Castor and Pollux; while others insist that the one is a copy from the other, and that

each group is a representation of Alexander taming Bucephalus.

If we may believe the inscriptions, which are as old as Constantine, in whose baths they were found, they are the work of Phidias and Praxiteles. But this we cannot believe, if we suppose them to represent Alexander taming Bucephalus; for, according to Pliny's account, Phidias flourished in the eighty-third Olympiad, while Alexander was not born till the one-hundred-and-sixth Olympiad, ninety-two years afterwards. From the same authority we learn that Praxiteles flourished in the one-hundred-and-fourth Olympiad, eight years before the birth of Alexander; we can hardly suppose, therefore, that the former lived to execute a statue of the latter. That they are really the works of Phidias and Praxiteles is, to say the least, very unlikely; for the two groups seem evidently to have been contemporary works, whereas about a century elapsed between the time of Phidias and Praxiteles.

"These groups," says Mathews, "are full of spirit and expression; but are not the men out of proportion! They appear better able to carry the horses, than the horses them. The Egyptian Obelisk, which is placed between them, was brought hither, at an enormous expense, by Pius VI. from the mausoleum of Augustus.

Note 3.—*Mamertine Prison.* The prison consists of two cells, one above the other, to which the only entrance was by a small aperture in the roof of the upper cell; while a similar aperture in its floor led to the cell below. The upper cell is seven-and twenty feet in length, by twenty in width; the lower, which is of an oval form, is twenty by ten. The height of the former is fourteen feet, that of the latter

only seven. Sallust (*De Bello Cat. c. 55*) gives us the following description of it:—"In the prison, known by the name of the Tullian prison, on descending a little, you come to a dungeon on the left, sunk to the depth of about twelve feet. Dead walls on all sides of it render escape impossible: above it is a cell vaulted with stone. Its uncleanness, its darkness, and its noisome smell, make it a truly disgusting and horrible abode."

These dungeons, it seems, served as the state prisons, being appropriated to persons of distinction. It was here, as we learn from Sallust, that the Catiline conspirators were confined and executed; it was here that Jugurtha perished of hunger; and that Perseus, the last of the Macedonian kings, dragged on a miserable existence, till, towards the close of life, he was removed, at the intercession of his conqueror, Paulus Æmilius, to a less frightful abode. Here, too, St. Peter and St. Paul were immured—so at least the guide would have you believe—and how can you refuse to give credit to his statement, when, in attestation of it, he produces two standing miracles? "St. Peter, it seems, struck his head violently against the side of the prison, and instead of fracturing his skull, as an ordinary man would have done, he indented the wall; and in the solid rock the eyes of the faithful still discern a tolerable impression of his features! Again, it happened that, during his imprisonment, many converts came to be baptized by him, and, as there was no water in the place, Peter caused a fountain to spring up in the centre of the dungeon—which fountain still remains."

Note 4.—*Cloaca Maxima.* According to Livy's account, the work was commenced by Tar-

quinius Priscus, who "drained the low grounds of the city about the Forum, and the valleys lying between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, by carrying sewers from a higher level into the Tiber." (Lib. i. c. 38.) But the drain was imperfect, and the work, according to the same authority, was completed by Tarquinius Superbus. "Tarquin the Proud made the great subterranean cloaca to carry off the filth of the city—a work so vast, that even the magnificence of the present age has not been able to equal it." —(Lib. i. c. 56.)

Note 5.—*Tomb of the Scipios.* The tomb is in a garden, not far from the gate of St. Sebastian, to the left of the Appian Way. A dark winding path leads to the interior of the vault; at present, however, little remains to be seen, except a series of dark, damp chambers; the inscriptions and monuments having been removed to the Vatican, and copies substituted in their stead. The tomb is cut out of that soft porous stone called *tufa*, so common in the south of Italy; and in the walls are the recesses where the sarcophagi were placed. The most interesting monument found here, and now deposited in the Vatican, is the sarcophagus of L. Scipio Barbatus, great-grandfather of Scipio Africanus, who was consul in the year of Rome 456.

Note 6.—*Temple of Jupiter Tonans.* On the declivity of Capitoline Hill where it slopes towards the Forum, are the three columns said to be the remains of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans. Suetonius says that Augustus erected a temple of that name at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, in gratitude for his escape from lightning while on a march by night during his expedition against the Cantabri;

on which occasion his litter was struck, and a slave, who bore a torch before it, killed on the spot. —("Vit. Aug." c. 29.) That structure was repaired by S. Severus and Caracalla; and as the word *estituer* is still legible on the frieze of the ruin in question, it may, perhaps, be a part of the very temple erected by Augustus. The pillars, which are of white marble, are fluted, of the Corinthian order, and 4 ft. 4 in. in diameter. On the lateral frieze are carved several of the instruments of pagan sacrifice, all of them used in the rites of Jupiter —another reason for referring these remains to the Temple of the Thundering Jove. Near this ruin stands a single marble column of the Corinthian order, erected by the Exarch Smaragdus to the Emperor Phocas, which, from the beauty of the workmanship, is supposed to have been taken from some ancient edifice.

Note 7.—*Temple of Concord.* At a short distance from the Temple of Jupiter Tonans stands the portico, which, as long since as the fifteenth century, passed for the remains of the Temple of Concord. Under that designation, too, it occurs in Middleton's celebrated "Letter from Rome." "For my own part," says he, "as oft as I have been rambling about in the very rostra of old Rome, or in that Temple of Concord where Tully assembled the senate in Catiline's conspiracy, I could not help fancying myself much more sensible of the force of his eloquence, whilst the impression of the place served to warm my imagination to a degree almost equal to that of his old audience." The portico consists of eight granite columns of the Ionic order—six in front and one on each side—with bases and capitals of white

marble. The architrave bears the following inscription:—

SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE. ROMANVS  
INCENDIO. CONSVMPITVM. RESTITVIT.

This temple was nearly perfect as late as the commencement of the fifteenth century, and its destruction is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as it seems to have been an act of wantonness. If we may believe Poggio, the greater part of the structure was, at that period, burnt to make lime—a circumstance which may, perhaps, serve to account for the total disappearance of so many other noble buildings.

Note 8.—*Temple of Jupiter Stator*.—The three pillars at the foot of the Palatine Hill are usually assigned to the Temple of Jupiter Stator. Though no more than three columns with a small portion of the frieze and cornice now remain, there is scarcely anything remaining in Rome better calculated to inspire us with an idea of the magnificence of the ancient city. They are supposed to have stood on the south side of the building. They are of white marble, of the Corinthian order, and the largest fluted columns in Rome.

Note 9.—*The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina*, which formed the north-east angle of the Forum, is owing, perhaps, to its conversion into the Church of S. Lorenzo in Miranda, in better preservation than most of the neighbouring remains. The following inscription may still be seen upon the frieze:—

DIVO ANTONINO. ET  
DIVÆ. FAUSTINÆ. EX. S. C.

but whether Antoninus Pius, or Marcus Antoninus—for each of them had a Faustina to wife—be the person here referred to, is

matter of dispute. Though much of the ancient structure still exists, the principal part is a portico of ten columns—six in front, and two, exclusive of the angular ones, on each side—of the Corinthian order, and of that kind of marble which the Italians, owing to some fancied resemblance between its laminae and the flakes of an onion, denominate *Cipollino*. The height of the columns, including the bases and capitals, which are of white marble, is 46 ft. The cornice of the front, as well as the shafts of the pilasters on the sides, have disappeared; but part of the decoration of the frieze, consisting of griffins and candelabra, still remains. The approach to the temple from the Via Sacra was by a flight of 21 steps.

Note 10.—*Temple of Peace*. Not far from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina are what, till within these few years, were supposed to be the remains of the Temple of Peace, a vast edifice which was erected by Vespasian after the termination of the Jewish war. All that remains of this splendid structure are three arches, each of 75 ft. span. It seems to have consisted of a nave and two side aisles divided from each other by eight Corinthian columns. One of these columns, a fluted shaft 16½ ft. in circumference, and, exclusive of base or capital, 48 ft. in height—may still be seen in front of S. Maria Maggiore, and may serve to give us some idea of the grandeur of the structure to which it belonged. Recent excavations shew that the entrance must have been on the side facing the Aventine Mount.

Note 11.—*Temple of Venus and Rome*. The ruins of this temple—which have sometimes been assigned to the Temple of the Sun and Moon, or of Isis and Serapis



—consist of two cellas, annexed by their semicircular tribunes; together with a flight of steps between the church of S. Maria Francesca Romana and the Arch of Titus. The temple was built after a design of the Emperor Hadrian. Diotellus (Lib. lxi.) that the design was submitted to Apollodorus, who had distinguished himself, in the reign of Trajan, by the Forum which goes by that emperor's name, as well as by a bridge over the Danube; and that Apollodorus, being too little of a courtier to commend what he could not approve, and being already in disgrace for a similar offence, was condemned to die. The building, which was surrounded by a colonnade, was about 330 ft. in length, and 160 ft. in width.

Note 12.—*Tarpeian Rock*. It is no easy task to determine the exact site of the Tarpeian Rock, of that part of it at least from which criminals were thrown; and when the spot is ascertained as nearly as may be, there is scarcely anything in Rome more likely to create disappointment. Seneca speaks of it as “a lofty and precipitous mass whose projecting crags either bruised the body to death, or hurried it down with still greater violence. These crags jutting out from its sides, added to its formidable height, rendered it truly terrific.” (“Controv.,” Lib. i. 3.) In vain shall we look for any traces of this description, for the only precipice that remains is one of about 30 ft., from which a man might leap without much risk.

Note 13.—*Arch of Titus*. This structure, consisting of one large arch, was erected by the senate and people of Rome to commemorate the capture of Jerusalem. On the attic, facing the Coliseum, is the following inscription:—

SENATVS.

POPVLVSQVE. ROMANVS.

DIVO. TITO. DIVI. VESPASIANI. F.

VESPASIANO. AVGVSTO.

From the epithet Divus here given to Titus—an epithet never applied to a living emperor—it is evident that this arch was not erected till after his death; a fact which might also be inferred from the apotheosis of the emperor, on the crown of the interior of the arch, represented by the figure of a man seated upon an eagle. Under the arch may still be seen various relievos, representing—on one side, the emperor, seated in a car, conducted by the Genius of Rome, and attended by Victory, who is in the act of crowning him with a wreath of laurel—on the other, the Table of the Shew-bread, the Seven-branched Golden Candlestick, the Incense Vessel, and the Jubilee Trumpets, copied, in all probability, from the originals. On the interior the four Victories, so light and elegant, being in lower relief, are better preserved than the more prominent sculptures.

Note 14.—*Constantine's Arch*, situated near the Coliseum, between the Palatine and Cælian Hills, was erected to that emperor, by the senate and people of Rome, in honour of his victory over Maxentius, at the Ponte Moile. It is the largest and noblest of the triumphal arches. But its columns and statues, as well as its relievos—except those in the narrow bands, and over the lateral arches, which have justly been characterized as carved in the style of a village tomb-stone—were evidently torn from a triumphal arch of Trajan, whose victories they record. There, as Gibbon sarcastically observes, “The Parthian captives appear prostrate at the feet of a



prince who never carried his arms beyond the Euphrates; and curious antiquaries can still discover the head of Trajan on the trophies of Constantine." It is even thought that the whole composition is stolen, and the arch itself but a transformed arch of Trajan. The medallions on the arch serve to illustrate some imperial functions and some religious rites.

Note 15.—*Coliseum*. To that colossal taste, which gave such an unnatural expansion to most of the works of the empire, may we also refer the Coliseum:—

"Which, on its public shows, unpeopled Rome,  
And held, uncrowded nations in its womb."

But here gigantic dimensions were excusable, because necessary; for though the amphitheatre was constructed with so much attention to convenience that hundreds could enter at once, and on so vast a scale that, according to some accounts, fifty or even eighty thousand could find seats, the space was still insufficient, and the crowd for the morning games began at midnight.

Various statements have been given of the dimensions of the Flavian amphitheatre; but the most generally received is that which makes the length 584 ft.; the width 468. The length of the arena is 278 ft. the width 177; the exterior approaching much nearer to a circle than the interior. The height of the building is stated at 179 ft.; which, though considerable, seems hardly to warrant the strong expression of Ammianus, who, speaking of the Coliseum, calls it "a solid mass of stonework, to whose summit the human eye can scarcely reach." —(Lib. xvi. c. 10.) As little

will it justify the expression of Calpurnius, "that it almost reached the skies."—(Eclog. vii. 23.)

The *arena*, or space where the shows were exhibited, derived its name from the *sand* with which, on account of the number of wild beasts slain there, it was found necessary to strew it. Hence the word was afterwards used, not unfrequently, to denote the amphitheatre itself, and a gladiator was sometimes called *arenarius*. The arena was surrounded by a wall (still nearly entire) carried to a height sufficient to prevent the wild beasts from leaping over it. On the top of this wall was a balustrade, called *podium*. The row of seats nearest to the podium was occupied by the more distinguished senators, the consuls, prætors, &c.

Besides the combats of wild beasts with gladiators, or of gladiators with each other—the usual exhibitions of the amphitheatre—sometimes condemned malefactors, and unoffending Christians, were here exposed to wild beasts.

Combats of wild beasts with human beings were exhibited as late as the sixth century, but the last fight of gladiators took place in the beginning of the fifth century. On that occasion, "Telemachus, an Asiatic monk, who had undertaken a pilgrimage to Rome, for the express purpose of endeavouring to suppress these barbarous sports, rushed into the arena, in the hope of separating the combatants. The prætor Alypius, exasperated at this interruption of his favourite amusement, forthwith ordered the gladiators to put the intruder to death. From that time, however, Honorius abolished these gladiatorial combats; nor were they ever afterwards revived." It is admitted that the Palace of St. Mark,

the Chancery, and the Farnese Palace, were built with materials taken from the Coliseum. And it is said that the Barberini Palace borrowed largely from the same source: hence the *conchetto*—quod non fecerunt Barbari Romæ, fecit Barberini. At last, to ensure it against further dilapidation, it was consecrated by Benedict XIV.

Every nation has its vices, and cruelty seems to have been the vice of Rome. It is said, indeed, that the truly brave are never cruel; but to that assertion the Flavian amphitheatre gives the lie. "Here sat the conquerors of the world coolly to enjoy the tortures and the death of men who had never offended them;" of men—

"Spared but to die, a public spectacle,  
In combat with each other, and required  
To fall with grace, with dignity—to sink,  
While life is gushing, and the plaudits ring  
Faint and yet fainter on their failing ear,  
As models for the sculptor."—ROGERS.

"Two aqueducts were scarcely sufficient to wash off the human blood which a few hours' sport shed in this Imperial shambles. Twice in one day came the senators and matrons of Rome to the butchery; a virgin always gave the signal for slaughter."

Note 16.—The entrance to the Pantheon is by doors, cased in bronze, not unworthy of the temple itself; though it has been said that the original doors were carried away by Genseric, and that these were supplied from some other edifice. "I do not believe," says Woods, "that there is any person so insensible to the effect of architecture as not to feel the surpassing beauty of this building internally. The simplicity and gracefulness of its form, the beau-

tiful colour of its marbles, and the delightful effect of its single central light, force themselves upon our admiration." Forsyth seems to think that the elevation is beautiful where it should be grand; and that its Corinthian, though exquisite, made the Attic here a necessary evil. "Had Hadrian caught the full majesty of the naked dome, and embellished its walls with one grand order that rose to the origin of the vault; so full a support would have balanced the vast *lacunaria* of that vault, which now overpower us, and the whole temple would have been 'more simply, more severely great.' Vast as they appear, those deep coffers are really not disproportioned to the hemisphere, and, diminishing as they ascend, they stop just at the point where they would cease to be noble or entire.

"Though plundered of all its brass, except the ring which was necessary to preserve the aperture above; though exposed to repeated fire; though sometimes flooded by the river, and always open to the rain, no monument of equal antiquity is so well preserved as this rotunda."

Note 17.—"Trajan's Column is an immense field of antiquities, where—contrary to the practice of the ancient sculptors, of representing the figure in a state of nudity, or of suppressing parts of the dresses in vogue, or introducing dresses that never were in vogue at all—the Roman dress and tactics are exhibited without alteration or embellishment. We find the soldiers constantly carrying their swords on the right side. On a march they are generally bare-headed: some have no helmets, others wear them suspended from the right shoulder. Some of them have lions' heads for caps, with the mane hanging down be-

hind. Each of them carries a stick over the left shoulder, which seems to have been for the purpose of conveying his provisions. We may observe a wallet, a vessel for wine, and an apparatus for dressing their provisions."—*Grant*.

Note 18.—"*Aurelius's Column* is more generally known by the name of *Antonine's Pillar*; but an inscription found near it proves it to belong to M. Aurelius, and the reliefs are exclusively appropriated to his exploits. They are more defaced than those of Trajan's Pillar; the figures, too, are more prominent, more confused, and inferior in sculpture, in story, and instruction. 'The most remarkable piece in Antonine's Pillar,' says Addison, 'is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of M. Aurelius and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian Legion, and will be a standing evidence for it, when any passage in an old author may be supposed to be forged.'"

Note 19.—"*Temple of Vesta*. This elegant little structure, though said by some to be of a date prior to the age of Augustus, has no great evidence to produce in support of its pretensions to such antiquity. It is of a circular form, and was surrounded originally with a colonnade of twenty fluted pillars of the Corinthian order and of Parian marble, one of which has since perished: the cornice also, and the ancient roof, have shared the same fate. In Ovid's time it was covered with a brazen or bronze roof. The walls are composed of blocks of Parian marble, so neatly fitted together as to look like one continuous mass. The columns are 35 ft. in height; the circumference of the colonnade is 170 ft. It was burnt

in Nero's fire, and repaired by Vespasian or Domitian. It was burnt again in 191, and Julia Pia, wife of Septimus Severus, repaired it. This is, probably, the building still in existence. It was consecrated as a Christian church, and is called S. Stefano delle Carozze, or the Madonna del Sole.

Note 20.—"*Temple of Fortuna Virilis*. This temple is said by some to have been built by Servius Tullius, in gratitude for his exaltation to the rank of a monarch, though originally a slave. But though this building may, perhaps, claim nearly equal antiquity with the one erected by Servius Tullius, it cannot be the very same structure; for Dionysius of Halicarnassus tells us that, shortly after Servius's death, the Temple was burned down, and that his statue carved in wood, and gilt, was the only thing saved from the flames. The front is decorated with four elegant fluted Ionic columns. Of the decorations of the sides, consisting of two pillars (including the angular ones) and five half-pillars, six are still visible; the other side is blocked up by buildings.

Note 21.—"*Mausoleum of Hadrian*. "The Emperor Hadrian," says Eustace, "who delighted in architecture and magnificence, determined to rival, or more probably to surpass, the splendour of Augustus's tomb, and erected a mausoleum which, from its size and solidity, was called *Moles Hadriani* (Hadrian's Mole). As the Campus Martius was already crowned with tombs, temples, and theatres, he selected for its site a spot on the opposite bank of the river, at the foot of the Vatican Mount; where, on a vast quadrangular platform of solid stone, he raised a lofty circular edifice, surrounded by a Corinthian portico, supported

by 24 pillars of a beautiful kind of white marble tinged with purple. The *tholus*, or continuation of the inner wall, formed a second story, adorned with Ionic pilasters; a dome, surmounted by a cone of brass, crowned the whole fabric, and gave to it the appearance of a most majestic temple. To increase its splendour, four statues occupied the four corners of the platform, 24 adorned the portico and occupied the intervals between the columns; an equal number rose above the entablature; and a proportional series occupied the niches of the second story between the pilasters. The whole fabric was cased with marble, and the statues were the works of the best masters. This monument was considered as the noblest sepulchral edifice ever erected, and one of the proudest ornaments of Rome, even when she shone in all her imperial magnificence."

Note 22.—*Tomb of Caius Cestius*. Though the tombs on the Appian Way have a tendency to the pyramidal form, yet the only actual instance of a pyramid at Rome is the tomb of Caius Cestius, close to the Porta S. Paolo; where it forms a part of the wall itself—Aurelian having drawn his new line of walls so as to cross it. The height of it is 121 ft.; the width at the base 96. It is built of brick cased over with white marble, now blackened by age. In the interior are some paintings on the walls, consisting of five female figures, in tolerable preservation.

Nothing is known of this Caius Cestius except from the inscription on the monument itself, which informs us that he was one of the *Epulones*, whose business it was to prepare the *Lectisternia*, or banquets for the gods, on occasion of any public calamity or rejoicing.

Note 23.—*Tomb of Cæcilia Metella*. The Roman tombs usually consisted of a vault, in which the urns and sarcophagi were deposited, with a chamber above, in which the statues or effigies of the dead were placed, and the libations and obsequies performed. Some were places of family interment, others solitary tombs, like that of Cæcilia Metella on the Via Appia. This latter consists of a round tower, resting on a square base-ment. The circular part is still cased with stone. The original entrance is buried under the soil; but an opening has been made above, by which the interior may be examined. Though the top of the roof has been broken in, enough remains to prove it to have been of a conical shape, the walls converging internally. The sepulchral vault was below the present level of the soil; nor was it till the time of Paul III. that it was opened, when the sarcophagus, now in the Farnese Palace, was found in it. A golden urn, containing the ashes, is said to have been discovered at the same time; but this has disappeared.

The square base of this tower has long since been stripped of its stone covering. The wall of the tower itself, the interior of which is of brick, is twenty feet thick. The cornice is decorated with festoons and rams' heads alternating with each other. The modern name of the tomb, "Capo di Bove," is by some supposed to be derived from an ox's head—the arms of the Gaëtani family, by whom it was converted into a fortress—which was affixed several centuries ago to the side of the tower next the Appian Way.

"There is a stern round tower of other days,  
Firm as a fortress, with its fence of stone,

Such as an army's baffled strength  
 delays,  
 Standing with half its battlements  
 alone,  
 And with two thousand years of ivy  
 grown,  
 The garland of eternity, where wave  
 The green leaves over all by time o'er-  
 thrown;—  
 What was this tower of strength! with-  
 in its cave  
 What treasure lay so locked, so hid!  
 A woman's grave."

Note 24.—*The Torso.* The famous Torso was the favourite study of M. Angelo and Annibale Caracci; the latter of whom, according to Lanzi, could give an accurate drawing of it merely from memory. From its mutilated state—for, as its name imports, it is a mere trunk, without head, arms, or legs—it can be interesting only to the eye of science. It is seated on a lion's skin, and, from certain peculiarities of style, it is thought to represent Hercules in repose, and raised to immortality. "The development of the nerves and muscles," says Winckelmann, "or their total suppression, is that which distinguishes Hercules still doomed to labour, from Hercules purified from the grosser parts of matter, and admitted to the happiness of the gods. It is thus, for instance, that, in the Hercules Farnese, we recognise the man, and the god in the Hercules of the Belvedere; for, in the latter, the veins are indistinguishable." The Torso is inscribed with the name of Apollonius, an Athenian sculptor.

Note 25.—*The celebrated Meleager*, with his dog and boar's head, and surrounded by mutilated statues, stands in a small apartment near the Torso. "One of the finest ancient statues in Rome," observes Addison, "is a Meleager with a spear in his hand, and the head of a wild boar on one side of him. It is of Parian marble, and yellow as ivory."

Note 26.—*The Apollo*, according to the more received opinion, is represented as having just shot his arrow. A feeling of transient indignation and disdain swells his nostril, and slightly curls his upper lip; but it is the unperturbed disdain of a superior being—the dignified air of vengeance that animates without distorting:—

" . . . . . In his eye  
 And nostril beautiful disdain, and  
 might,  
 And majesty, flash their full light-  
 nings by,  
 Developing in that one glance the  
 Deity."—BYRON.

Various, however, have been the opinions of different individuals as to the character in which Agasias—if Agasias really executed this work, for there is no direct evidence of the fact—intended to represent Apollo. But the prevailing notion is, that he has just slain the serpent Python, and this is the opinion entertained by Winckelmann, and, as we may add, by the painter West. "My God!"—he unconsciously exclaimed, at first sight of this celebrated statue—"a young Mohawk Warrior!"

The Apollo was found at Antium towards the end of the fifteenth century, and placed in this museum by Julius II. The left hand and arm are modern, and inferior to the rest of the figure. The right arm, and foot, and ankle, were also fractured, and have been but indifferently repaired.

Note 27.—*Laocöon.* In the group of the Laocöon, the distorted face, the starting sinews, and distended limbs of the father—who, together with his sons, is entwined in the inextricable folds of the serpents—offer a most appalling picture of human suffering. It is, however, objected by some critics, that the father seems more alive to his own sufferings than those of his sons; a circumstance which,



though it may make the expression less heroic, does not make it less natural. Winckelmann admires the statue for expressing the exact contrary of this.

"And *first* around the tender boys they <sup>wind,</sup>

Then with their sharpen'd fangs their limbs and bodies grind,

The wretched father running to their aid

With pious haste, but vain, they *next* invade :

Twice round his waist their winding volumes roll'd :

And twice about his gasping throat they fold—

The priest thus doubly choked—their crests divide,

And towering o'er his head in triumph ride."—DRYDEN.

Note 28.—*The Dying Gladiator.*

He is represented naked, reclining on a shield, with a short sword, and a broken horn by his side, and a cord knotted round the neck. His demeanour is manly, patient, and resigned; he supports himself on his left arm, and seems labouring to suppress the expression of agony. "The great masters of Greece," observes Cunningham, in his *Lives of the British Sculptors*, "knew that violent action is ungraceful, that it distorts the features, squares out the joints, and destroys, to a certain degree, that harmony of nature which they worshipped: they therefore, in general, discarded gesture, and strengthened the mental expression—witness the resigned agony of the Dying Gladiator—the faint struggle of the vanquished Laocœon—the tranquil woe of Niobe. To every unprejudiced eye, those noble works are, from their dignified serenity, inexpressibly mournful: more vigorous action would, I apprehend, diminish the poetic pathos which they embody."

Whether this wonderful statue be a laquearian gladiator, which, notwithstanding Winckelmann's criticism, has been strenuously

maintained by the Abate Bracci, who accounts for the cord round the neck, but not for the horn, which it does not appear the gladiators themselves ever used; or whether it be a Greek herald, as Winckelmann confidently asserted; or whether we are to take it for a Spartan or barbarian shield-bearer, according to the opinion of his Italian editor, Hobhouse thinks it may fairly be considered a copy of that master-piece of Ctesilaüs which represented "a wounded man at the point of death, in which you might see how much of life was yet remaining in him." Montfaucon and Maffei thought it the identical statue; but that statue was of bronze.

The Gladiator once formed part of the collection at the Villa Lodovisi, and was purchased by Clement XII. It affords another instance of Michael Angelo's skill in restoration: he has contributed an arm, a foot, the upper lip, and the tip of the nose.

Note 29.—*The Capitoline Venus* is supposed to be coming out of the bath, and bears some resemblance to the Medicean. The attitude of this latter statue seems to have been a favourite with the sculptors. Several copies of it are to be seen in the Florentine gallery; and Ovid, as we have already seen, alludes to it in the following lines:

"Ipsa Venus pubem, quoties velamina ponit,

Protegitur lævâ semireducta manu."

*Art. Amor. ii. 613.*

Note 30.—*Spada Palace.* The great curiosity here is the colossal STATUE OF POMPEY—said to be that very statue at the foot of which "great Cæsar fell." "It is easier to decide that the statue cannot be Pompey's, than to find it an owner among the emperors. By some, indeed, it has been assigned to Augustus; but the face

accords much better with what we may fancy to have been the features of the "*hominem integrum et castum et gravem*," than with any of the busts of Augustus, and is too stern for him, who, according to Suetonius, "was beautiful at all periods of his life." Then again, it was found on the spot where the statue of Pompey stood, and bears a strong resemblance to the head on his medal, published in the *Museo Romano*. As to the objection of the globe in the hand, there was, perhaps, nothing very extraordinary in the adulation of marking the extent of his conquests, by putting that symbol into the hands of a victorious general "who found Asia Minor the boundary, and left it the centre of the Roman empire. At all events, so imposing is the stern majesty of the statue, and so memorable is the story, that the play of the imagination leaves no room for the exercise of the judgment; and the fiction, if a fiction it is, operates on the spectator with an effect not less powerful than truth."

Note 31.—*Fountain of Egeria*. "It seems at least probable that the long dell in which this fountain is situated is the Egerian valley of Juvenal, and the pausing-place of Umbritius, notwithstanding most of his commentators have supposed the descent of the satirist and his friend to have been into the Arician grove, where the nymph met Hippolytus, and where she was more peculiarly worshipped. But the step from the Porta Capena to the Alban Hill, a distance of fifteen miles, would be too considerable; and nothing can be collected from Juvenal but that somewhere near the Porta Capena was a spot in which it was supposed Numa held nightly consultations with the nymph, and where there was a grove and

a sacred fountain, and fanes once consecrated to the Muses; and that from this spot there was a descent into the valley of Egeria, where were several artificial caves. It is clear that the statues of the Muses made no part of the decoration which the satirist thought misplaced in these caves; for he expressly assigns other fanes (*delubra*) to these divinities above the valley, and, moreover, tells us that they had been ejected to make room for the Jews."—*Grant*.

It is probable that the cave now shown may be one of these artificial caverns, of which, indeed, there is another a little higher up the valley, but a *single* grotto of Egeria is a mere modern invention, grafted upon the application of the epithet Egerian to these *nymphææ* in general.

## ROUTE 134.

### FLORENCE TO SIENA.

60 miles. 1st class, 10·25 francs;  
2nd, 7·60 francs.

The route from Florence to Empoli is described in Route 131.

**L**EAVING Empoli the railway follows for some time the valley of the Elsa. Passing Osteria, Bianca, Castel Fiorentino (11 miles), Certaldo (15 miles), where Boccaccio resided and where he was buried, we reach Poggibonsi (21 miles), a rapidly growing town of 8,000 inhabitants. Passing through a long tunnel we reach Siena (*Hotels: Aquila Nera, Arme d'Inghilterra*). It is situated on three hills. Its lofty site gives it, at a distance, a very pleasing appearance; but the streets are irregular and narrow, the houses generally ill-built, and the palaces unimposing.

The most remarkable buildings are the *Cathedral*, one of the most characteristic specimens of Italian Gothic, with a curious façade inlaid with black, red and white marble, and covered over with sculptures and decorations; several other churches, many of them imposing structures, and almost all rich in works of art; the *Palazzo Pubblico*, an extensive pile with a lofty tower, now occupied as public offices, courts of law and prisons, and finely situated in the Piazza del Campo, a large open space sloped like an ancient theatre for public games. There are palaces in almost every variety of simple and compound Gothic; among others, the Palazzo del Magnifico, the Palazzo Buonsignori, and the Palazzo Piccolomineo, remarkable for its elegant balcony, and considered one of the finest in the city; the public library containing 50,000 volumes, the hospital of Santa Maria della Scala, one of the most ancient in Europe and containing 300 beds, and a university founded in 1330.

Siena is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a military governor, the seat of civil and criminal courts. Its foundation is of very ancient date, as attested by its Etruscan walls, of which portions are still visible; but its chief interest is derived from the important position which it occupied among the early Italian republics. It is said to have once had 150,000 inhabitants, and repeatedly sent large armies from its gates. It has given birth to a great number of remarkable individuals, and furnished no fewer than seven Popes.


The railway towards Rome is completed as far as Orvieto, which may be reached in about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours from Siena.

## ROUTE 135.

### ROME TO NAPLES.

162 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; 1st class, 30·95 francs; 2nd, 23·10 francs; 3rd, 14·85 francs.

(Passports must be viséd by the police before travellers leave Rome.)

AVING Rome, we proceed for some distance parallel to the course of the Appian Way, passing the ruins of Roma Vecchia on the left. At Ciampino (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) the line to Frascati turns off (see Route 133). Beyond Marino (10 miles), on the right, is the *Solfatara*, giving out sulphuretted hydrogen gas in great quantities. As we approach the Alban hills we pass through vineyards and oliveyards, and through cuttings made in the currents of lava which have flowed down from the now extinct volcanoes of these hills. We pass *La Cecchina* (18 miles), the station for Albano and Lariceia, and reach VELLETRI (26 miles), (*Hotel: La Locanda del Gallo*), population 11,000. This town is beautifully situated on an eminence, below Monte Artemisio. The ancient Volscian town of *Velitrae*, upon the site of which Velletri stands, was engaged in hostilities with Rome in the time of Ancus Martius. Coriolanus fortified it, and it was finally dismantled by the Romans, B.C. 338, and its leading men transported to Rome. The ancestors of the Emperor Augustus came from Velitrae. Amongst the objects deserving of mention



SOLFATARA AND POZZUOLI.







### Churches.

1. *Cathartes aura*  
 2. *Colinus virginianus*  
 3. *Agelaius phoeniceus*  
 4. *Ammodramus*  
 5. *Chondestes*  
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1. The address

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| 12  | La Maria la nuova     | D IV  |
| 18  | del tempo             | A VI  |
| 24  | del secolo nuovo      | E III |
| 30  | Monte nuovo           | D IV  |
| 36  | nuovo                 | E III |
| 42  | nuovo                 | F III |
| 48  | nuovo                 | D III |
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| 96  | nuovo                 | D V   |
| 102 | nuovo                 | D V   |
| 108 | nuovo                 | F II  |
| 114 | nuovo                 | D IV  |
| 120 | nuovo                 | F V   |
| 126 | nuovo                 | D IV  |
| 132 | nuovo                 | I II  |



is the tall belfry of *Santa Maria in Trivio*, built in 1353, as a thank-offering, as is supposed, for deliverance from the plague which destroyed a great part of the population in 1348. From the balconies of the *Palazzo Lancellotti*, beautiful views can be obtained. The *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1660, contains a painting of the Coronation of the Virgin, and representations of incidents in the lives of the Saints, by Giovanni Balducci.

The district about Velletri is celebrated for its wines. We pass, on the left, the village and lake of *Giulianello*, and, a short distance from *Valmontone* (35½ miles), the ruined *Castle of Piombinara*, before reaching *Segni* (40 miles). The town, of 3,700 inhabitants, is 3 miles from the station. It was colonized under Tarquinius Priscus. Parts of the ancient walls remain, together with a gate known as the *Porta Saracinesca*, and another, nearly filled up, called the *Porta in Lucino*. Passing, amongst other places, *Ferentino*, where many Roman remains may be traced, *Frosinone* (60 miles), and *Ceccano* (64 miles), we reach *Ceprano* (76 miles), the last station in the Papal States before they became, in 1871, a component part of the kingdom of Italy. The town of *Ceprano* is situated on the right bank of the *Liris*. The view is very extensive, reaching to *Monte Casino* in one direction, and through the valley of the *Liris* to the heights of the *Abruzzi Apennines*. We cross the *Liris* and reach *ISOLETTA* (77 miles).

Near *SAN GERMANO* (93½ miles), otherwise called *Casino*, is the magnificent *Monastery of Monte Casino*, well worth a visit. Visitors are better accommodated there than at the inns in the

town. There are several remains about *San Germano* of the ancient Roman *Casinum*, including part of a street, a *Tomb*, a *Theatre*, a fine *Amphitheatre*, and the *Villa of Varro*. Passing some unimportant places we reach *Teano* (121 miles). Here are the remains of a castle built by Martino Marzano, Duke of Sessa, in the fifteenth century. The *Cathedral* contains some interesting monuments and inscriptions. The next important place is *CAPUA* (135½ miles), a fortified town of about 11,000 inhabitants. The site of the ancient town of this name is two miles distant. The present town is an archbishop's see. It was built in the ninth century, and fortified in the thirteenth. In the *Gothic Cathedral* are some granite columns belonging to the ancient town of *Casilinum*, on the site of which *Capua* is built. In the *Piazza dei Giudici* are preserved some inscriptions supposed to be from ancient *Capua*, and a bas-relief of Jupiter, *Minerva* and *Diana*. *Santa Maria* (138 miles) is the site of ancient *Capua*. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre. At *Maddaloni* (146 miles) the line to Benevento and Campo Basso branches off. From *Cancello* (149½ miles) a line goes to *Nola* and *Sanseverino*. We pass through a fertile district to *Casalnuovo* (256¼ miles), beyond which we have a fine view of the hill of *St. Elmo*, and part of the City of *Naples*. Passing on the right the great cemetery on the hill of *Poggio Reale*, and on the left the railway to Benevento, we reach

*NAPLES* (162½ miles), (*Hotels: DE RUSSIE,\* du Louvre, d'Angleterre, United States, d'Amérique, Washington, Gran Bretagne, Vittoria, des Etrangers*), population 600,000. Few cities are more dis-

tinguished for the beauty of their sites. Its position is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the shores of a bay which seems as it were shut up by the island of Capri, 17 miles to the south, and by Procida and Ischia, on the other side. On the east, Vesuvius raises its isolated summit; its sides dotted over to one-third of its height with houses, while below it lie the villages of Portici, Resina, and Torre-del-Greco. On the other side is the hill of Posilipo with the tomb of Virgil. At a distance are seen the villages of Castellammare and Sorrento, the latter the birthplace of Tasso. The city is situated on the slope of a range of hills fronting the south and east. Its suburbs extend from Portici on the east, to the promontory of Misenum on the west.

Its general form is oblong, and its circumference, with its suburbs, is nearly 18 miles.

The appearance of the interior of the city is in general pleasing; its principal streets are wide and well built, and the public edifices are so lofty and solid as to give it an air of grandeur.

The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved. The *Strada di Toledo*, extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the *Largo del-Mercatello*, at the other the Royal palace, is the finest street in Naples. It is broad, straight, well paved, and bordered in its whole length with fine buildings. Several of the squares are spacious but few handsome. The *Largo del Castello*, now the *Piazza del Municipio*, is ornamented with several fountains: that on the side of the Mole, called the *Medina* fountain, is considered the finest in Naples. The *Largo del Palazzo*, now called *del Plebiscito*, in front of the Palazzo

Reale, is surrounded by a semi-circular portico, in the centre of which is the church of St. Francisco de Paola, and decorated with statues in bronze of Charles III. and Ferdinand I; the *Largo di Monte Oliveto* contains a statue in bronze of Charles II.; among the other squares are the *Largo dello Spirito Santo* or *Mercatello*, and *Largo del Mercato* (where the insurrection of Massaniello broke out).

Of CHURCHES there are 258.

The CATHEDRAL of San Gennaro, or St. Januarius, contains interesting tombs; and the shrine of St. Januarius, in a small subterranean church, in which the body of the saint reposes. *Santa Restituta* was the ancient cathedral. The Chapel of San Gennaro is very richly decorated, and possesses pictures by Domenichino, Spagnoletto, and Lanfranc. It is in this chapel, that every year, on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in May, the 19th September, and the 16th December, the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius takes place.

Amongst the other principal churches in alphabetical order are, Sant' Agnello Maggiore; Sant' Angelo a Nilo; L'Annunziata; The Holy Apostles, (paintings by Giordano); Santa Brigida, (frescoes and tomb by Giordano); Santa Chiara (1310), with the interesting TOMBS OF PRINCES OF THE HOUSE OF ANJOU; King Robert, by Masuccio II., (1350); of John I. (1282); of his sister, &c. San Domenico (pictures and tombs); San Filippo Neri, one of the finest in Naples, contains some remarkable pictures by Giordano, Solimene, Guido, Pomerancio, &c.; San Francesco di Paola; Gesu Nuovo (the celebrated fresco of "Heliodorus driven away from the Temple," by Solimene; pictures

by Spagnoletto, Guercino, Lanfranc, &c.) San Giacomo degli Spagnuoli; (TOMB OF DON PEDRO DE TOLEDO, the master-piece of Marliano di Nola); San Giovanni a Carbonara; (tombs of KING LADISLAS and of Caracciolo, favourite of John II., assassinated in 1532); San Giovanni di Pappacoda; L'Incoronata, (frescoes attributed to Giotto); San Lorenzo Maggiore, (five TOMBS of the HOUSE of DURAZZO); Santa Maria del Carmine, (the tomb of Conradino (1847); and of *Massaniello*); Santa Maria del Gesù (pictures); Santa Maria della Grazie; Santa Maria donna Regina, (pictures by Giordano and Solimene); Santa Maria la nuova; Santa Maria della Pietà de Sangri, or San Severo, (CURIOUS STATUES by CORRADINI, in the style of the decadence); SAN MARTINO, on the summit of the hill of St. Elmo, (pictures by Ribera, Guido, Giuseppino, Giordano, M. A. di Caravaggio, di Corenzio, de Caracciolo, di Stanzioni, &c.)

N.B. The churches are generally closed about noon, and not re-opened until the evening.

The MUSEO BORBONICO, or degli Studii, at present the national museum (open daily, except on Monday, from 8 to 5).

The museum is at present composed of the following sections: (As the museum is being re-arranged, the following order may not be strictly correct. By the time this volume reaches its readers, it is hoped the arrangement will have been completed and a catalogue issued). Ground-floor: 1. Mural paintings, frescoes, and ancient mosaics; 2. Ancient works in marble; 3. Egyptian antiquities; 4. Ancient bronze statues; 5. Inscriptions, HERCULES and the FARNESE BULL. On the staircase, 6. Monuments of mediæval art,

antique glass and terra-cotta. Upper story, 7. Papyri; 8. Library; 9. Gems and Trinkets; 10. Coins and medals; 11. Small bronzes; 12. Vases; 13. Private cabinet (or secret museum); 14. Gallery of pictures.

Ground-floor.—Entrance Vestibule: Alexander Severus, Flora, the Genius of Rome, and Melpomene.

Ancient Pictures:—These pictures from Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, about 1,600 in number, are not of a date much earlier than the Christian period. They are entirely mural, and are simply decorative paintings.

*Antique sculptures in marble.* This collection comprises more than 1,500 sculptures, distributed through three large galleries, called porticoes; six smaller galleries, a cabinet, an antichamber, and an open court. Among the most remarkable, we may mention the following:

1st *Portico*. Wounded Amazon on horseback. THE WOUNDED GLADIATOR, a fine statue, known as the FARNESE GLADIATOR; the head, arms, and feet restored. Dacian King as a prisoner. Viciria, mother of the pro-consul Balbus. Nos. 30, 32, 40, 48, 59, are daughters of Balbus. It appears that the inhabitants of Herculaneum, in their regard for the family of Balbus, placed these statues in the theatre, under the allegorical forms of different Muses. Statue of M. Nonius Balbus, the son; Marcus Nonius Balbus, the father; a Gladiator wounded, but in the act of fighting.

2nd *Portico*, called Portico of the Balbi. In the midst of the hall are the two equestrian statues of M. Nonius Balbus, and his son, who were prætors and pro-consuls at Herculaneum, found in 1838, in the basilica there. The marble



of these statues has been calcined and decarbonised by the action of the lava. Eumachia, a priestess; GANYMEDE AND THE EAGLE; Hercules and Omphale; Hercules and Iole; Bacchus and Ampelus; MINERVA, a statue recalling the Etruscan style; *Faun with the infant Bacchus on his shoulder*; Antinous as Bacchus, a colossal statue.

*3rd Portico, or the Portico of the Emperors.*—In the centre of the hall is the fine STATUE OF AGRIPPINA, seated, mourning the death of Germanicus; JULIUS CÆSAR, a colossal head; fine BUST OF HADRIAN; ANTONINUS PIUS, one of the most remarkable busts in the gallery; Trajan, with highly finished bas-relief upon the cuirass; Lucius Verus, statue.

*Bas-reliefs*, collected in a room opening into this portico.—A Trireme; Nocturnal sacrifice to Priapus, found at Capri; Offering to Apollo and the Naiads; fragment of a Sarcophagus; Nuptial ceremonies; Sun-dials; Orpheus, Eurydice, and Mercury; large porphyry drinking vessel, found at Rome.

*Hall of Jupiter.*—Jupiter seated, colossal statue in Greek marble; TORSO FARNESE, or Bacchus, a master-piece of art; PSYCHE, one of the purest and most exquisite productions of Greek art; THE VENUS CALLIPYGE, found on the site of the golden house of Nero, at Rome, and considered a work of Praxiteles.

*Hall of Apollo, or of the coloured marbles.*—APOLLO MUSAGETES, in green basalt; the Ephesian Diana, in oriental alabaster, the head, hands, and feet in bronze; *Apollo Citharoedus*, semi-colossal, in sitting posture, of red porphyry, except the head, hands, and feet, which are of white marble.

*Hall of the Muses.*—Apollo Musagetes, seated; Bacchus, or Apollo, and the Graces; a fine alto-relievo. In the middle of the hall is a fine vase of Greek marble, adorned with a very remarkable low-relief, representing the birth of Bacchus.

*Gallery of Adonis.*—In the centre of the hall is a statue of ADONIS in Greek marble, restored; Hermaphrodite Bacchus, a curious statue; several statues of Venus; Marciana, sister of Trajan, as modest Venus (restored.)

*Hall of Flora.*—THE FARNESE FLORA, a colossal statue; a master-piece of Greek sculpture, found with the Farnese Hercules, in the baths of Caracalla. Æschines, for a long time known as Aristides, an admirable monument of ancient art, found at Herculaneum. *Mosaic of the Battle of Issus.* This celebrated mosaic was found in 1831, in the house of the Faun, at Pompeii. THE FARNESE MINERVA, a fine colossal statue in Parian marble.

*Hall of Atlas, or of Illustrious Men.*—Atlas, supporting a celestial globe; a curious monument of ancient science. Statue of Cicero in the act of speaking.

*Hall of Tiberius.*—In the middle of the Hall, a colossal head of Tiberius. Busts of: a VESTAL, vulgarly known as the Zingarella, or gipsy; Themistocles, Cicero, Seneca, and Homer; the last one of the finest of that poet. A Nereid upon a marine monster.

*The last Hall.*—In the middle, Diana (Archaic style), &c.

The Etruscan collection contains bronzes of the greatest interest, inscriptions, vases, and paintings.

The Epigraphic Collection contains nearly 1,600 inscriptions on

marble, divided into eight classes. There are in this hall two very celebrated ancient monuments: the group of the *FARNESE BULL*, a master-piece of Greek sculpture, the work of Apollonius and Tauriscus, found in the baths of Caracalla; the *FARNESE HERCULES*, a master-piece, by Glycon of Athens.

*Gallery of Bronzes.* The collection of bronzes forms two divisions; the one artistic, containing the statues; the other, industrial, known as the *smaller bronzes*. The first division, that of the statues, is the richest of the kind in existence, it contains about 115 pieces, many of rare merit. Six dancing-girls, with the eyes in enamel, which adorned the proscenium of the theatre of *Herculanæum*; a charming bust of *Berenice*; two *Discoboli*; a colossal figure of *Antonia*, wife of *Drusus*, the younger; a fine bust of *Scipio Africanus* at an advanced age. *MERCURY IN REPOSE*, one of the most exquisite statues in the Museum; a fine statue of *Nero Drusus* as *Pontifex Maximus*; a fine bust of *Plato*, or *Zeuxippus*; an admirable statue of the *SLEEPING FAUN*; *Apollo* holding the lyre; a *DANCING FAUN*, a graceful little figure, considered the gem of the gallery, found at *Pompeii*, in the house which has taken its name from it; *Bacchus* and *Ampelus*, a charming group, found in the house of *Pansa*; *Statue of Augustus*; *Seneca*, one of the finest portraits in the gallery; a *DRUNKEN FAUN*; enormous key of a water-conduit, still containing liquid enclosed in it nearly 2,000 years ago; head of a colossal horse; a small statue of *Alexander*, mounted on *Bucephalus*, greatly prized; an *Amazon* on horseback.

*Objects of the 15th century*, num-

bering 1,200. A fine bust of *Paul III.* (*Farnese*). A fine portrait in bronze of *Dante*.

*Ancient glass.* This collection, the most important of its kind in the world, consists of more than 4,000 pieces.

*Terra-cotta.* This precious collection contains more than 5,000 objects.

*The UPPER HALLS.* Collection of small bronzes. This collection, so valuable for the knowledge which it affords of the habits of the ancients, excites the highest degree of interest; it consists of about 14,000 objects, ranged in seven halls.

1st hall. Kitchen utensils.

2nd hall. Balances, weights, and measures; candelabra and lamps.

3rd hall. *Patera*, and sacrificial vases.

4th hall. Agricultural instruments; armour; objects of the toilette, &c.

5th hall. Surgical and musical instruments; *tesseræ*; tickets in ivory for the theatre, &c. The collection of Italian-Greek vases consists of 3,300 pieces.

*Hall of the Papyri.* Nearly 3,000 small black rolls from about two to four inches long, by about a quarter of an inch in diameter, are ranged in large cases. When they were first found, they were mistaken for pieces of coal, and the workmen threw them away. The difficulty of reading them appeared, at first, to be insuperable; it was nevertheless overcome by the perseverance of *Antonio Piaggi*, a priest. He found the means of unrolling, and fixing upon a transparent membrane, these cylinders, which present little more consistency than paper charred by fire.

*Cabinet of gems*, and precious

articles. More than 2,000 objects of gold and silver, of which a great part is ancient, compose this remarkable collection. There are also articles of food, and the colours found at Pompeii and Herculaneum; amianthus cloth found in the tombs; various ornaments and utensils in gold, brought from Magna Grecia, &c. The pavement of this cabinet is ornamented with mosaics, amongst which is that of *CAVE CANEM* taken from the entrance of a house at Pompeii. In the middle is the celebrated Tazza Farnese, in oriental sardonyx. Services of gold and silver, rings, chains, bracelets, trinkets in gold and silver, of a delicacy of workmanship and taste which testify to the extreme ability of the ancients in this art; a purse found in the hand of a skeleton in the villa of Diomede, at Pompeii; and trinkets worn by a woman considered to have been the mistress of this villa. Her ear-drops, of half-circular form, have been imitated by the jewellers of Naples. Colours, and painters' utensils; bread, wheat, fruits; soap, remains of wine and oil; linen, articles of clothing and house-keeping; amongst others, a pan still full of a kind of polenta, for a repast. *The reserved or secret museum*, is a small saloon, opposite the entrance door of the hall of smaller bronzes. It is open to male visitors only, except youths and persons in holy orders.

*The Numismatic Cabinet.*—This collection contains about 50,000 medals.

*The Picture Gallery* contains about 900 pictures, and is divided into two sections, situated on the right and left of the upper story of the museum. Many of these pictures are of no great merit, and

are chiefly interesting in connection with the history of the Neapolitan school of painting. This gallery has recently been newly arranged. We shall point out only a few pictures:—*Ribera*: St. Jerome Terrified by the Trumpet of the Last Judgment; Silenus and Satyrs. *Albert Durer*: a Nativity. *Correggio*: the Virgin, called the Zingarella, or del coniglio (of the rabbit); the Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine. *Schidone*: Charities (two pictures). *Titian*: fine portraits of Paul III. and of Philip II., King of Spain. *Domenichino*: The Guardian Angel. *Claude Lorraine*: a fine landscape, with the nymph Egeria. *Sebastian del Piombo*: Holy Family. *Venusti*: copy of Last Judgment after Michael Angelo. *Raphael*: an admirable Holy Family, called the Madonna col divino amore; portraits of Leo X. and Cardinals Luigi dei Rossi and Giuliano di Medici; portrait of the Cavaliere Tibaldeo. *Giulio Romano*: Holy Family, known as Madonna della Gatta. *Annibale Caracci*: Dead Christ. *Bellini*: a Transfiguration. *Polydoro di Caravaggio*: Jesus Christ and St. Veronica. *Bartolomeo della Porta*: The Assumption.

*LIBRARIES.*—There are four public libraries in Naples: the Biblioteca Nazionale (Borbonica), in the same edifice with the Museum, open daily from 8 until 2, containing about 200,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts; the Biblioteca Brancacciana (on the small piazza Sant'Angelo a Nilo), 70,000 volumes.

The PALAZZO REALE was commenced in 1600 by Philip III. The front, which is 250 ft. long, is of three orders—Doric, Ionic, and Composite. It is richly fitted



## ENVIRONS 0





# F NAPLES



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up, and the state apartments are adorned with some good paintings, of which the principal are by Raphael (Madonna), Rembrandt, Velasquez, Holbein (Henry VIII.), Titian (Magdalen, portraits), Ribera, &c. On the right is the theatre of SAN CARLO, the largest in Italy, and on the left the ARSENAL. The Royal PALACE OF CAPODIMONTE is a villa upon a

#### EXCURSIONS IN THE ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.

The Grotta of Posilippo.—Lake of Agnano.—Grotta del Cane.—Solfatara.—Pozzuoli.—Monte Nuovo.—The Lucrine Lake.—Lake of Avernus.—Grotta della Sibilla.—Baïæ.—Piscina Mirabile.—Misenum.

By starting early in a carriage



GROTTO OF POSILIPPO.

hill just outside the city. (Open daily from 10 to 4, with an order to be obtained at the Pal. Reale.) It is in a commanding position, and was the favourite retreat of the court. The apartments are spacious, and contain some good modern paintings. The grounds are about three miles in circumference, and are beautifully laid out.

this excursion may be made in one day. A carriage costs 25 francs per day. A guide, taken to avoid the annoying importunities of local guides, costs 6 francs per day. Half-a-franc is enough to give to the custodian of each of the localities visited.

At the extremity of the Chiaja, the street of Piedigrotta is ascended to the GROTTA DI POSILIPPO.

This remarkable tunnel, which is 2,244 ft. in length, 22 ft. wide, and from 25 to 69 ft. in height, dates from the time of Nero; some

authorities claim for it a date anterior to the reign of that Emperor. It was enlarged in the 15th century, and has since then been repaired at various periods. It is lighted by day through two shafts, and at night by numerous gas lamps.

Near the entrance to the Grotto is a stair cut in the rock, which leads to the Tomb of VIRGIL, on the height above the Grotto. A fee of half a franc is paid to the gate-keeper. The tomb consists of a chamber about 15 ft. square with two windows. Ten niches on the sides were intended for cinerary urns. Virgil, who had a villa near this spot, where he wrote the Eclogues and Georgics, died at Brundisium B.C. 19. He was buried at Naples, at his own request, and though writers differ as to the exact position of his burial-place, the weight of the evidence is in favour of the supposition that the tomb now shown once contained the ashes of the poet.

Tourists who desire to visit the Lake of Agnano or the Grotta del Cane, leave the road to Pozzuoli soon after passing the village of Fuori Grotta, and take the road on the right, less than a mile to the lake.

On the bank of the lake are some old chambers in which the hot vapours are collected for the cure of rheumatic patients. These apertures or chambers are called *Stufe* di San Germano.

Close by the *Stufe* is the *Grotta del Cane*, a small cellar excavated in the base of a hill, from the floor and sides of which vapour mixed with carbonic acid gas is exhaled. The upper part of the cave is free from gas, which settles at the bottom. A dog is introduced by the *custode* of the cave. The effect of the vapours is to render the

dog insensible after a few moments. The name of the cave is derived from these experiments.

*Pozzuoli*, population 12,000, is pleasantly situated on a point on the north shore of the gulf. In ancient times, under the name of Puteoli, it was the chief seaport and mart of Cumae, and a rendezvous for merchants from Sicily and Greece. Its baths brought to it people from all parts of the Roman Empire. Its prosperity declined after the fall of the Empire. After suffering much from enemies it was partially destroyed in the 11th century by an eruption of the Solfatara. In the 16th century an eruption, by which Monte Nuovo was formed, compelled the abandonment of the city. It now presents few evidences of its former prosperity.

The Cathedral stands on the site, and is in part built of the materials of, a temple of Augustus.

At the western extremity of the town are the ruins of the Temple of JUPITER SERAPIS. The building consists of a quadrilateral atrium surrounded by chambers with a circular temple in the centre. The court, which is 140 ft. long and 120 ft. wide, was surrounded by a portico with 48 columns. These ruins were for ages covered up. In 1750 three upright columns were discovered projecting above the surface, and Charles III. ordered them to be disinterred. In doing so the remainder of the edifice was discovered. The three columns are each 40 ft. long and of a single block. It is evident from their appearance that, for nearly half their length, they have for ages been immersed in water, proving that the shore of the bay must have been alternately depressed and elevated. The names of

Temple of Neptune, and Temple of the Nymphs, are given to scattered ruins under the water, west of the Temple of Serapis.

A short distance beyond, on the shore, are the ruins of the so-called Villa of Cicero. On a hill behind the town are the ruins of an AMPHITHEATRE, 480 ft. by 382 ft., and estimated to have held 25,000 persons. About midway between Pozzuoli and the Lake of Agnano is the Solfatara. It is an oval plain surrounded by broken hills. From some of the crevices of the rocks upon it noxious gases are constantly exhaled.

One and a half miles beyond Pozzuoli is Monte Nuovo, which was formed by the eruption of 1538. West of Monte Nuovo is the Lake of Avernus, a picturesque sheet of water, 10 miles in circumference, which occupies the bottom of a crater, and is surrounded by a wood of chestnut-trees, vines, and orange-trees. Its depth is about 160 ft. Its Latin name, Avernus, signifies that no bird dared to approach it. At the present time it is the haunt of wild ducks, and is stocked with fish. Hannibal came to it to sacrifice to Pluto. It is from this locality that Virgil makes Æneas descend to the infernal regions.

The *Grotto of the Sibyl*, on the southern border of the lake, is the poetical name given to one of the tunnels which Agrippa caused to be cut, to put the lake in communication with the cities of Cumæ and Baia. It is pretended that this is the grotto of which Virgil speaks in the 6th book of the *Æneid*.

Lake Lucrinus, between Avernus and the sea, now a narrow marsh, was celebrated in ancient times for its oysters.

BAIÆ.—When the Roman empire was in its greatest splendour,

the beauty of its situation, the fineness of the surrounding scenery, and the excellence of its mineral springs, made Baia such a favourite resort of the Roman nobles, that for want of space for their baths and villas, they encroached on the sea. Julius Cæsar, Piso, Pompey, Marius, and others, had country-houses here. Horace preferred Baia to all other places in the world. Seneca warned every one who desired to maintain dominion over himself to avoid this watering place. The ruins, still standing on the desolate coast, or rising from the sea, are now the only evidence of its former magnificence.

The ruins of three supposed TEMPLES—one of VENUS, one of MERCURY, and one of DIANA, as well as the remains of a few *therma*, or warm baths, still attract the attention of archaeologists. The harbour, one of the largest belonging to the Romans, is now much destroyed. The surrounding country is covered with the ruins of Roman villas, sepulchral monuments, and other buildings.

On the summit of the hill, a few hundred yards from the little village of Bacoli, a little beyond Baia, is the *Piscina Mirabilis*, a Roman reservoir excavated in the hill. It is 220 ft. long by 80 ft. broad, and its massive roof of masonry is supported by 48 columns. The roof is nearly entire. It is entered by stairs of 40 steps at each end. It was constructed to supply the Roman fleet with water.

PORTICI, RESINA, VESUVIUS, HERCULANEUM, TORRE DEL GRECO, AND POMPEII.

Trains leave Naples ten times



a day for Castellammare and the intermediate stations. Portici is reached in 15 minutes. Here is a Royal Palace remarkable only for its fine situation. Resina, from which point the ascent of Vesuvius is generally undertaken, adjoins Portici. The whole excursion to the summit occupies about 7 hours. Professional guides and good horses are always in readiness at Resina. The path is not difficult, and one guide, with a porter to carry provisions and take care of the horses at the foot of the cone, are all that need be taken. The expenses for each traveller are usually about 25 francs. If a chair with four porters is taken from the foot of the cone to the summit, the additional expense is 20 francs. It is well for travellers contemplating this excursion to engage their guide and horses the day previous.

Vesuvius is an isolated mountain, rising 3,937 ft. above the sea. The north-east side is called Monte Somma, the highest point of which, Punta del Nasone, is 3,450 ft. in height. A deep valley, Atrio del Cavallo, separates Somma from Vesuvius proper. It is thought that Somma is a portion of the single cone which existed in the time of Strabo, and which was partially destroyed in the eruption of 79, in which Pliny the elder perished. Some indications are found of eruptions in the years 472 and 512. Vesuvius remained in repose between the eruption of 1500 and that of 1631. During this interval, in 1538, the Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, was formed. Mount Ætna, on the other hand, was in activity during this period. Braccini, who visited Vesuvius a little before the eruption of 1631, gives an interesting description of it as follows:—"The volcano was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

miles in circumference, and about 1000 paces deep; its sides were covered with brushwood, and at the base was a plain in which cattle were pastured." Dec. 16, 1631, seven currents of lava burst forth at once, and overwhelmed several villages at the foot of the mountain. Resina, partly built upon the site of Herculaneum, was consumed by the burning torrent. The inundations of mud were not less destructive than those of the lava itself. For such is the abundance of rain, owing to the mass of vapours ejected into the atmosphere, that it precipitates itself along the sides of the cone in actual torrents, charged with a fine impalpable volcanic dust, which, carrying with them fine ashes, acquire a consistence sufficient to justify the name given to them by Lyell, of "aqueous lavas." It is believed that 4000 persons perished in this catastrophe.

The following is a list of later eruptions brought down to our own times:—1751, 1758, 1760, 1766, 1779, 1784, 1789, 1790, 1794, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1820, 1822, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1838, 1845, 1847, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1867, 1868-1869.

In November, 1867, after having been quiet for nearly six years, Vesuvius again became active, and has so continued, more or less, almost to the present time. On November 17th in that year a considerable eruption took place. On March 11th and 12th, 1868, the walls of the crater became red with heat, and a fresh torrent of lava overflowed in a northerly direction. Showers of stones, &c. were thrown up to a great height, and parts of Naples, Pozzuoli, and other places 10 miles distant were covered with fine volcanic dust. In the preceding January, Resi-

na and Torre del Greco were seriously threatened by streams of lava, which, however, turned aside from them, and subsided amongst older deposits. The grand spectacle attracted crowds of visitors to Naples, amongst whom was Professor Phillips, of Oxford, who made some exceedingly valuable observations, in a scientific point of view, upon the phenomena so presented to him.

*Herculaneum.* Persons ascending Vesuvius from Resina may visit Herculaneum in an additional hour. The entrance to the excavations is in the main street of Resina, at the corner of the Vico di Mare. (2 francs are paid for admission). A long staircase leads to the *Theatre*, which is seen by the light of a few candles. It consists of 19 tiers of seats, and probably held 10,000 persons. The orchestra lies 26 feet below the surface of the modern town of Resina. Other excavations have been made, a little way down the Vico di Mare, disclosing part of a large private house and several houses used for industrial purposes and resembling some of the houses at Pompeii. The garden of the principal house is enclosed by an arcade of twenty columns and six buttresses. Farther toward the sea are magazines three stories high, well preserved.

POMPEII is reached in a little less than an hour from Naples. There are five trains daily. *Fares* 2·60 francs, 1·70 francs, and 0·80 francs.

Admission two francs. Three hours will suffice for the visit. Guides are assigned to visitors. Several of them speak French. They are not allowed to accept gratuities.

This city, buried during nearly 17 centuries, was discovered in 1748. As a consequence of the slowly continued diggings, a third of the city is at present uncovered.

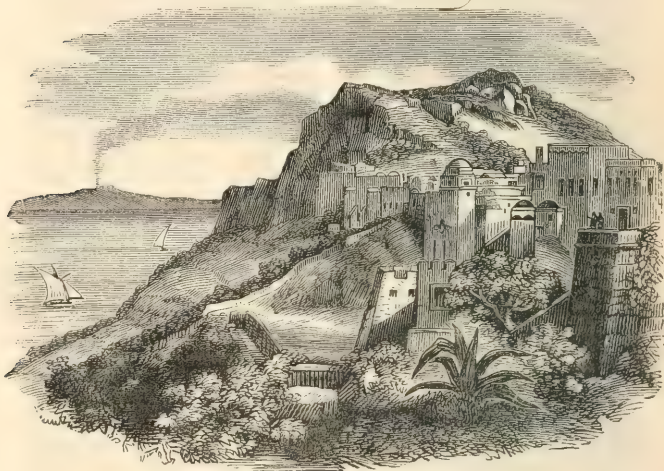
In the year 63, Pompeii was partly ruined by an earthquake. The terrified inhabitants abandoned the city, but returned soon afterwards, and it had regained nearly all its splendour when, at midday, on November 23rd, 79, the eruption destined to destroy it commenced. The wooden roofs of the houses were either set on fire, or broken in by the weight of matter accumulated upon them. The burnt wood, molten glass, &c., discovered, prove that the incandescent matter thrown out by the volcano reached Pompeii before the rains, which only flooded it when it was already covered with pumice stones and ashes. These torrents of water and ashes carried away in all directions movable and fragile objects, and covering them up, prevented their destruction. As only a small number of skeletons have been found, it would seem that nearly all the inhabitants were enabled to get away. They returned not long afterwards, to dig the soil in which the town was buried, which had not then acquired its present thickness of 13 ft. (composed of seven different layers, one over the other), and took away the valuables left in their habitations, and some precious objects from the public edifices.

We limit ourselves to an account of the most important parts of this city.

The principal entrance to Pompeii is situated in one of the suburbs, uncovered in 1812-14. The street to which it leads has been called the *Street of Tombs*, on account of the number of funereal monuments by which it is bordered. In it is the *villa of Diomedes*, one of the largest habitations in Pompeii, an unique specimen of a suburban villa. The

remains of seventeen persons were discovered there during the excavations, nearly perfect moulds of the bodies having been preserved in the lava, one of which is in the museum at Naples. In the vicinity is the villa called *Cicero's*. The *Gate of Herculaneum* has three arcades built in brick and lava. We subsequently reach the inn of *Albinus*, the *Thermopolium*,

*LONICA*, or Fullers' establishment, which has furnished many objects to the museum at Naples, and the *HOUSES of APOLLO, MELEAGER, the Nereids, the Quæstor, &c.* THE HOUSE OF THE FAUN, in the street of this name, furnished the Naples Museum with the fine mosaic of the battle of Issus. In the street of the Forum are situated the TEMPLE OF FOR-



CAPRI.

the *house of the Vestals*, of the surgeon, of the dancing girls, of *Narcissus*, &c.; the *house of Salust*, one of the most elegant in the city, near which is a bakery; the house of the *Choragus* and of *Polybius*.

In the street of the *Thermæ*, or Baths, is the *house of Pansa*, one of the largest and finest of the city. Not far from thence are the house of the *Tragic Poet*, the *FUL-*

*TUNE*, the *THERMÆ*, or public baths, and the school of the *Glad*iators.

The quarter of the Forum contains the three triumphal arches built with brick and lava encased in marble; the *CIVIL FORUM*, paved with marble, and surrounded on three sides by porticos; the TEMPLE OF JUPITER; the TEMPLE OF VENUS; the *BASILICA*; the tribunals; the prisons;

the temples of Mercury, of Augustus, &c.

In the quarter of the Theatres are found the TRIANGULAR FORUM; the TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE; the Barracks, where 63 skeletons have been discovered, and a great number of valuable objects, arms of gladiators, &c.; the GREAT THEATRE (223 ft. internal diameter); the SMALL THEATRE, or Odeon; TEMPLES of ISIS and of

*del Tasso, Rispoli*). This town is a favourite summer residence on account of its agreeable temperature and delightful environs. It was the birthplace of Tasso.

CAPRI is conveniently reached from Sorrento by boat. A four-oared boat, crossing in about 2 hours, costs 10 francs, besides gratuities to rowers.

Capri is a small, mountainous island, oblong in form, rising, at



TEMPLES OF PESTUM.

ÆSCULAPIUS; the statuary's workshop; and the AMPHITHEATRE, with its 35 rows of steps divided into three stages.

#### CASTELLAMMARE AND SORRENTO.

Railway from Naples by Portici, Torre del Greco and Torre Annunziata to Castellammare, in 1 hour. Fares: 3·05 francs, 2 francs, 0·85 francs.

From Castellammare, by a *beautiful road along the bay*, Sorrento is reached in an hour. Carriage with two horses, 5 francs and gratuity to driver.

SORRENTO (*Hotels: La Sirena,*

its highest point, 1,800 ft. above the sea. It has 5,000 inhabitants. Augustus built palaces on the island, and subsequently Tiberius built 12 villas in honour of the 12 gods, of some of which a few traces still remain. Donkeys, to visit the island, 3 francs per day. (*Hotel: d'Inghilterra, near the landing.*)

The *Blue Grotto* may be visited by boat in 2 hours from the landing near the hotel. (In the travelling season a small steamer makes occasional trips from Naples to Capri, giving passengers an opportunity to visit the grotto. Notice of time of departure is



given at the hotels.) The entrance is not above 3 ft. in height, and passengers are compelled to stoop or lie down in the boat. In the interior the roof is 40 ft. above the water. The length of the grotto is 165 ft.; its greatest width 100 ft. The effect of the blue refraction of the light on every object is very fine, and, at first, dazzling to the sight. The boatmen who, for a small fee, swim about the boats, assume a silvery hue. The best hour for visiting the grotto is from 10 to 1.

#### SALERNO AND PÆSTUM.

Five trains daily from Naples to Salerno. Fares: 5·90 francs, 3·85 francs, and 1·80 francs. The route passes Pompeii, Pagani, Nocera, La Cava (a favourite summer resort), Vietri (a beautifully-situated town, with charming villas).

From Salerno (*Hotel: Vittoria*) to Pæstum, a two-horse carriage costs 25 francs, besides gratuities. The distance is 24 miles. The traveller who spends the night at Salerno may, by leaving at 4 or 5 in the morning, visit Pæstum and return in time for the last train to Naples. The region about Pæstum is not healthy; it should be visited between October and March, and passing the night there should be avoided.

PÆSTUM, a colony of Sybaris, founded B.C. 600, was called before the Roman times, Poseidonia. Attention was called to its ruins in 1745. Besides some remains of the walls and an amphitheatre, they consist of three Doric temples, which have remained standing for 2,000 years in this now wild and solitary place. The most remarkable is the TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE or Poseidonium. This temple, which after those of Athens is con-

sidered the finest example of genius manifested by the Greeks in architecture, forms from east to west a parallelogram of 199 feet by 83 feet, including the steps. It has six columns on each front and fourteen on the sides, counting those of the angles. These columns, of the Doric order, elevated upon three steps, surround the temple in one continuous portico. They are 6 feet 9 inches in diameter at their lower part, and 14 feet 8 inches high, by which an effect of greater massiveness than that of the Parthenon, and of the temple of Theseus at Athens, is produced. They have no base, are fluted and conical, the upper diameter being one-third less than the lower; an excessive diminution, as the difference in the temples at Athens is but two-ninths. They are formed of five or six cylinders of variable heights, and are perfectly jointed. The other two temples are: the one improperly named the *Basilica*, and a small temple of *Ceres*.

#### ROUTE 136.

##### NAPLES TO MESSINA.

Steamers leave at 8 P.M. every Friday and Sunday. *Fare, 1st class, 40·60 francs; 2nd, 24·60 francs. (Distance 208 miles.)*



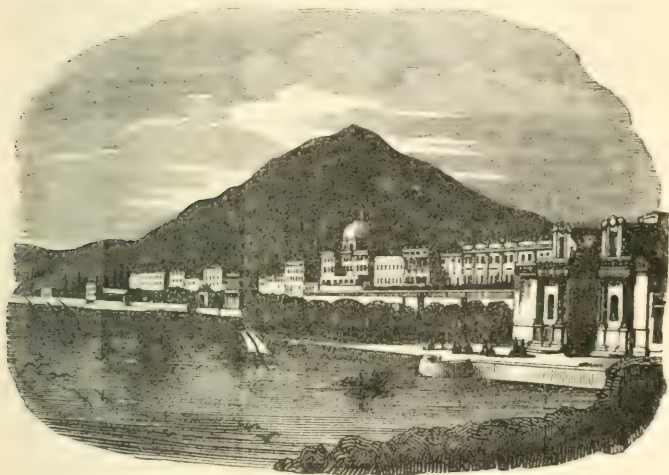
MESSINA (*Hotels: de la Trinacria, la Vittoria, di Parigi, l'Europa*), a town of about 100,000 inhabitants, is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the island of Sicily, on the western shore of the straits of the same name, exactly opposite to Reggio, on the Calabrian coast. It is built partly along the declivity of well wooded hills which rise from the coast,



and partly round a magnificent harbour. It was formerly called *Zancle*, from the Greek word signifying a sickle, on account of its shape. Subsequently it was colonized from Messene in Greece, and was thereafter called *Messana*.

The background is closed by the fine chain of the Neptunian hills, rising to a height of 1,800 feet above the sea. The town is well built, and paved with lava. It has three principal streets, one of which extends for more than a

is inlaid with elegant mosaic-work of jasper, lapis-lazuli, and other beautiful stones, and finished with gilt bronze. Among other public buildings are the royal palace, the senate-house, public hospital, several convents, and a large prison. In the square in which the Cathedral stands is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles III. of Spain. The town is surrounded by walls with two forts, and the harbour is commanded by the citadel, near which is the lazaretto. The staple



PALERMO.

mile along the harbour. The latter, from its depth and circuit, is capable of accommodating many hundreds of vessels of the largest size. There are upwards of fifty churches, many of them adorned with paintings and sculptures. The *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic building, is beautifully decorated internally. The nave rests on granite columns from an ancient temple of Neptune. The high altar

manufacture is of silk. The neighbourhood produces wines and fruit in abundance. The coral fishery also furnishes employment for numbers.

From Messina a railway is open to CATANIA (59½ miles), (*Hotel: Grandi Catania*), population 75,000. This ancient town was colonized by Augustus. It contains the vestiges of an Amphitheatre, Theatre, Baths, and Tombs.

The invariable object of tourists in visiting Catania is to make the ascent of MOUNT ÆTNA, which rises nearly 11,000 feet above the sea. On the east side of the mountain is an extensive valley called the *Val del Bove*, surrounded on three sides by abrupt precipices rising from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. Above it is a plain called *Piano del Lago*, on which are two buildings, one called the *Casa Inglese* (English Lodge), built by the subscriptions of English tourists; another called *Torre del Filosofo* (the Philosopher's Tower), said to have been the residence of Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater. Above this plain rises the great cone of the crater. The ascent can be made in about ten hours. The journey is usually commenced at night, in order to enjoy the magnificent view, which extends to Malta, and to the island of Pantalaria in the direction of Africa—the former being 130, the latter 180 miles distant.

### ROUTE 137.

#### NAPLES TO PALERMO.

The distance is 193½ miles; the fares are the same as to Messina. Steamers leave at 8 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.



**P**ALERMO (*Hotels: Trinacria, de France*) is a town of upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, situated on the north coast of Sicily. As we approach, the gulf and town present a most delightful prospect. The latter is partially encircled by groves of orange and citron trees, behind which rises a range of magnificent hills. Its shape is an oblong square, of which one of the small sides abuts on the coast. Its circumference

is about fourteen miles, and its principal streets are terminated by fifteen gates. Two large and regular streets, intersecting at right angles, form an octagonal space, called the *Piazza Vigliena*, or *Quattro Cantoni*, adorned with handsome buildings, porticos, fountains, and statues, among which last are those of Charles V., Philip II., III., and IV. of Spain. By the sea-side runs the beautiful promenade called *Marina*, ending at a public garden called the *Garden of Flora*.

The *Cathedral*, erected in 1170, is externally in the Norman style with Moorish decorations; the western façade is a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of Sicilian architecture; a lofty arcade, with pointed arches, joins the belfry to the Cathedral. The interior contains several monuments, paintings, sculptures, and frescoes.

The *Palazzo Reale* contains the *Palatine Chapel*, an interesting specimen of art of the 12th century. There are some good collections in the palace of the Prince of Trabia, and in the *University*.

About 3½ miles from Palermo is *Monreale*, a town of 15,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, surpassing in size that of St. Mark at Venice, is ornamented with beautiful mosaics. In the *Convent* is an interesting fresco of Daniel in the Lions' Den.

From Palermo an excursion may be made by rail to

*Termini* (23 miles), (*Hotels: San Domenico, Concordia*), population about 20,000. Here are to be seen numerous ancient ruins; the churches and convents are rich in mosaics and ancient columns. A beautiful view is obtained from the platform behind the Cathedral.

*Fares: 1st class, 4'15 francs; 2nd, 2'90 francs; 3rd, 2'10 francs.*

# SPAIN.

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**S**PAIN is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay and the mountain-chain of the Pyrenees; on the east and south by the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and on the west by Portugal and the waters of the Atlantic.

Its greatest length is 560 miles, its greatest breadth about 650 miles. Its area, including the Canary and Balearic Islands, is 182,758 square miles.

The interior of the country presents great physical diversity, more so than that of any other country in Europe of equal extent. The central regions consist of an immense plateau, which rises to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft., and occupies upwards of 90,000 square miles. This plateau, or table land, is bounded on two sides by mountainous tracts—on the north-east by the valley of the Ebro, and on the south by the valley of the Guadalquivir. The Pyrenean peninsula is divided

by geographers into seven mountain ranges, of which the chief are: 1. The Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees, forming the most northern range; 2. The Sierra de Guadarrama; 3. The Montes de Toledo; 4. The Sierra Morena, between the upper waters of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir; 5. The Sierra Nevada running parallel with the shores of the Mediterranean, through Southern Murcia and Andalusia.

The several mountain-ridges, or, as they are called, *Cordilleras* of Spain, have a general east and west direction, and between them run, in the same direction, the nearly parallel valleys or basins of the great rivers of the country, the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. The valleys enclosed among the mountain-ranges, as well as the plains, or *vegas*, that spread out from their bases, are in general distinguished by extreme beauty. The former are almost uniformly clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, and

the latter form rich pasture grounds.

The climate, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies much in different localities. On the elevated table-land it is both colder in winter and hotter in summer than is usual under the same latitude.

In Madrid the mean temperature of winter is about 47 degrees and of summer 86 degrees. In the north-west, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and in Galicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *gallego*, often blows. In the south-east districts a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary, in the south-west, in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia, the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, which withers up vegetation, enfeebles the animal frame, and spreads epidemic diseases, often blows for two weeks in succession.

In the west the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is often very hot, and in Estremadura in particular, withering droughts are not unfrequent. In the east the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria.

The principal rivers, in addition to those above named, are the Ebro, Xucar, and Minho. The rivers on the northern coast of Spain are numerous, but of short courses: they serve to irrigate the land, but are not sufficiently deep for navigation. Spain has no lakes of any magnitude. Some of small size occur in the high valleys of the Pyrenees.

The mineral productions are rich and varied, though, owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial interests of the kingdom have fallen, they are less extensively worked than they formerly were. They include

gold, silver, quicksilver (the mines of which at Almaden, are among the richest in the world), copper, iron, zinc, in limited quantities, and coal. The total value of the minerals, ores and metals raised in 1863, amounted to £4,428,389.

The kingdom of Spain, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into 49 provinces. The total population is 16,301,851.

It has been calculated that, about the time of Julius Cæsar, Spain must have contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, and yet, in 1688, it did not possess more than 8,000,000. In 1768 the population had risen to 9,307,800; in 1820, to 11,000,000; and, in 1842, to 12,054,000 souls. The population of Spain in 1866 was estimated at 16,516,949, giving a density of population, at this period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy.

**MONEY.** By a decree made in October, 1868, a new currency was established on the basis of the franc, viz., 100 centimes = 1 peseta = 10*d.* English, or 20 cents, money of the United States.

The old currency, still in use, is, 100 centimes = 1 real = 2½*d.* or 5 cents; 10 reals = 1 escudo = 2*s.* 1*d.* or 50 cents.

**GOLD COINS.** Onza (320 reals) = £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 16 dollars; ½ onza = £1 13*s.* 4*d.*, or 8 dollars; Isabel (100 reals) = 20*s.* 10*d.*, or 5 dollars; ¼ onza = 16*s.* 8*d.*, or 4 dollars; 40 real piece = 8*s.* 4*d.*, or 2 dollars; dollar (20 reals) = 4*s.* 2*d.*, or 1 dollar.

**SILVER COINS.** Dollar = 4*s.* 2*d.* = 2 dollars; escudo (10 reals) = 2*s.* 1*d.*, or 50 cents; Peseta de Columnas (5 reals) = 1*s.* 0½*d.*, or 25 cents; Peseta (4 reals) = 10*d.*, or 20 cents; 2½ real piece = 6*d.*, or 12 cents; 2 real piece = 5*d.*,




or 10 cents; REAL =  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or 5 cents.

COPPER COINS.  $\frac{1}{2}$  real =  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ , or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  real =  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or 1 cent.

## ROUTE 138.

### IRUN TO MADRID (BY BURGOS).

394 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles : 1st class, 277·75 reals ;  
2nd, 208·25 reals ; 3rd, 125·5 reals.

RUN (*Hotel : del Norte*), population, 5,000, situate on the left bank of the River Bidassoa. (The baggage of passengers coming from France is examined at this station.) The church of *Nuestra Senora de Jun-cal*, with its remarkable altarpiece, will be found worthy of notice.

The country in this neighbourhood is extremely beautiful; the level lands being profusely watered, while the uplands and mountains, from their base to the summit, are clothed with magnificent oaks, beech-trees, and chestnuts.

Passing by *Renteria* and *Pasajes*, at which latter place there is an English cemetery, we reach SAN SEBASTIAN (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels : Beraza, La Posta*), population, 16,000. This is a much-frequented bathing-place, and celebrated for its siege by the British forces under the Duke of Wellington. Behind the hill called Monte Argullo are the graves of many English officers who fell during the siege. Tolosa (26 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a

town of 8,200 inhabitants, has considerable manufactures of cloth and paper. At *Alsua* (63 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), the line to Barcelona, by way of Pampeluna and Saragossa, branches off.

VITTORIA (90 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels : de Pallares, Larea*), population, 19,200, the capital of the province of Alava. This place is divided into the old and new town; the former, called the *Campillo Suso*, is remarkable for its dark winding streets and curious old houses, while the latter has straight avenues and plazas, sheltered by arcades. The great point of attraction is the *Great Square*. The market is held here. The houses in this square are built of a sort of freestone, in a very tasteful and handsome style, with arcades below and balconies above. The *Collegiata de la Santa Maria*, in the upper town, was built in 1150. The *Capilla de Santiago* contains some finely sculptured tombs. The *Battle of Vittoria*, between the French and the English under Wellington, took place on June 21, 1813.

BURGOS (166 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels : del Norte, Parador de las Peninsulares*), population, 26,000. Crossing the River Arlanzon, we enter the city by the *Puerta de Santa Maria*. Burgos is full of interest for the antiquary, but its chief attraction is its justly celebrated CATHEDRAL, the spires of which will be seen rising above a mass of dull yellow houses. This building dates from the 13th century; but the grand altar was constructed some three hundred years later. At the west end are two spires of open-work, about 300 ft. high. Behind these rises up an octagonal tower, built by the son of the Duke of Alva, and behind this again a lower tower, in itself a good-sized church. The cathedral



is of so vast an extent, that services may be performed in eight chapels at once without occasioning confusion. Many of the chapels are well worth seeing. The choir is enriched with numerous *bas-reliefs*, finely executed in carved wood; and the small sacristy is also richly adorned with similar work, the ceiling representing the crowning of the Blessed Virgin, in *alto-relievo*. The towers afford fine views of the town and surrounding country.

The *Convent of Miraflores*, about two miles out of the town, possesses a church, erected by Isabella of Castile, as a monument to her parents. It has been mutilated by the French. In it is the magnificent monument of Don Juan II. and his queen. On the top are the recumbent effigies of the king and queen—he in his armour, she in her robes, ornamented with lace marvellously chiselled—while all round the monument are carved figures of martyrs and apostles.

There are several churches in Burgos worth visiting:—*St. Nicholas* (1500); *San Esteban*, formerly a convent (1290—1380); and *San Gil* (of the 14th century). In the *Town Hall* are preserved the bones of the Cid, removed here in 1842, from San Pedro de Cardena, and placed in a glazed case. The *Castle* was built by Belchides about 895.

TORQUEMADA (207 miles), population, 3,000. The houses in this part of the country are built, like those of Egyptian villages and the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, with sun-dried bricks. The church of Torquemada affords a striking contrast to the poverty of the private dwellings, being erected in a handsome style of Gothic architecture.

VALLADOLID (243 miles), (*Hôtels: Universal, de Paris, del*

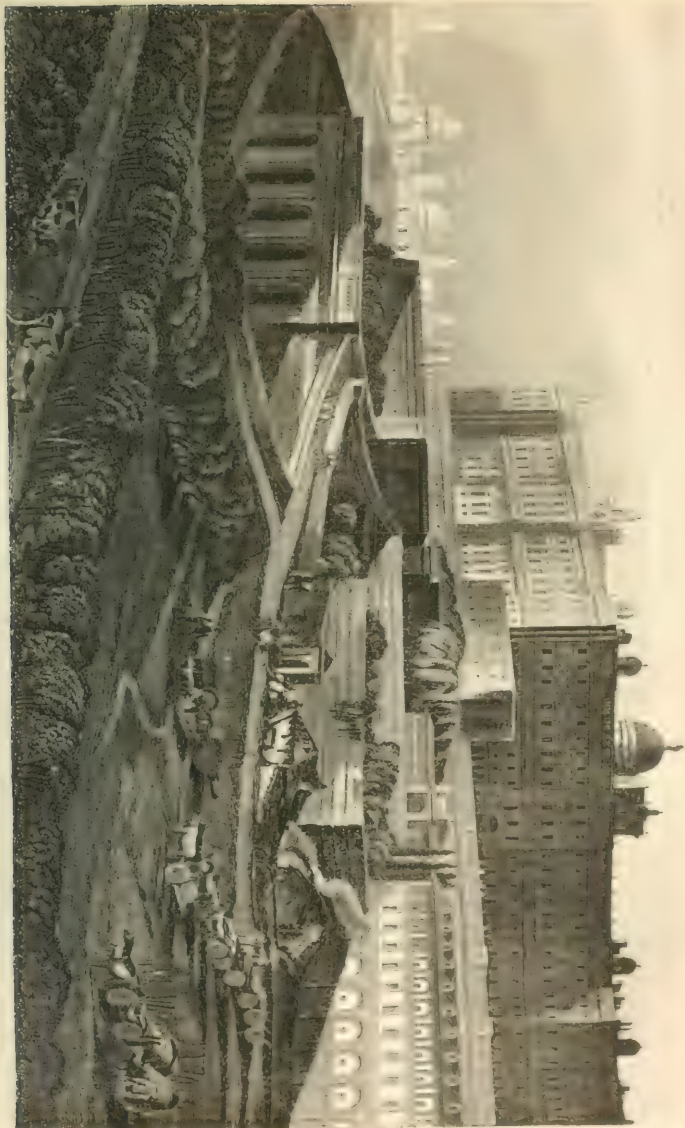
*Siglo*), population, 50,000. This is a place of some commercial activity. It was formerly the capital of Spain, until Philip II. transferred the court to Madrid. It possesses a *University*, a *Museum*, containing some excellent specimens of Spanish carving in wood, a fine *Cathedral*, and several interesting churches and convents; the latter now applied to secular uses. Passing several other places, we reach

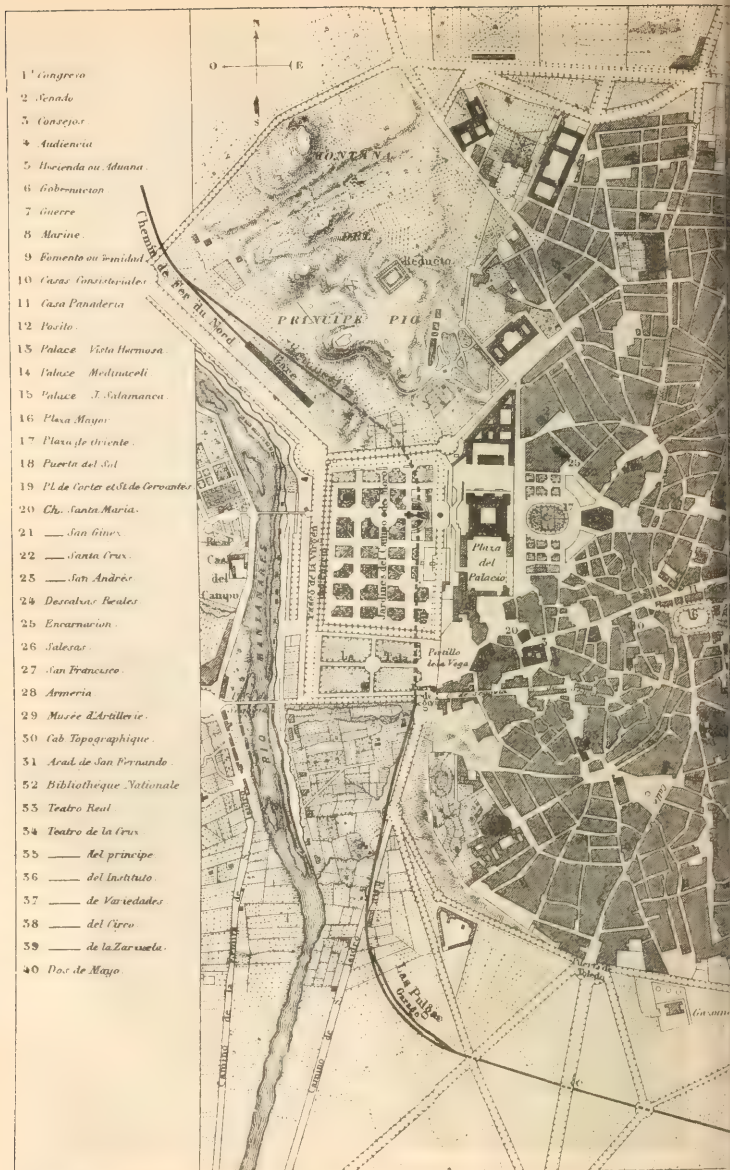
AVILA (323 miles), (*Hotel: San José*), population, 6,250. This is a fortified town. Its walls are of considerable height and thickness, and are protected by numerous towers. The *Cathedral* is a fine building, and is adorned with choice stained-glass windows, and curious paintings on the retablo of the high altar. The choir contains some fine carvings, and there are some well executed reliefs in the transepts. Of the other churches, the most striking is that of *San Vicente*.

Leaving Avila, we proceed through a mountainous district, passing several tunnels. The country is bleak and unproductive. Near *La Canada*, we obtain a magnificent view, extending to the mountains of the Sierra de Toledo.

EL ESCORIAL (361½ miles). The celebrated PALACE OF THE ESCORIAL is situated at Escorial de Arriba, which is also called *San Lorenzo de Escorial*. For description of the ESCORIAL, see page 638.

POZUELO (338½ miles), is a pleasant village, surrounded by gardens. It is much frequented by the citizens of Madrid during the fine season. Here are some fine houses, principally inhabited by Government employés. It was in this neighbourhood, at Chammartin, that Napoleon I. fixed







Malby & Sons London







his head-quarters on 2nd December, 1808. The round chamber which he occupied, in the palace of the Duke of Osuña, is shown to visitors. As the metropolis is approached, a splendid bridge will be seen to the right. This magnificent structure is erected over the insignificant stream Manzanares, which is quite dry during nine months of the year.

MADRID (394½ miles), (*Hotels: Grand Hôtel de Paris, los Principes, Peninsulares*, all in the neighbourhood of the Puerto-del Sol; *de Rusia, de los Embajadores, de Francia*), population, 475,785.

Madrid is the capital of the kingdom. It is situated in the midst of a vast, sandy plateau. This plateau is bounded on the north by the mountains Somosierra and Guadarrama. Almost the only reason that can be assigned for selecting such an uninviting spot as the place for the capital, is said to have been its geographical position, being in the centre of Spain. It first became the temporary residence of the court under the regency of Cardinal Ximenes, in the sixteenth century, but was chosen as the capital by Philip II., in 1560. It was chiefly in the reign of Charles III. that the great works which adorn the city were erected or designed. Most of the streets are wide and straight, but are not well cleaned. The houses are handsome and lofty, generally built of brick; but those of the nobility are of stone. The PLAZA MAYOR is a grand square, containing a fine statue of Philip III. on horseback. Executions and bull-fights used to take place in this square. The *Calle de Alcalá* is a fine street, leading to the PUERTA DEL SOL, which is a large, much frequented area,

where eight of the principal streets meet. It has recently been ornamented with a handsome fountain, and at night, when lighted up and crowded with people, presents a very gay appearance. The *Palacio del Gobierno*, and the *Fonda de Paris*, are its chief buildings. The Puerta del Sol has frequently been the scene of revolts and political manifestoes. Here also was perpetrated a terrible massacre by Murat, on 2nd May 1808.

In the square called *Plazuela de la Villa* is the mansion-house (*Casa del Ayuntamiento*), at the balcony of which the Duke of Wellington presented himself to the populace, and was enthusiastically hailed by them as their deliverer. The *Plaza de Oriente* is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a promenade, between the trees of which are forty-four colossal stone statues. In the centre is an enclosure, containing a fine garden. Here is a splendid bronze equestrian statue of Philip IV. On one side of this square is the *Biblioteca Nacional*, containing 230,000 volumes, some cameos, and other antiquities. A bronze statue of Cervantes is erected in the *Plaza de las Cortes*. In the *Plaza de la Cruz Verde* is a cross, marking the spot where the last victim of the Inquisition was burnt. The other squares deserve no special mention.

The PRADO, situated at the east end of the city, is the most fashionable promenade. Here is a monument, in commemoration of the bloody massacre by Murat, on March, 1808. Being received with shouts of anger, he seized upon some hundreds of the populace, of all ages and conditions, had them tried by court-martial, and executed on this spot.

The ROYAL PALACE is a magnificent structure; it is a large square edifice, each front extending 470 ft., and is 100 ft. high. It commands a fine prospect. The Duke of Wellington resided in this palace after the battle of Salamanca. The interior is splendid. The grand staircase, the Hall of the Ambassadors, and the numerous saloons are all worthy of this most beautiful of royal palaces, and perfectly justify the remark which Napoleon I. made to his brother Joseph, when ascending the staircase:—“*Mon frère, vous seriez mieux logé que moi.*” The saloon called the *Hall of the Ambassadors* is magnificently decorated; the ceiling is one of the *chef-d'œuvres* of the Venetian Tiepolo. The ceilings of the dining-hall and the audience chamber are much admired. They are both by Mengs. The *Sala del Trono* contains a choice collection of coins and medals. The *Gabinete* contains some fine specimens of china. There are several fine pictures of the Italian school, and also some by native masters, in the various saloons. On the south side of the palace is the ROYAL ARMOURY, which contains the finest collection of historical armour in the world. This gallery has a very imposing appearance: the equestrian figures are placed in the centre, and knights in armour stand at the sides, surrounded by warlike implements of every description. Overhead are hung various banners. On the walls are some splendid shields. Admission to the palace by permit from the *Intendente de la Casa Real*.

EL MUSEO is a splendid gallery, containing 2000 pictures, of which 46 are by Murillo, 10 by Raphael, 62 by Rubens, 64 by Velasquez, 34 by Tintoretto, and 43 by Titian. (Strangers are admitted every

day). This vast and precious collection was first formed in 1828, and is universally admitted to comprise the richest collection of works of art in the world. In order to form this museum, all the royal residences have been deprived of their best works, both in painting and sculpture. The monasteries contained a considerable number of works of the first order; that of *L'Escorial*, above all, containing the best works of Leonardo da Vinci, Correggio, Titian, Raphael, and some admirable paintings of the Flemish School. When the convents were suppressed, and the monastic orders dispersed, all these works were carried off to enrich the Royal Museum of Madrid. At the entrance are three galleries. The two on the right and left are devoted to the works of the Spanish painters; the middle gallery contains all the works of the Italian school. At the extremity of the long gallery there is a circular saloon, in which are deposited the few works of the German and French schools that this museum contains; on either side of which are two other galleries appropriated to the paintings of the Dutch and Flemish Schools. A large staircase leads to galleries on the ground floor, in which are a great many works belonging to all the schools, and which were for the most part taken from the Escorial. The paintings of Velasquez will be found particularly worth notice. Here is the famous picture of “*The Drunkards*” (*Los Bebedores*), by that master. This prince of Spanish painters is here seen in all the splendour of his genius, and the whole of his works will repay a careful study. The museum is enriched by many famous productions of Murillo, the pupil of Velasquez. The Italian school

is well represented by some of the chief works of the most celebrated masters, including Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, and Raphael. Here are three fine productions of the latter master, in which the subject of the "Holy Family," is treated in different ways, and is distinguished in each by a particular name. Thus, one is called "La Perla," which once belonged to Charles I. of England. Another picture has been called the "Virgin of the Ruins," from the character of the composition; and a third is known as the "Virgin of the Fish." The museum may boast of the richest collection of the works of Titian in the world. There are also several masterpieces by Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Sebastiano del Piombo, Guido, Guercino, and Lanfranco.

The German and French schools are rather scantily represented, and the paintings mixed together in the circular saloon at the end of the long gallery. The principal work of Albert Dürer is a small "Crucifixion," brought from the Escorial. Of the works of Nicolas Poussin the museum contains twelve, principally landscapes and historical pieces. There are nine chefs-d'œuvre of Claude. There are several works of the great Flemish painter, Rubens, the most celebrated of which is "The Virgin and Saints."

There are several portraits by Van Dyck, also some of his finest historical pieces; several specimens of the works of Rembrandt and Jordaens; and a very numerous collection of those of the two Teniers (father and son). The gallery of antique sculpture occupies the greater part of the ground-floor of this museum, but is not very remarkable either in value or extent.

The MUSEO NACIONAL, situated in the *Calle de Atocha*, contains about 900 pictures. This building (the ancient convent of the Trinity) is used for the offices of the Minister of Public Works; and those who wish to visit the "National Museum," must wait till after office-hours.

The other picture galleries are at the ACADEMY OF SAN FERNANDO (about 300 pictures); at the PALACE OF THE INFANTE DON SEBASTIAN (admission by card, to be obtained of the *Encargado*), containing about 600 pictures; also the galleries of the Duke of Medina-Celi, the Duke of Alba, the Marquis of Javal-Quinto, and, above all, the gallery of historical portraits belonging to Señor Valentin Cardera, admission to any of which may be obtained by cards, as above mentioned. The ROYAL SPANISH ACADEMY contains a Museum of Natural History, and some fine pictures. The two largest libraries are the ROYAL LIBRARY and the LIBRARY OF SAN ISIDRO. There are six theatres, three circuses, and several scientific and literary institutions. Madrid offers but little attraction to the antiquary in her churches, bearing in this respect a most unfavourable contrast to other cities of Spain.

The chapel of *Nôtre Dame d'Atocha*, at the end of the promenade of Atocha, contains the ancient and celebrated image of the Virgin, which has been an object of traditional veneration for many ages past, especially by the royal families of Spain, the members of which were in the habit of worshipping here every Saturday.

Isabella II. was married here, and, according to usual custom, presented her wedding dress to the image. At the Revolution of

1868 the treasure belonging to this image was seized by the government, and has been valued at £100,000. Many fabulous stories are told about the miracles performed by this statue.

The PLAZA DE TOROS is situated at a short distance outside the superb gate at the end of the Calle de Alcala. It is an amphitheatre, calculated to accommodate 12,000 spectators. The central space is enclosed by a strong wooden barrier, about 5 ft. high, narrow ledges, about 8 in. from the ground, being attached to it on either side, so as to assist the bull-fighters in springing over it when making their escape. Outside this barrier is a second and higher one, leaving a passage between them, about 5 ft. wide.

In the elevated region known as the *Sierra de Guadarama* are situated two of the most famous among the royal residences of Spain—the palace of the Escorial, and that of *La Granja*, or *San Ildefonso*, both within the limits of Old Castile. The former, which is 27 miles north-west of Madrid (reached by railway in 1 hour and 20 minutes), lies at the southern foot of the mountains. The Escorial contains the splendid mausoleums of many of the sovereigns of Spain, together with a fine collection of pictures, a library of 100,000 volumes (rich in Arabic literature), and a college. The ground-plan of the Escorial bears some resemblance to the shape of a gridiron—the implement of torture upon which St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, is said to have suffered martyrdom.

The palace of *La Granja* is upon the northern face of the *Sierra*, and is 40 miles distant from the capital. It is situated

in a sheltered recess of the mountains, in the midst of pine forests, and at a height of 4,000 ft. above the sea, forming a delightful summer retreat from the intense heat of the capital.

### ROUTE 139.

#### BAYONNE TO MADRID, BY PAMPELUNA AND SA- RAGOSSA.

445 miles; 1st class, 297r. 50c.;  
2nd, 226r. 75c.

THE journey as far as *Alsuasa* ( $63\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is by the last Route. PAMPELUNA ( $96\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: del Infante, del Florentino, de José Otermin, de Pascual Marcelino*), population, 17,500. Residence of the Captain-General of Navarre, and seat of a Bishop suffragan of Burgos. This is one of the ancient Roman cities of Spain. It is built on an eminence, commanding fine views of the country around. The walls by which it is surrounded, and which have been subject to many sieges, are in a very incomplete state, but the fortress, which fronts the river, is in tolerably good condition.

The *Cathedral* is one of the finest in Spain. It is in the Gothic style, and the exterior especially presents a very grand appearance. The only circumstance that mars its general magnificence, is that the western façade, dating from the end of the last century, is a strange contrast with the rich Gothic style of the remainder of the cathedral. Its plan is that of a Latin cross, and it is composed of five naves. In the centre is the choir. The grille of the choir is particularly worth notice, as a *chef-d'œuvre*.



At the entrance are the tombs of Charles III. of Navarre, and his wife Leonora of Castile. The two alabaster statues are in a recumbent position, dressed in the royal robes, and crowned. The wainscoting of the choir is a superb specimen of carving in English oak, representing saints, prophets, and patriarchs.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is a fine structure, with a curious mosaic pavement, and some good paintings and portraits of the kings of Navarre.

A splendid aqueduct of entirely modern construction, but in the Roman style, conveys water from the hills of Francoa, nine miles distant, to the city.

Pampeluna was taken in 778, by Charlemagne. It was afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Navarre. In 1808 it was taken possession of by the French, and retained by them till 1814. It was the last refuge of the king Joseph, during his retreat; and after a four months' blockade, the French were forced to capitulate. They retook it during the campaign of 1823.

*Tafalla* (123½ miles). Population, 5,250. This was formerly one of the most important cities of Navarre, and the ancient residence of its kings. The ruins of their palace are to be seen, surrounded by large gardens. The church contains some fine sculptures. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a building of modern construction.

The railroad here crosses the plain, where the traveller sees the Spanish vines and olives, and by a delightful valley leads to the station of

*Olite* (128½ miles), population, 2,150, in a fertile plain, near the stream of Cidacos. This place formerly shared with Tafalla the favour of a royal residence. The *Palace* is now in ruins. Of the

two churches, *San Pedro* and *Santa Maria*, the latter is the most remarkable, containing a portico with statues of the twelve apostles, and also a fine baptismal font.

*Castejon* (181½ miles). Here the line for Logroño, Miranda, and Bilbao turns off.

*Tudela* (191½ miles). Population, 9,150. This town is situated in a well-watered plain, surrounded by mountains. The streets are narrow, and have a wretched appearance, but the promenades are delightful. There is a summer promenade, and also one for the winter. The *Plaza de Toros* is an extensive open space behind the station.

Here is a fine *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style. Its west front, with its superb doorway and rose window, also the high altar, and a fine black marble monument in one of the side chapels, are especially worth notice. The carvings and tracery throughout are very fine.

*LAS Casetas* (230 miles). At this station the line joins that between Madrid and Saragossa. There is a change of train for travellers from Pampeluna to Madrid.

*SARAGOSSA* (238 miles), (*Hôtels: de Europa, Las Cuatro Naciones, del Universo*), population, 64,500. This ancient capital of the kings of Aragon, situated on the Ebro, is one of the most important cities in Spain. There are an academy of fine arts, university, and numerous manufactories. It is the residence of the Captain-general of Aragon, the seat of an archbishop. The greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular.

Saragossa has several churches and colleges. The *Cathedral of La Seo* is situated in a square, which also contains the archie-



piscopal palace. Its front is without ornament, but the modern portal is decorated with Corinthian columns, and three statues, representing our Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul. A lofty tower, which serves as a belfry, has a large number of allegorical statues. The interior is capacious, but short in comparison with its width. Here is a splendid tomb, containing the ashes of one of the first Inquisitors.

The *Cathedral of the Pilar* (so called from the pillar on which the Virgin descended from heaven) may be termed the great lion of the place. It contains the celebrated sanctuary, with the highly venerated statue of the Virgin, on a jasper pedestal, said to have been placed there by St. James. Pilgrims from all parts of Spain come to worship at this shrine.

There are also the churches of *San Felipe*, with a beautiful portico; *San Pedro*, with its Moorish tower; and that of *Las Santas Masas*, a subterranean church, where are the tombs of the first Christian martyrs of Saragossa.

The most curious of all the monuments of this interesting city, is the leaning tower, called the *Torre Nueva*. It stands quite by itself. Although bearing the name of the *New Tower*, it was erected as far back as 1503-4. It is built entirely of brick, and is 9 feet out of the perpendicular. There are some charming promenades. The siege of Saragossa, in 1808, gave occasion for the brave exploits of the celebrated "Maid of Saragossa." The ancient city was built by the Emperor Augustus, and named after himself, *Cesarea Augusta*, which has been corrupted into *Cesara-gosta*, and ultimately *Saragossa*. The canal, and the crossing of two

main lines of railway, have given to this city an increased activity and importance in modern times. Returning to Las Casetas Junction, we proceed to *Calatayud* (297½ miles), population, 11,100. This ancient Moorish town has a fine *Castle*, and a *Dominican Convent*, of imposing appearance. The church of *Santa Maria* has a beautiful portal in the cinquecento style. Here are also a *Theatre*, a *Plaza de Toros*, and some beautiful promenades.

At *Alhama* (316¾ miles), (*Hotel: El Establecimiento*), are some mineral springs of great repute in cases of gout, rheumatism, &c. *Medinaceli* (350½ miles), is picturesquely placed at the foot of a steep hill. It gives the title of duke to the family of La Cerda, who, according to lineal descent, are the rightful heirs to the throne of Spain. *Sigüenza* (366¾ miles), population, 4,500, is situated in a fertile, but ill cultivated district. The *Gothic Cathedral*, restored in the twelfth century, and of unknown antiquity, is beautifully adorned with bas-reliefs and sculptures.

Passing some unimportant places, we reach *GUADALAJARA*, (425 miles), (*Hotel: de la Diligencia*), population, 6,450. The most remarkable building is the *Palace of the Dukes de l'Infantado*, presenting a strange mixture of Gothic and Moorish styles. This large palace is in a deplorable state of dilapidation. The convent of *San Francisco* contains some rich specimens of sculptured monuments. The church of *San Nicolas*, which overlooks the city, those of *San Gines*, *San Miguel*, and *San Esteban*, the *Panteon*, and the *Plaza de Santa Maria*, deserve a visit. We presently reach

*ALCALA DE HENARES* (433 miles), population, 8,850. This

city was formerly of great importance, but it now presents a sad and impoverished appearance. It is surrounded by walls in ruins. The ancient *University* is now a college, its *Chapel* contains the magnificent marble monument of Cardinal Ximenes. It is surrounded by a splendid grille. The *Episcopal Palace* is deserving of notice. Alcala was the birth-place of Cervantes, who was baptized in the church of *Santa Maria Mayor*. It was in this city, formerly possessing celebrated printing presses, that Cardinal Ximenes had the celebrated *Polyglot Bible* printed.

VICALVARO (438 miles). It was in the plain of Vicalvaro, in the month of July 1854, that Marshal O'Donnell put himself at the head of several regiments, and attacked the royal troops, who were powerless to subdue this revolt. Espartero joined O'Donnell, the ministry of San Luis was overthrown, and the leader of the rebellion became Prime Minister.

Passing some unimportant places, we reach MADRID. See preceding Route.

## ROUTE 140.

### MADRID TO TOLEDO.

56½ miles; 1st class, 39.75 reals; 2nd, 19.00 reals.



LEAVING Madrid, we reach *Getafe* (9 miles), population 3,500. The Church contains some good paintings and a handsome retable. At *Pinto* (13½ miles) are the ruins of a castle in which Philip II. imprisoned the Princess of Eboli. At *Valdemoro* (17

miles) is the training college for candidates for the *Guardias Civiles*. There are some saline springs in the neighbourhood of *Ciempozuelos* (20½ miles). *ARANJUEZ* (30½ miles), (*Hotels: del Norte, del Infante*), population 4,000. This place, formerly a royal summer residence, is situated near the confluence of the Tagus and Jarama. The palace contains nothing worthy of particular mention. Here are some fine elms imported from England by Philip II. The girth of one of them is upwards of 90 ft. The *Casa del Labrador* (labourer's cottage) is beautifully furnished with tapestry, &c. It was built by Charles IV. Some parts of the interior are beautifully painted. The principal saloon is also elaborately painted. At *Castillejo* (40 miles) the line for Toledo leaves the main line for Alicante and Valencia.

TOLEDO (56½ miles), (*Hotels: de Lino, de Huespedes*), population 18,000. Of all excursions in the environs of Madrid, that to Toledo will be found the most interesting.

This city has an important place in the pages of history. Under the Goths it was the capital of Spain, and the seat of 17 councils; under the Moors it was the seat of a small kingdom; it was conquered by Alphonso VI., King of Castille and Leon, and became the capital of Castille, and afterwards of all Spain. When in the height of its splendour, the city contained 200,000 inhabitants.

It is the most curious of all the cities of old Spain.

Toledo is the seat of an archbishop, and the chief town of a province. It is built on a declivity, at the foot of which the Tagus describes a long curve, flowing between the rocks, and

passing under two bridges. The walls give it the appearance of an old fortress.

The principal archæological curiosities are as follows: The *Puerta del Sol*, a beautiful gate, of Moorish construction, the palaces, and, above all the rest, the *Alcazar*, the towers of which overlook the city. It was the residence of the kings, and, in spite of the degradations to which it has been forced to submit, we can still judge of its former beauty.

THE CATHEDRAL was founded by St. Eugene, apostle of Toledo. The Moors turned it into a mosque; the King, Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1227, began the building of the present church. The general plan is that of five parallel naves, the height of which diminishes towards the sides. The cathedral has eight gates, of marvellous workmanship, of Gothic sculpture, with the exception of one, where the bad taste has been displayed of adding a Greek portal. There is a three-storied tower, rising to the height of 325 ft.

In the interior are 88 pillars, formed by clusters of small columns. The choir contains a fine specimen of carved wood-work. The chapels are numerous, and are richly decorated with paintings and monuments. The two principal are the *Capilla Mayor* and the *Mozarabe*; in the latter chapel there are some fine frescoes.

The cathedral possesses treasures of immense value. The sacristy contains numerous vestments covered with precious stones, and gold and silver plate of enormous value. There are 750 windows in the Cathedral, and when the sun streams through the richly-painted glass it presents a scene of unequalled splen-

dour. Some years since the doors of this vast treasure-house were unhesitatingly thrown open to tourists, but since the opening of the railway, the archbishop, alarmed, doubtless, at the increased number of unknown visitors, has caused the chapels containing all this treasure to be closed, and it is exceedingly difficult to get permission to view them. The cloisters have been sadly mutilated by the French. Here are some monuments, and the Library of the Chapter, which contains some curious old manuscripts and very valuable illuminated missals.

The most frequented promenade in Toledo is in the Plaza of the Zocodover.

This place has from very early times been celebrated for its cutlery, especially for the manufacture of sword-blades. This is still a fruitful source of industry, though the rivalry of Sheffield and other places has deprived it of that ancient prestige which once secured it almost a monopoly amongst the military powers of southern and western Europe. Small arms for the Spanish army are still made at the *Fabrica de Armas*, which is shown to visitors. It is said that the water and the sand of the Tagus are essential for the proper tempering of the swords. Mr. Borrow's testimony as to the comparative merits of the famous Toledan blades of olden date and those that are now fabricated, appears to contradict the opinion commonly entertained on the subject. He inquired of the workmen whether they could manufacture weapons of equal value to those of former days, and whether the secret had been lost. "Ca!" said they, "the swords of Toledo were never so good as those which we are daily

making. It is ridiculous enough to see strangers coming here to purchase old swords, the greater part of which are mere rubbish, and never made at Toledo; yet for such they will give a large price, whilst they would grudge two dollars for this jewel, which was made but yesterday," there-upon putting into my hand a middle-sized rapier. "Your worship," said they, "seems to have a strong arm, prove its temper against the stone wall—thrust boldly, and fear not." I have a strong arm, and dashed the point with my utmost force against the solid granite; my arm was numbed to the shoulder from the violence of the concussion, and continued so for nearly a week, but the sword appeared not to be at all blunted, or to have suffered in any respect.

## ROUTE 141.

### MADRID TO ALICANTE.

278 miles; 1st class, 200.25 reals; 2nd, 155.25 reals; 3rd, 95.25 reals.

(For description of route as far as Castillejo, see preceding Route.)



**ALCAZAR** de San Juan (92½ miles), population 7,650. Here is the branch-line to Andalusia, and to Ciudad Reale.

This is one of the ancient cities of Spain. It has successively been in the possession of the Romans, the Goths, and the Arabs. Later, it was besieged by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. At a distance of 15 miles from Alcazar is the village of *Toboso*,—a name familiar to all

readers of *Don Quixote*, in connection with the erratic knight's lady-love, *Dulcinea del Toboso*. Alcazar is by some supposed to be the birth-place of Cervantes, but this is disputed. Passing some places of no interest, we reach

**ALBACETE** (174½ miles), (*Hotels: Parador de Diligencias, de San Juan*), population 15,250. Here are some small cutlery works, the principal articles of their manufacture being sword-blades and daggers, for the most part highly ornamented. The principal buildings are the parish church, the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Palace of Justice*, the *Theatre* (formerly a monastery).

At **CHINCHILLA** (186 miles) the line to Cartagena branches off to the right.

**Almansa** (233½ miles), population 9,000. This place is tolerably well built, with wide and straight streets, but not paved. An ancient castle overlooks the town. In the neighbourhood is erected an obelisk, in commemoration of a battle between the English and French, on April 25, 1707. The French being commanded by an Englishman, a natural son of James II., and the English by a Frenchman. The victory was gained by the French. The inscription on the monument is in Latin and Spanish. At **La Encina** (245½ miles) the line to Valencia turns off to the left. At **Villena** we see an old castle on the summit of a hill, and an old Moorish Alcazar, in ruins, at **Elda**. Passing through a very fertile country, we reach

**ALICANTE** (278 miles), (*Hotels: Fonda del Vapor, Fonda de Bosio*), population 32,000. This, the port of Madrid, is frequented by the ships of all nations. There is direct communication by steam between Alicante and all the Me-

diterranean ports. The city possesses some fine buildings, but the streets are badly paved.

The Picture Gallery of the Marquis del Angofa contains some of the paintings of Murillo, Velasquez, Albert Dürer, &c.; also a collection of medals. Permission will be granted to visit the *Castle*, by sending card, with names, to the Governor. The *Castle* itself is an object of great interest, and a splendid view of the sea and surrounding country can be obtained therefrom. Among other objects of interest are the *Ayuntamiento* and the *Episcopal Palace*. There is an extensive tobacco manufactory, employing between 4,000 and 5,000 women and girls.

The *Plaza del Toro* can accommodate 11,000 spectators. Alicante is a thriving seaport town, its trade principally consisting in the export of wine, raisins, almonds, esparto (for paper-making), saffron, and minerals.

In 1823 it was the last city which surrendered to the French.

## ROUTE 142.

### MADRID TO CARTHAGENA.

328 miles; 1st class, 261 rx. 75 c.;  
2nd, 186 rx. 75 c.; 3rd, 115 rx.  
75 c.

(For the route as far as *Chinchilla* (186 miles) see preceding Route.)



HE first place of importance is HELLIN (236½ miles), in the neighbourhood of which are considerable sulphur mines. On leaving Hellin we pass, on the

right, a mountain range intersected by deep valleys. The plain in front is covered with olive plantations. About *Calasparra* (240½ miles), are extensive rice-fields. The country is very fertile, and abounds with fruit-trees of all kinds.

ARCHERIA (261 miles) is celebrated for its mineral and tepid springs, which are very much frequented.

*Alcantarilla* (281½ miles) is situated in the midst of a district rich in cornfields and vineyards. In the far distance, on the right, is the sanctuary of *Fuen Santa*. On the left are a convent of the Hieronymites, and the government gunpowder manufactory.

MURCIA (286½ miles), (*Hotels: Francesa, Patron*), population 110,000. This city is surrounded by a tract of the most fertile country in Spain, watered by a system of irrigation introduced by the Moors. The *Cathedral*, formerly a mosque, and subsequently a church belonging to the Knights Templars, was restored in the 18th century. The reliefs, sculptures, and statues which adorn the façade are all finely executed. The three entrances are surmounted by groups which are especially striking. The style of the building is semi-gothic, except the cupola, which is Græco-Roman. A sarcophagus in the principal chapel contains the remains of King Alphonso the Wise. The sacristy contains a bas-relief, in walnut-wood, representing the Descent from the Cross. The tower is 450 ft. high.

The *Episcopal Palace* has a handsome marble staircase, fine apartments, and a good library.

There is a good *Botanical Garden*, and the public promenades are extensive and well laid out.

Murcia is celebrated for its silk



manufactures. The country becomes by degrees bleak and barren. On the left, near *Bazilcas* (312½ miles), is a large lake, abounding with fish, separated from the sea by a tongue of sand, and communicating with it by a narrow channel. *La Palma* and *Pozo Estrecho* (320½ miles) are celebrated for their wines. The level country through which we next pass has a clay soil, and produces little except grapes.

CARTHAGENA (328 miles), (*Hôtels: Francesca, de las Cuatro Naciones*), population 35,000. This town was called by the Romans *Colonia Victrix Julia*. Its port, on the Mediterranean, is, next to that of Vigo, the largest in Spain, and the roadstead is magnificent. The *Arsenal*, magazines, ship-yards, &c., are on a large scale. There are important lead mines in the neighbourhood. It has no public buildings worthy of particular mention. The old Cathedral is little better than a ruin.

## ROUTE 143.

### MADRID TO VALENCIA.

318½ miles: 1st class, 212.69 reals; 2nd, 163.79 reals; 3rd, 99.12 reals.

(For description of route as far as *La Encina* (245½ miles), see Route 141).



LEAVING *La Encina* we pass through a tunnel nearly a mile long, and traverse a fertile district to

MOGENTE (263½ miles). On the right we see the ruins of the ancient castle of *Montesa*, formerly

belonging to a military order of that name.

JATIVA (280½ miles), population, 14,200. This was one of the principal cities built by the Arabs in this beautiful country. Here are a large number of ancient Mauresque buildings; also a fine *Castle*, a town-hall, a handsome collegiate church, a market-hall for the sale of silk, a *Plaza del Toro*, some hospitals, a number of convents, and several delightful promenades.

The railway now leaves behind the mountainous tract, and enters upon a well-cultivated country. It is this part, with Andalusia, that the Moors called the “Paradise of the West.” The climate is superb, and the whole country very fruitful—rice, wheat, barley, pepper, citrons, oranges, olives, and palm-trees growing in great luxuriance. Passing several places which call for no particular mention, we reach

VALENCIA (318½ miles), (*Hôtels: de Paris, del Cid, Madrid, Francesca*), population, 146,000. This is a large and beautiful city, the capital of the province of the same name, situated on the banks of the *Guadalaviar*. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and the seat of a University. The city is almost circular in form, and surrounded by walls, which were built in 1356, and are still in a tolerably perfect condition.

Valencia has regular and frequent steam communication with all the Mediterranean ports. The climate is delicious. The Cardinal de Retz called this region the most beautiful garden in the whole world. It has been, in turn, the favourite of the Roman, the Goth, and the Saracen—to the last of whom it owed its chief increase and magnificence. As a seat of

learning in the best days of Mahomedan Spain, Valencia ranked second only to Cordova. In the 11th century it was wrested from the Moors by Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, surnamed the Cid. He maintained his conquest to the close of his life, when the Christians were obliged to abandon the place, taking with them the body of their deceased lord. It was borne on a litter, attended by the entire garrison marching in procession, before which the astonished Moors, not aware of the Cid's death, opening a passage, fled.

During the 13th century, Valencia again fell to the Christians. King James of Arragon, joined by a body of French led by the Bishop of Narbonne, besieged the city; and at length the Moors, reduced by famine, were compelled to surrender it.

The CATHEDRAL (called *La Seo*) has been greatly injured by modern additions. It occupies the site of a Roman temple of Diana. It became a church under the Goths, and a mosque under the Arabs. The octagonal steeple, called *El Miguelete*, is 130 ft. high. The interior has three vaulted naves, supported by pillars with Corinthian capitals. One side of the choir is encrusted with alabaster, and adorned with splendid paintings of subjects taken from Scripture history. The Cathedral possesses an immense quantity of relics and beautiful ornaments; also some curious old documents and liturgies, including an English missal said to be from Westminster Abbey.

Amongst the churches worth visiting are those of *San Martin*, with a noteworthy statue over the door, of the saint on horseback, parting his cloak in order to give alms to the poor, and in which are some fine paintings; *San Nicolas*, formerly a Moorish mosque;

*Santa Catalina*, an ancient mosque, with its light and elegant tower; *Santos Juanes*, containing fine frescoes and marbles; *San Salvador*; *San Andres*, containing some good paintings; and *San Juan del Hospital*, where is the tomb of the Empress Constance-Augusta, of Constantinople, who took refuge in Spain, and died there. Valencia possesses many convents, the most important of which is that of the Temple, an ancient Moorish palace, transformed into a convent by the Templars. Amongst the many public establishments the most important is the *Colegio de Corpus*, founded in 1586, and finished in 1605, by Archbishop Juan Ribera. The chapel of the college should be visited during the service on Friday morning, at 10. The interior is purposely darkened, and the service is very interesting. The picture above the high altar is removed by invisible machinery, and the vacancy is supplied in turn by several sombre veils, of different colours, till at length appears the representation of the Crucifixion—a superb specimen of carving in dark wood. During all this time the *Miserere* is chanted by the choir.

Valencia possesses several hospitals, and a University with a library of 40,000 volumes. The *Museum*, formerly a convent, possesses many pictures, the best being those by the Spanish masters; one being a modern painting of Don Quixote and his trusty servant Sancho, by a young Catalan artist, named Serran. This picture gained the prize at the Exhibition in Madrid, in 1867, and was bought by Ex-Queen Isabella, and presented by her to this Museum. The *Casa Consistorial* contains some good paintings.

The promenades are very fine.

The most agreeable are the *Glorieta*, a charming garden, planted with flowers and trees, where a military band plays every evening; the *Alameda*, at the entrance to the city; the *Botanical Garden*; and the *Queen's Garden*, noted for the beauty of its fruits and flowers. Some fine houses round the city possess excellent gardens.

Valencia is a place of commercial importance, and has a fine harbour. Very curious and primitive public vehicles are here used, called *tartanas*, a kind of covered cart without springs.

Valencia was the first city in Spain where a printing office was established. In 1808 the inhabitants exhibited great spirit in rising against the French. Three hundred French were massacred at the citadel, where they had taken refuge. Marshal Moncey besieged the place, but was compelled to raise the siege.

In 1812 the city was retaken by Marshal Suchet, who was named the Duke of Albufera, from a lake in the neighbourhood. The Valencians signalised themselves in 1835 by an insurrection; in 1836 by a fresh outbreak; in 1838 by a sanguinary tumult. In 1843 Valencia began the military insurrection which restored the kingdom to the Queen-mother, and gave to the chief of the movements General Narvaez, the title of Duke of Valencia.

## ROUTE 144.

### MADRID TO CORDOVA, SEVILLE AND CADIZ.

450 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 311.95 reals; 2nd, 238.70 reals; 3rd, 146.20 reals.

(For description of route as far as Alcazar de San Juan, see Routes 140-1.)



ALCAZAR de San Juan (92 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Here a line branches off to Alcantara and to Valencia.

*Argamasilla de Alba* (108 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). The village of this name is some distance from the station. The place has received some notoriety from being reported as the spot where Cervantes wrote the first chapters of his celebrated romance. The house was occupied some years since by a printer of Madrid, M. Ribadeneira, who turned it into a printing-office, and issued from thence a very fine edition of "Don Quixote." We obtain a view of the mountain range of the Sierra Morena as we approach

*Manzanares* (123 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotel: El Parador*), population 9,250). This is a pleasant, well-built town, with a modern Gothic stone church. (A branch line turns off to Ciudad Real.)

The country around is very delightful and fruitful. Extensive vineyards will be seen on the approach to *Val de Peñas* (134 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), population 11,500. This town is celebrated for the wine which bears its name.

*La Venta de Cardenas* (167 miles). This neighbourhood is famed as being the scene of Don Quixote's exploits—where he libe-

rated the galley-slaves, and underwent his penance.

*Linares* (192 miles), population 17,000). The town is eight miles distant from the station. Here are extensive sulphur, lead and copper mines belonging to the state. The population principally consists of those engaged in the mines. It has a fine Roman fountain. The English cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar, in 1866. Several Roman ruins and some mutilated sculptures are to be seen in this neighbourhood. Tourists who wish to visit the town and mines should do so from

*Baeza* (197½ miles), population 11,500. The town of Baeza is eight miles distant from the station and two miles from Linares. It is on the site of an old Roman town called *Beatia Bacula*. The parts worth noting are its old walls and *Aliatares* tower, the deserted Franciscan convent and the *Cathedral*. It is said to have been the birthplace of St. Ursula.

*Andujar* (226½ miles), population 12,110. This town is on the River Guadalquivir. Passing several places of no interest we reach

CORDOVA (276¼ miles), (*Hotels: Suiza, Rizzi*), population 43,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. The walls which still surround the city, flanked with square, round and octagonal towers, are the work of many ages.

This was the nursery and favourite shelter of learning, art and science, when Europe was sunk in darkness and barbarism. Few cities have a more delightful site. It is the chief town of one of the five provinces which form the Captaincy-General of Andalusia, and the see of an archbishop. Its most important build-

ing is the *Mosque*, as the *Cathedral* is still called. When the Mohammedans established themselves in Spain, Abd-el-Rahman determined to erect in the capital of his empire a mosque which should surpass in magnificence all former erections, and he chose for the purpose this site, which was originally that of a Roman temple to Janus.

The exterior has the appearance of a vast fortress. The interior contains a great number of columns of various colours and of the most costly description. The space is so large, the columns so numerous, that there are 19 parallel naves from north to south and 36 rows of columns from east to west. The magnificent pulpit is so spacious that it has been converted into a chapel. Out of 1,096 monolithic columns which remain in the mosque, 115 were brought from Nîmes and Narbonne in France, 60 from Seville and Tarragona, 140 from Constantinople, and the remainder from Carthage and other cities of Africa. They are of jasper, porphyry, verd-antique and other choice marbles.

Cordova possesses two *alcazars*. The *Old Alcazar* is now only a mass of Roman and Moorish ruins. The *New Alcazar* was built by Alphonso VI., who wished to imitate the Moresque style of building. In the middle ages, the latter was the abode of the Inquisition; it is now used as a prison.

Some of the churches deserve a visit. The collegiate church of *San Hipolito* contains the jasper monuments of the Kings Ferdinand IV. and Alphonso XI. *Santa Marina* is one of the oldest Gothic churches of Andalusia. *San Pedro*, more ancient still, was a Christian temple towards the close of the Roman rule and under the Goths.

Close by the mosque, upon a stone platform above the river, there is a monument to the Archangel Raphael, the guardian of the city.

There are some fine promenades and fountains.

On leaving Cordova the railway proceeds in a straight line across the magnificent plain which surrounds the great Moorish city.

city, surrounded by hills. In this neighbourhood, on the Monte de Sete Fillas, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and containing an image to which miraculous powers are attributed. This chapel is visited once a year by the whole population, which is the occasion of a grand fête.

We cross the *Guadalquivir* before reaching *Carmona* (333 miles),



SEVILLE.

*Almodovar* (290 miles), population 1400. Behind this town is an ancient castle, built by the Moors, some parts of which still remain in a tolerable state of preservation. The principal tower is about 125 ft. high. There are four other mutilated towers. The view from the high tower extends an immense distance across the country, and, in one direction, to the *Sierra Morena*.

*Lora del Rio* (321½ miles), population 5,000. An ancient Roman

population 18,200, an ancient Moorish city, built on the summit of a hill which overlooks the plain, and surrounded by the ruins of its fortifications.

This city is remarkable for the number of its Roman and Moorish remains. The *Gate of Carmona* is a monument of the massy workmanship of its Roman colonists. It is thought to be of the time of *Trajan*, and in some parts it has been injudiciously repaired in the modern style. Among other an-



tiquities there is a beautiful Roman temple. Carmona commands a view of an extensive country covered with olive-trees, and producing abundance of wheat of the best quality.

SEVILLE (356 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: de Paris, de Madrid, Europa, de Londres*), population 152,000.

Admirably situated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the midst of a fertile plain, this ancient city is defended by walls more than a league in circumference.

Seville ranked the first of the four Andalusian capitals—the most extensive city in the kingdom; and it was a favourite saying of the old Andalusians, that whoever had not seen the famous city had not seen a wonder.

Under the sway of the Moors, it attained its highest degree of prosperity and power; and the surrounding country had the appearance of one vast garden.

Seville was the chosen residence of one of the first conquerors of the Goths—the celebrated Muza, who laid the foundation of its splendour and prosperity. The modern city is divided into thirty parishes; it has eighty-four convents, and twenty-four hospitals. Seville has retained its ancient character—its narrow, winding streets and fine houses presenting more the appearance of a Moorish town than many others in Spain.

The modern houses, of two or three stories, have a pretty appearance, painted in light blue, pale yellow, pale rose colour, or grey. Most of them have *miradores*,—projecting glazed balconies, ornamented with flowers and elegant drapery.

Many of the habitations have *patios*, or inner courts, which are generally separated from the street by halls paved with white and black marble, and closed in, from

the halls, by exquisitely-worked iron grilles. All round the *patio* is a colonnade, above which is a gallery which forms the corridor of the dwelling. A fountain plays in the centre, and across the court an awning is spread, as a protection from the rays of the sun.

The *Gate of Triana* is a beautiful structure of the Doric order, with coupled columns. It was the principal entrance to the city—that at which the kings were received when they visited Andalusia.

PLAZAS. The *Plaza Nueva*, or *Plaza de la Infanta Isabel*, is a large square parade, where there is scarcely any protection from the sun, except that which is afforded by some orange trees. The *Plaza san Francisco*, or *Plaza de la Constitucion*, at the end of the *Calle de la Sierpe*, is more animated. In the centre is an elegant white marble fountain. On this square, forming an irregular quadrilateral, is the ancient front of the *Convent of the Franciscans*, the grand building of the *Casa de Ciudad*, and the *Audiencia*. The *Plaza del Duque*—named after the large and splendid palace of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, which occupies the whole of one side—is a shaded and much frequented promenade. The *Plaza de la Magdalena* is planted with trees, surrounded with stone seats. The *Plaza de la Encarnacion* is a public market. The *Plaza del Triunfo* is an irregular space, bounded by the three most remarkable edifices of the city—the *Cathedral*, the *Alcazar*, and the *Lonja*. The cross-way of the *Campana*, is to Seville what the *Puerta del Sol* is to Madrid. The city is supplied with water by means of the fine Roman aqueduct, called *Los Caños de Carmona*, from Alcalá El Guadaira.

The CATHEDRAL is the finest and

largest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astarte, Salambo, and Mahomet. The original mosque, on the site of which (398 ft., east to west, by 291 ft. north to south) it is built, was taken down at the beginning of the 15th century, and the cathedral was completed in 1519. Both externally and internally, it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoliation—Campana, Murillo, Vargas, the Herreras, and other painters of the Seville school, and Montañes, Roldan, Delgado, and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn it. It consists of five aisles; the two at the sides being railed off for chapels; the centre nave is magnificent, and its height is 145 ft. at the transept dome. There are ninety-three windows in the building, of which the painted ones are among the finest in Europe. At the west end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando, son of Columbus. One of the most remarkable objects in Seville is the GIRALDA, or great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral. This belfry, unique in Europe, was built in 1196, by command of Abu Jusuf Yacub. The original tower was only 250 ft. high, the additional 100, comprising the rich filigree belfry, was added in 1568, by Fernando Ruiz, and is very elegant. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night. The pinnacle is crowned with *El Girandillo*, a female bronze figure of Faith, holding the *Labaro*, or banner of Constantine.

When Seville surrendered to the victorious Christians, the Moslems, dreading to behold the desecration of the most sacred of their edifices, stipulated that the mosque and its tower, the pride of the city, should be razed; but fortunately their request was not

complied with, and the Giralda yet continues the pride and boast of the "Sevillanos." It was from the gallery of this great tower that the muezzins used to summon the faithful to prayers. There are nine doors: that of San Christobal has a colossal fresco of St. Christopher above it. The *Coro* (choir), is in the middle of the central nave. The high altar is surrounded by a grille of exquisite workmanship. The *silleria* comprises 127 stalls, in the Gothic style. The organs attract attention by their immense size and elaborate ornamentation.

To the Cathedral is attached a library, containing 20,000 volumes collected by Hernando Columbus, son of the great navigator. The remains of his father were first deposited in the convent of St. Francisco, at Valladolid, where he died; but in the Cathedral is a plain marble slab, which bears the following inscription.

"A CASTELLA Y A LEON,  
MUNDO NUEVO DIO COLON." \*

This tablet covered for a while the ashes of the great mariner, during their removal from Valladolid to Havana, where they have since lain,

The *Capilla Real* is entered under a lofty arch. In it are the monuments of Alphonso X., Queen Beatrix, wife of St. Ferdinand, and that of the celebrated Maria Padilla, favourite of Don Pedro the Cruel. Before the altar is placed, in a shrine, the body of St. Ferdinand. This shrine is a monument of bronze, silver, gold, and crystal. The body is to be seen, clothed in armour and crowned, and is in good state of preservation. The curtains which conceal it are withdrawn three times a

\* "To Castile and to Leon,  
Columbus gave a new world,"

year,—on the 30th May, 22nd August, and 23rd November; on which occasions a grand military mass is performed, and the colours lowered to the celebrated saint and king. The Spanish banner and the sword of St. Ferdinand, also a small ivory image of the Virgin, which the king carried with him into battle, fastened to his saddle-bow, are kept in this chapel. There is a fine painted window of the Conversion of St. Paul in the *Capilla de Santiago*.

In the *Sacristia Mayor*, besides the paintings by Murillo before mentioned, is the "Descent from the Cross," by Pedro Campana, supposed to be a pupil of Michael Angelo. This picture formerly decorated the parish church of Murillo, who used frequently to stand watching it, and desired to be buried before it. It was broken into five pieces by the French, but was afterwards restored. Amongst the riches contained in the *Capilla Mayor*, is an immense *Custodia*, in silver, finished in 1587, by Juan d'Arte. It forms a circular temple of four stories, and requires twenty-four men to carry it in procession. In this chapel are also shown the keys of the city, which were offered to King Ferdinand on his entry into Seville. A magnificent bronze candlestick, 25 ft. high, called *El Te-nebrario*, is put up during the ceremonies of Holy Week.

Seville is renowned for religious processions. The grand ceremony of the Corpus Christi, is the most solemn and important of all. Strangers from all parts of Spain eagerly resort hither during that time. In front of the procession is borne the banner of the Cathedral, the staff and decorations of which are of silver and gold. The massive silver *custodia* above mentioned, is also carried upon these

occasions. Boys, in antique Spanish dresses, dance before the high altar during mass, both morning and evening, while the festival lasts. This is a privilege granted exclusively to this cathedral by the pope, of which the Sevillians are not a little proud. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Soult's short rule. Among the most interesting that survive, are the *San Lorenzo*, containing some fine works by Montañes and others; *San Clemente*, with a splendid roof, and a picturesque high-altar, by Montañes; the magnificent church of *San Pablo*; *San Pedro*, with its Moorish tower; *San Juan-de-la-Palma*, formerly a mosque; *San Isidoro*, which, among other fine pictures, contains *El Transito*, the master-piece of Roelas; *Sta. Maria-la-Blanca*, a synagogue prior to 1391; *San Salvador*, a collegiate church; *San Vicente*, founded in 300, &c.

The *Caridad* contains two magnificent pictures by Murillo: the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," and "Moses striking the rock;" and two excellent medallions, Saint John the Baptist and the Child Jesus. The church of *San Bernardo* contains some good paintings.

The *Audiencia*, or Palace of Justice, is only remarkable for its extent. The *Casa de Moneda* is a very large edifice. The *Tobacco Manufactory* is a vast building, surrounded by a moat, and which might be taken for a fortified barrack. There are 4,540 hands employed here, 4,000 of them being women. There is a large foundry and artillery depot. The *University* contains nine colleges, and there are 120 richly endowed hospitals.

The *Casa Lonja*, or *Consulado*, is a fine building, forming a perfect square. The inner court, or *patio*, is paved with white and black marble, and in the middle is a marble fountain. In the upper apartment the celebrated archives of India (*El Archivo de Indias*) are kept.

The *Palace of the Ayuntamiento* is a striking edifice, its three façades being ornamented with Corinthian columns, rich pilasters, medallions of exquisite workmanship, with a profusion of flowers, foliage, arabesques, and figures of children and grotesques. The interior apartments are very richly adorned.

The *ALCAZAR*, although not equal to the grand remains of the *Alhambra*, is still an object of great interest. It contains seventy-eight apartments, all communicating with each other. The ceilings and walls are rich with arabesques, and are generally in a state of tolerable preservation. The most splendid of these saloons is the Hall of the Ambassadors. The lower portion of this, as well as that of the other apartments, is covered with glazed tiles, of the most beautiful and intricate pattern.

This magnificent structure was built by Abdalasis, about half a century before the conquest by St. Ferdinand. It was always the abode of monarchs, whenever the Spanish court was held at Seville. It was considerably enlarged by Don Pedro, and received farther additions and embellishments in the reign of Charles V. Philip V. removed his entire court here from Madrid, with the intention of making it his permanent residence. It has recently been embellished and decorated at the expense of the Duke of Montpensier.

A fine marble staircase leads from the upper rooms into the

garden. This pleasant garden, as well as the entire palace and the court-yard is surrounded by a strong rampart, very lofty, and communicating with the city walls. Beyond this lies the Orange Grove.

The *Palace of San Telmo* is the residence of the Duke of Montpensier. The principal entrance consists almost entirely of costly marble, but is rather overcharged with ornaments. Here is a good Picture Gallery. The Gardens are very extensive.

The *Casa de Pilatos* is said to be built of the exact dimensions and in imitation of Pontius Pilate's house at Jerusalem. The *patio* is magnificent, with the customary fountain in the centre. The black marble cross, it is reported, was made at Jerusalem, on the model of the true cross. This is the spot from whence the stations of the cross begin, ending at the *Cruz del Campo*.

The *Plaza de Toros*, built in 1760, is capable of accommodating 12,000 spectators. One side was injured by a hurricane, in 1805, and has not been since repaired. The bull-fights in Seville are considered by Spaniards the best in Spain, owing to the peculiar wildness and strength of the bulls.

The *MUSEO*, or Picture Gallery, is principally composed of works by the Spanish masters, especially those of Murillo. Amongst others, that of "St. Thomas of Villanueva giving alms to the poor." Murillo considered this picture as his *chef d'œuvre*. A small gratuity to the attendants is expected. A very good catalogue can be obtained for a trifling sum.

The oldest of the *Promenades* is that of the *Alameda de Hercules*. Here are four avenues of fine trees with six fountains. The most fashionable is the *Las Deli-*



*cias de Christina*, occupying the space between the Golden Tower (*Torre del Oro*) and the palace of San Telmo.

The *Torre del Oro*, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, is a very ancient tower, attributed in turn to the Romans and the Moors. The Golden Tower has played an important part in the history of Don Pedro of Castile. It is now used as offices.

Leaving Seville we proceed along the valley of the Guadalquivir, and cross the Guadaira. The country abounds with groves of orange trees and olive-yards.

*Utrera* (375 miles). Population 14,250. An ancient Moorish city, formerly fortified. It is situated in a charming valley. On one of the surrounding hills are the ruins of an old castle. The church of *Santa Maria* possesses numerous relics: amongst others, that which is said to be one of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of our Saviour.

*Lebrija* (401 miles). Population 11,500. It is situated on a hill which overlooks the ruins of an old castle, surrounded by a magnificent country, and formed of well built houses.

*Jerez de la Frontera* (Xeres), (421 miles). Population 50,000.

This is a fine city, celebrated for the wines to which it gives its name. The houses are built and furnished with remarkably good taste. All the country round Jerez has the appearance of a vast vineyard. Visitors are admitted to some of the principal vaults or caves (*Bodegas*), which are of immense extent. Jerez formerly possessed many convents; these are now for the most part converted into barracks or wine depots. This place was founded by the Phœnicians. Before its

walls, the Carthaginians and Romans fought a great battle, the issue of which was that the latter gained possession of the city and fortified it. It was in this neighbourhood, in 711, that the memorable battle took place between the Goths and the Moors, which decided the fall of the monarchy of the Goths, and rendered the Moors masters of Andalusia. In 1252 the armies of the Catholic kings engaged with the Moors on the same battle-field, and took Jerez from them. These events are the subject of many of the heroic legends of old Spain.

The rail proceeds in a straight line, through a very beautiful and picturesque country, towards the bay of Cadiz.

*Puerto de Santa Maria* (Port St. Mary), (430 miles). Population 21,500. At the mouth and on the right bank of the Guadalète. The bull-fights here are the most celebrated in Spain. There are some delightful promenades and gardens. This city is said to have been founded by one of the Greek chiefs on his return from the siege of Troy.

*Puerto Real* (435 miles). Population 5,500. The ancient port of Cadiz, *Portus Gaditanus*, founded by the Romans. The present city was founded about 1483, by Isabella, on the ruins of the Roman port.

The maritime arsenal of *La Carracca* is entirely surrounded by the sea.

*San Fernando* (442 miles), population 17,000. A fortified town. A number of ditches are dug in the marshes to collect the salt, the traffic in which is the principal business of the inhabitants. Besides the arsenal of Carraca, San Fernando possesses a shot foundry and barracks.

CADIZ (450 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). (*Hotels* :



*de Paris, de Cadiz, de Europa, de las Cuatro Naciones, America.* Population 71,000.

An examination of passengers' luggage takes place between the railway station and the town. Cadiz is a garrison town, and the see of a bishop. The bay is three leagues in length and two in breadth. The fort of *St. Sebas-*

independence, it was the great depôt of the commerce of Spain with the new world. In constituting it a free port in 1827, an attempt was made to recover some of its lost importance, but without success. The situation and general aspect of the city and the bay can be best seen from the summit of a tower in the centre of the city,



CADIZ.

*tian* covers the entrance into the bay, and its eastern extremity is defended by the *Castle of St. Philip*.

Cadiz was built by the Phœnicians, about 1100 years before the Christian era, and was called by them *Gadir*, a name which was changed by the Romans into *Gades*. During the French invasion it was besieged without effect for two years by the Marshal Duke de Bellune. In the days of its commercial splendour, before Spanish America established its

called *Torre de Vigia*, or *Torre de Tavira*. It is one of the most beautiful sights in Europe.

The streets are regular, clean, and smoothly paved. The houses are generally surmounted by small towers, or *belvideres*, and being of a dazzling white on the outside, while the doors, balconies, and window-blinds are painted a brilliant green, they have an air of cleanliness and comfort. The *Alameda de Apodaca* is a fine promenade, and much frequented by the fashionable world. There

are two theatres: the principal one can accommodate from 1,300 to 1,400 spectators. Cadiz has two cathedrals, but neither of them calls for any particular remark. The chapel of the convent of *Santa Catalina* possesses many of Murillo's works, among others, that (the marriage of St. Catharine) which he was finishing when he received a fall that is said to have ultimately caused his death.

Cadiz is a most agreeable residence for foreigners, on account of the courtesy of its inhabitants. The ladies are gracious and attractive; their beauty is proverbial.

### ROUTE 145.

#### MADRID TO CORDOVA AND MALAGA.

394 miles; first class, 288.00 reals; second class, 221.00 reals, third class, 135.00 reals.

(For description of Route to Cordova (276 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), see preceding Route.)



On leaving Cordova, we pass, on the right, the line to Seville. Crossing the Guadalquivir, we pass two unimportant places, and reach *Montilla* (306 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population 14,500. It is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Andalusia. Montilla was the birthplace of Gonzalvo di Cordova, called the Great Captain. The place is celebrated for its extensive vineyards. We next reach *Aguilar* (310 miles), population, 12,200; also renowned for its wines. Here is an interesting old Moorish castle. At *Bobadilla* (351 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), the line to Granada branches off. Passing through a

very romantic and beautiful district, we presently arrive at *MALAGA* (394 miles), (*Hotels: L'Alameda, Victoria, del Oriente*), population, 113,000.

The climate is temperate and salubrious. The heat is tempered by sea breezes during the day, and by light winds during the night. No endemic disease prevails here, and the annual mortality scarcely exceeds one per cent. of the population. It is highly recommended as a winter residence for invalids; especially those whose lungs are affected.

Malaga was built by the Phœnicians several centuries before Christ. It was first called *Malacha*, a name derived from the Hebrew *Malach* (salt), from the large quantity of fish adapted for salting found in the vicinity.

The city is divided into two distinct parts: the old quarter, which retains its Moorish peculiarities, narrow and winding streets; and the new quarter, which is well built. Many of the streets in the latter part are straight and wide, with some elegant looking houses.

The *Alameda* is a superb public walk, and has a central promenade separated from the carriage-ways by rows of almond and other trees. Here are also several pieces of sculpture, and a handsome marble fountain. The other promenades are the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, the *Plaza de Riego*, the *Plaza de la Puerta del Mar*. In the centre of the *Plaza de Riego*, a monument has been erected to the memory of General Torrijos and his compatriots, who were massacred at Malaga, in December 1831, by the treacherous Moreno.

The *English Cemetery* is very neatly arranged, and is used as a promenade by the natives. Here is buried the unfortunate Lieutenant Boyd, who was shot at the

same time as Torrijos and his companions.

The principal buildings are the *Episcopal Palace*, the *Town Hall*, the *Atarazana*, a Moorish arsenal, with a beautiful portico of white marble; and the *Alcazaba*, an ancient fortress, the only remaining portion of which is occupied by the military governor.

The Moorish Castle of the *Gibalfaro*, to which access is had by a steep, zigzag staircase, has been converted into a modern fortress. The view from its summit is very fine.

The Cathedral of Santa Barba is of modern date, having been commenced in 1528. It is built in a mixture of styles. The façade is very beautiful. It consists of two tiers of Roman Corinthian architecture, the columns being of fine marble. In the interior, the roof is supported by lofty columns, faced below with fluted, semicircular pilasters, of the Corinthian order, these being surmounted by a rich cornice and entablature, and finally rising with a second tier of square pilasters. Many of the altars are fine. The *silleria* of the choir and the two organs are very remarkable. The chapel of the *Encarnacion* contains a richly sculptured and elegant retable, also some fine paintings. A magnificent view can be obtained by ascending the cathedral tower.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in the environs of Malaga; especially at the village of Cartama, about four leagues to the west of the town, which is said to be the same as the ancient Roman Carthamum.


The church of *Los Santos Martires* is one of the most frequented in the city. It has a high tower, decorated in an original manner. The interior is very richly adorned,

and contains painted wooden sculptures representing the Apostles and Saints.

Malaga is celebrated for its fine wines, and for its raisins; other articles of export are—oil, almonds, figs, orange-peel, lemons, cochineal, &c.

## ROUTE 146.

### MALAGA TO GRANADA.

ILIGENCES leave Malaga twice daily in winter, and every night in summer, for Granada (68 miles), *via* Loja, whence there is a railway 33½ miles to Granada. Time occupied on route 8½ hours.

At BOBADILLA, on the route from Cordova to Malaga (see preceding Route), a railway branches off to Antequera, and from the last-named place to Loja the railway was intended to be finished early in 1871.

LOJA (34½ miles), (*Hotel: Parador de los Angeles*).

GRANADA (*Hotels: de Washington Irving, de los Siete Suelos*), population 100,678.

This city is built on the lower spurs of the Sierra Nevada ranges, and is divided into four quarters, viz. *Granada* proper, which occupies the space at the foot of the hill, and is the residence of the wealthier classes: the *Athambra*, situated on a high hill that commands the rest of the city, and is called *La Sierra del Sol* (the Mountain of the Sun), the *Albaicin*, which occupies the upper part of a hill separated from the Sierra del Sol by the valley of the Darro; and, finally,

the quarter of *Antequeruela*, also a suburb, inhabited chiefly by artisans, and lying at the foot of the Albaicin.

The whole district abounds in beautiful scenery, and the snowy mountains, which form the background of the city, give the air a delightful freshness even in the hottest season.

The avenue which leads to the Alhambra—"the pride of Granada, and the boast of Spain"—begins at the highest part of the city, and conducts the traveller through a massive gateway of modern architecture up the steep side of a hill, where it is lined with trees and parterres of aromatic shrubs. A turn in the avenue leads to the famous *Tower or Gate of Justice*.

In the *Plaza de los Algibes*, or Square of the Cisterns, is situated the *Torre de la Vela*, or watch-tower, where the Christian flag was first hoisted by Cardinal Mendoza. This tower contains the bell that announces the hours for the irrigation of the Vega, which operation is regulated to the present day, according to the rules and forms established by the Moors more than 300 years ago.

On one side of the square extends the palace of Charles V., built in the Renaissance style, still remaining unfinished.

The name *Alhambra* denotes "the red house." This palace of the Moorish kings consists of a vast and irregular collection of buildings, built of brick, slightly reddened, the walls of which enclose a plateau 770 yards in length and 200 yards wide. It comprises numerous courts and halls, of which the two principal are the *Patio-de-los-Leones* (Court of Lions) and the *Patio-del-Estanque*.

The *Court of Lions* is 100 ft. in length and 50 ft. in breadth, en-

vironed with a colonnade 7 ft. broad on the sides, and 10 ft. at the end, of light Moorish arches on slender marble columns. This apartment has been pronounced "the pearl of the Alhambra, solemn as a cloister, and charming as a picture from the Arabian nights." The square is paved with coloured tiles; the colonnade with white marble. Above and below is a border of small escutcheons, enamelled blue and gold, with an Arabic motto, signifying "No conqueror but God." The columns that support the roof are of white marble, and very slender. The width of the horse-shoe arches above them is 4 ft. 2 inches for the larger ones, and 3 ft. for the smaller. Above each arch is a large square of arabesques, surrounded with a rim of characters, generally quotations from the Koran. Over the pillars is another square of filigree work "like a tissue of Brussels lace." In the centre of the court is the celebrated lion fountain, a basin of oriental alabaster supported upon twelve animals, which rather resemble panthers than lions. This fountain is embellished with festoons and Arabic distiches.

The *Patio del Estanque* is an oblong square with a deep basin of water in the middle, two flights of marble steps leading to the bottom. Round this court runs a peristyle paved with marble; the arches bear upon very slight pillars, and the ceiling and walls are incrustured with fretwork in stucco, so minute and intricate as to almost defy the labours of the most patient draughtsman to follow it. In every division are Arabic sentences. The ceilings are gilt, or painted, and time has caused no diminution in the freshness of their colours. The



lower part of the walls is mosaic, disposed in fantastic knots and festoons. The porch on the right hand opens into an octagon vault, under the Emperor's palace, and forms a perfect whispering-gallery.

On the south side of the colonnade is a circular room with a fountain in the middle. The form of the hall, the elegance of its cupola, and the exquisite manner in which the stucco is designed and painted, exceed description. Everything inspires the most pleasing ideas; yet in this retreat it is said Abuabduh assembled the Abencerrages, and caused their heads to be struck off into the fountains, in token whereof red stains on the central marble fountain are still pointed out to the romantic. Opposite to the Hall of the Abencerrages is the little myrtle garden of Lindaraxa, leading to the apartments of Charles V., around which are frequent inscriptions of the Emperor's favourite motto, *Plus Outre*. This leads to the *Tocador-de-la-Reina*, or the dressing-room of the Sultana. It is a small square cabinet in an open gallery, into which perfumes ascended through perforated tiles, from a furnace below. The Emperor caused this pretty room to be painted with representations of his wars, and a variety of grotesque subjects.

There are numerous other apartments, including the *Hall of Ambassadors*, which contains the mottoes of all the kings of Granada, and is magnificently decorated; and the *Audience Hall*, the interior of which is inlaid with mosaics of various colours, disposed in knots, stars, and other figures. The walls are 15 ft. thick.

The Alhambra was commenced by Aben Alhamar, the founder of Granada, in 1248, and its prin-

cipal additions and embellishments were the works of Youzef-Aben-el-Hedjadj, the seventh king of Granada, who ascended the throne in 1333.

The restorations of the Alhambra have been admirably carried on by Señor Contreras, since 1862, when he was commissioned by the Ex-Queen Isabella to repair the palace. The Señor's studio will well repay a visit.

The royal country-house of the *Generalife* is situated higher on the hill than the palace, from which it is separated by a small ravine and by the lines of the fortifications. Both the Alhambra and the *Generalife* overhang the deep and narrow valley of the Darro, which precipitates itself from the Sierra Nevada and falls into the Genil, not far from the city.

The *Generalife* is of small dimensions, and its chief attractions are the *Hall of the Princes*, the *Hall of the Portraits*, and the hall which was formerly a private mosque, but has been converted into a Christian chapel.

A private door on the highest terrace of the *Generalife*, leads to a spot on the summit of the hill, called the *Silla del Rey Moro*, or chair of the Moorish king, from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding landscape.

The *Cathedral* is a splendid but irregular building. It is profusely ornamented with jasper and marble, and is surmounted by a dome supported by twelve superb columns, in front of which are statues of the twelve Apostles in gilded bronze. The adjoining chapel contains some of the best pictures and statues by the Spanish artist Alonzo-Cano, and his pupil Pedro-de-Mena; and a Holy Family by Murillo; and among its numerous monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella.



The *Capilla-de-los-Reyes-Catolicos* communicates with the cathedral, but is under a separate roof. It is of Gothic architecture and remarkable for the boldness of its arch, which supports the roof. It contains the marble tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, whose remains are in the vault underneath, together with those of their daughter Juana and her husband Philip I.

Ferdinand's sword is shown, also the royal standards used at the conquest, and a splendid vestment worked by Isabella for Cardinal Mendoza.

The Church of *San Geronimo*, belonging to the ancient convent of the Hieronymites, is a noble piece of architecture. It contains the tomb of the Great Captain, Gonsalvo of Cordova, by whom it was founded. Two kneeling statues of Gonsalvo and his wife are placed one on each side of the high altar.

Among other objects of interest are the palace of the *Chancilleria*, the *Episcopal Palace*, and the *Alcaiseria*, the latter an ancient Moorish bazaar, containing about 200 shops, and still applied to its original use; a spacious theatre built by General Sebastiani during the occupation of the city by the French army, and an amphitheatre.

The principal *Plazas* or squares, are the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, 400 ft. by 200 ft., embellished by an elegant jasper fountain; the *Plaza Mayor*, and the *Plaza del Triunfo*, the last named being the scene of the final victory gained by the Christians over the Moors, to commemorate which, a large monument of white marble stands in the centre of the square. Opposite to the façade of the theatre, a monument has been raised to the memory of the heroic lady

Doña Mariana Pineda, and the other martyrs of liberty in 1831.

The Vega or plain, upon which the city is situated, contains within its circuit not less than fifty-two towns; and in its centre appears the *Soto de Roma*, a tract belonging to the Duke of Wellington, which was granted to the first Duke and his successors in acknowledgment of his services, at the conclusion of the Peninsular War.

## ROUTE 147.

### VALENCIA TO BARCELONA, BY TARRAGONA.

To Tarragona, 172 miles; 1st class, 108 r. 90 s.; 2nd, 69 r. 58 s.; 3rd, 51 r. 42 s.

**M**URVIEDRO (18 miles), population 7,000, stands on the site of the ancient Roman town of Saguntum, of which many remains have been discovered. Crossing the Palencia we skirt a mountain range, beneath which stretches a plain covered with cornfields, oliveyards, and vineyards. *Nules* (32 miles), a fortified town of 4,100 inhabitants, is celebrated for its mineral waters. Passing several other places we reach CASTELLON DE LA PLANA (43 miles), (*Hotel: de España*), population 20,500. This is the birthplace of the celebrated painter, Francisco Ribalta. Some of his works are to be seen in the church of *La Sangre*, and in the *Casa Capitular*, in the *Plaza de la Constitucion*. The *Torre de las Campanas* is an octagonal belfry, 265 ft. high. There are some good paintings in the several convents. *Benicarlo* (88 miles), population 6,200, is a fortified town, with a small port. The

district is rich in vineyards, and the chief business of the place is the production of a strong red wine, which is imported to Bourdeaux, and used to strengthen the poorer kinds of claret, for the English and American markets. *Vinaroz* (91½ miles), population 10,000, is famous for its fisheries of sturgeon and lampreys. *Tortosa* (120 miles), population 22,000, is a fortified town, situated on the Ebro. The *Cathedral* is ornamented with fine marbles and bas-reliefs. The chapel of the *Santa Cinta* contains the girdle said to have been brought down from heaven in 1178 by the Virgin herself, and delivered to a priest. It is said that it works miracles in the cure of diseases. The *Castle* is in ruins. The view from the battlements is very fine. Passing some unimportant places, we reach

*TARRAGONA* (172 miles), (*Hotel: Europa*), population 21,000. This was a great city in the time of the Romans. It stands on a hill above the *Francoli*, and is surrounded by a spacious and richly-cultivated plain. The handsome Gothic *Cathedral* was erected in the eleventh century. Its façade is adorned with numerous reliefs and statues. The interior is plain but imposing. There are some beautiful painted windows; the *Silleria* of the choir is finely carved in wood; the cloisters are worth a visit. The *Plaza de la Constitution* occupies the site of a Roman circus. Amongst other remains are those of the Capitol, the forum, the palace of Augustus, and the aqueduct.

From Tarragona to Barcelona, 63½ miles; 1st class, 44 r. 56 c.; 2nd, 33 r. 13 c.; 3rd, 21 r. 24 c.

Near *Torre de Barra* (3 miles) we observe a very fine Roman triumphal arch. Passing through a beautiful country we reach *MAN-*

*TORELL* (45½ miles), population 5,000. The chief object of interest here is the fine Roman bridge called the *Puente del Diabolo*, with a triumphal arch at one end.

*BARCELONA* (63½ miles), (*Hôtels: del Oriente, de las Cuatro Naciones, Peninsulares*), population 225,000. This, the most important manufacturing city in Spain, is beautifully situated on the Mediterranean, in the midst of a fertile district. It is walled, and has a citadel, which, however, is effectually commanded by the fortress of Montjoi on the south-west. It is divided into two parts by the *Rambla* (river-bed), which is a beautiful promenade. The streets of the old town are narrow and ill paved, but those of the new town are more spacious and regular, while most of the houses are of hewn stone and of an imposing appearance. The squares are numerous, but, for the most part, small and irregular. The largest of them, the *Plaza del Palacio*, is very spacious and elegant, having on one side the governor's palace, on the opposite side the exchange, on the south the sea-gate and the custom-house, and on the north a row of good houses. In the centre stands a beautiful marble fountain. The houses are four and five stories high, having large windows with balconies. Many of them have their fronts adorned with paintings in fresco; and several of the public buildings are remarkable, both on account of their external beauty and the curiosities which they contain. The *Cathedral*, which is about 160 ft. long and 62 ft. broad, has a magnificent appearance. Twelve Gothic pillars separate the nave and aisles; and a large octagonal dome, of Gothic architecture, with eight galleries, stands in the middle of the space between the choir and

the great door. The sanctuary, which stands over a subterranean chapel containing the relics of St. Eulalia, is formed by 10 pillars arranged in a semicircle, and enclosing the great altar, which is in the Gothic style, and of exquisite workmanship. The convent of *La Mercí* has a large church, with a Doric portal, and a fine front composed of two stories of Corinthian and Ionic architecture. Its cloister, which is 60 ft. square, is beautifully executed; and the portico, of 16 arcades, which surrounds it, is supported by 20 Doric columns of marble. Above the portico is a spacious gallery, which has, on the outside, 32 arcades, on Ionic columns of marble, ornamented with a balustrade of grey marble. The convent of *San Francisco* has a large and handsome Gothic church, and a cloister adorned with paintings. The parish church of *Santa Maria del Mar*, built in the fifteenth century, is the finest in Barcelona. The principal altar is a rich assemblage of white, black, and mixed marble. The *Palacio de la Disputacion*, now the *Audiencia*, where the States of Catalonia assembled, is one of the handsomest edifices in the city, and contains the archives and charters of the crown of Aragon. The palace of the Counts of Barcelona and the Kings of Aragon, distinguished by the noble simplicity of its architecture, is now occupied by a nunnery and an academy of medicine. The Exchange is a rectangular building, 230 ft. long and 77 ft. wide, and has a noble and majestic appearance. Of other modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, the theatre, and the prison.

Barcelona possesses numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, and among literary insti-

tutions may be mentioned four public libraries and two museums, an *Academy of Belles Lettres* and a *Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences*.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, who called it *Barcino*, after their general Hamilcar Barca.

## ROUTE 148.

### BARCELONA TO MADRID.

441 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class, 311 r. 40 c.;  
2nd, 237 r. 23 c.; 3rd, 160 r. 5 c.



HE first place of importance after leaving Barcelona is *Sabadell* (13 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a town of 15,000 inhabitants, styled the "Manchester of Catalonia," from its extensive manufactures of cotton and wool. *Tarrasa* (20 miles) has numerous cloth manufactories. *Manresa* (40 miles), population 13,340, has manufactures of cloth and cotton goods, and several distilleries. Passing several places of no importance, we reach *LERIDA* (113 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotel: San Luis*), population 20,000, situated on the Segre. The *Old Cathedral*, dating from the 13th century, is a magnificent specimen of Byzantine Gothic architecture. It was converted into a fortress by the French in 1707, and it has not since been used for religious services. The *New Cathedral*, built in the reign of Charles III. is a Corinthian structure. The church of *San Lorenzo* has some good tracery. The church of *San Juan* is a fine building. Passing several places of no note we reach *SARAGOSSA* (228 miles). For a description of this city, and of the remainder of the journey to Madrid, see Route 139.

## ROUTE 149.

## BARCELONA TO GERONA.

65½ miles; 1st class, 41r; 2nd, 35r. 20c.; 3rd, 24r. 20c.



HERE are two routes, one by the coast, the other inland. By the former we pass *Mataró* (17½ miles), a busy town of 18,000 inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of which are some much-frequented mineral springs; and *Arenys* (23 miles), a town of 4,500 inhabitants, possessing dockyards, manufactories of lace, linen and soap, and a training school for the merchant service; in the neighbourhood of this place also there are mineral springs which are held in great estimation. By the latter route the most important place passed is *Granollers* (18 miles), population 4,500, a manufacturing town. The coast-route is much the more agreeable of the two.

GERONA (65½ miles), (*Hotels: Casa de Posta, de la Estrella*), population 15,200. This is an ancient Moorish city. The *Cathedral* was originally founded by *Charlemagne* in 786, and subsequently rebuilt in the 11th century. Considerable additions were made in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. The altar and retable are of silver, and there are some paintings and enamels. The nave is constructed with a single vault, its width is 71 feet.

The Church of *San Pedro* and the Collegiate Church of *San Feliu* are interesting structures.

The railway to *Perpignan* is not yet wholly completed. Trains run as far as *Port Vendres*, 18 miles south of *Perpignan*. Steamers

from *Barcelona* touch at *Port Vendres*. The distance from *Gerona* to *Perpignan* is 48½ miles, fare 64 reals. Going by diligence we pass the strongly fortified town of *Figueras* (20½ miles), population 7,500. The *Castillo de San Fernando*, a fortress of great strength, contains magazines, and barracks for 15,000 men and 500 horses. We pass the frontier of France at *Perthus* (27½ miles). The country is beautiful, and the mountains are covered with cork-trees as we approach *Boulou* (41 miles). On the right is the fort of *Bellegarde*, built under *Louis XIV.* Crossing the *Canterane* we presently reach

PERPIGNAN (48½ miles), (*Hotels: Grand, de l'Europe, des Ambassadeurs, Petit Paris*), population 26,000. It is situated on the right bank of the *Tet*, in the plain of *Roussillon*. The vineyards are numerous, and here the celebrated wine of the name is produced. There is a magnificent view from the *Citadel*. The *Cathedral* was founded in 1320. It possesses no features of interest. The remains of an older cathedral, called *St. Jean le Vieux*, are close by. The *Loge*, or Bourse (in Spanish *Lonja*), has a curious Moorish and Gothic cloister, and a highly decorated façade. The *Promenades* in the environs are delightful.



## ROUTE 150.

MADRID TO BADAJOS  
AND LISBON.

To Badajos, 374 miles: 1st class, 362 r. 20 c.; 2nd, 200 r. 75 c.

For description of the route as far as Manzanares (123 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), see Route 144.



WE proceed for some distance through places of no especial interest, and reach CIUDAD REAL (164 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). (*Hotel: Miracielo*), population, 11,000. Here are a handsome church, a large hospital, and a curious Moorish gateway, called Puerta de Toledo.

After leaving Ciudad Real we pass several places of no interest, gradually approaching a region abounding in quicksilver mines.

ALMADEN (236 miles), population 9,200. All the importance of this town consists in its quicksilver mines, the richest and most celebrated of the kind in Europe.

Belalcazar (249 miles), population 3,000. A very ancient fortified town. Its celebrated fortress was formerly one of the grandest in Spain. There are still some interesting remains.

Castuera (277 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population 6,200. Chief town of a vast territory which formed, in the ancient province of Estremadura a district called *La Serena*, which was defended by a line of fortresses, named the seven forts of *La Serena*.

Magacela (295 miles). One of the seven fortified places of *La Serena*. The ruins of the fort occupy the summit of a hill rising above the town.

MÉRIDA (337 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: de Leon, de Badajos*), population 6,000. This place is interesting from the numerous and interesting Roman remains which are to be seen in the town and its neighbourhood, and which testify to its ancient magnificence. Of these the most important are, the splendid *Bridge* of 81 arches, which crosses the *Guadiana*; another bridge across the *Albar Bregas*; the remains of a magnificent *Aqueduct*; the *Triumphal Arch* of *Trajan*, which the inhabitants have designated that of *St. James*; the ruins of the *Temple of Mars*, which was a splendid edifice in white marble; the *Temple of Diana*, in the colonnade of which a grandee of Spain has built a palace; the *Circus Maximus*; a *Theatre*; also considerable vestiges of ramparts, towers, and monumental gates. Passing, among other places, *Talavera*, the scene of one of the principal battles during the Peninsular War, we reach

BADAJOS (374 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Hotels: Las tres Naciones, Los Caballeros*), population 23,000. The town is entered by the beautiful bridge of *Guadiana*, and by the gate of *La Trinidad*. The bridge is formed of 28 arches, and was built in 1596.

Badajos is the capital of a province, and residence of the captain-general of *Estremadura*. The houses are well built, generally elegant, the painted façades giving them an agreeable aspect.

The *Plaza de la Constitucion*, also named the *Campo de San Juan*, is a vast square, on which is built the Cathedral, the theatre, the cafés, the town-hall, and, in the middle is a promenade or *Salon*, planted with trees, a place of fashionable resort.

The *Cathedral* is a solid edifice,



having the appearance of a fortress rather than of a church, constructed with the view of affording an asylum to the inhabitants, in case of attack. It contains two fine statues of St. John the Baptist and Notre Dame de la Conception, a rich tomb of the archbishop Marin del Rodezno, a choir with a Silleria artistically sculptured.

Badajos is the native place of the celebrated navigator, Vasco Nunez of Balboa, and of the painter Morales, surnamed the Divine. The latter died in a state of poverty, in 1586, 75 years of age. This place is famous in the annals of England for the heroism of the British troops at the siege in April, 1812.

From Badajos to Lisbon, 176 miles; 1st class, 5,340 reis; 2nd, 4,150 reis. (180 reis equal 10d. or 20 cents.)

FRONTERA (379½ miles). The Spanish frontier is here crossed, and passports and luggage are examined.

ELVAS (10 miles), population, 12,200. This is the strongest city of the kingdom. Forts *Lippe* and *Santa-Lucia* are said to be impregnable. Here is a fine Roman aqueduct, constructed of three tiers of arches, and presenting a picturesque appearance. The Gothic cathedral contains some fine stained glass.

*Portalegre* (41 miles), population, 6,400. The see of a bishop. Here are several cloth manufactories, and in the environs some considerable marble quarries.

*Crato* (45 miles). This place was formerly the head-quarters of the order of the Knights of Malta, the ruins of whose castle still exist. Passing some other places of no note, we reach

ABRANTES (92 miles), a strongly fortified town. It played an important part in Napoleon's ex-

pedition against Portugal in 1809-10.

SANTAREM (128 miles), (*Hotel: de Felicia*), population 8,000. It contains some curious remains of Moorish architecture of the Middle Ages. We pass several places which deserve no particular mention before reaching

LISBON (*Hotels: Braganza, Grand Hotel Central, Durand*), population, 340,000.

LISBON, in Portuguese *Lisboa*, is the capital of Portugal, and one of the finest cities in Europe. It is admirably situated on the right bank of the Tagus, and, as seen from the river, presents a magnificent appearance.

The city is divided into four quarters or *bairros*; the old city, *Alfama*, which escaped the earthquake; *Rocio*, the modern city; *Alcantara*, and *Bairro Alto*. These districts are divided into parishes.

The *Praça do Commercio* is the most remarkable of the numerous squares of Lisbon; it is also called the Esplanade of the Palace (*Torreiro do Paço*), and the English have named it Black Horse Square, after the equestrian statue of Joseph I. in the centre. The most important public edifices are in this square, including the Custom-house, Bourse, India House, &c.

The streets—*Do Ouro*, *Da Prata*, and *Augusta*, which abut on this square, are large, straight, and formed of fine uniform houses.

The oldest promenade of the capital is the *Passeio Publico*. It is planted with fine trees, and ornamented with marble basins of flowers. Near this place is the principal market, called *Figueira*. The *Passeio San Pedro d'Alcantara*, and *Passeio da Estrella* are more agreeable promenades than the *Passeio Publico*, and command fine views.

The *Cathedral* is a mixture of old Gothic and modern architecture. The façade and the apsis, left standing after the earthquake of 1755, make one regret that the other portions of the edifice have not been rebuilt in the same style. The interior is very ornamental.

The church of *San Roque* contains riches and works of art in profusion. Each chapel possesses sufficient to enrich a large church. The Chapel Royal of St. John the Baptist is full of pictures, is paved with mosaics, and the altar is of amethyst, lapis lazuli and massive silver, with columns in cornelian and lapis lazuli.

The *Church of the Sacred Heart*, near the Convent of the Carmelites of Estrella, is a splendid construction in white marble. It is a reduced copy of St. Peter's at Rome. In the choir is the monument of the founder, the Queen Doña Maria I.

The royal family occupy the two palaces of *Necessidades* and *Ajuda*. The former was commenced in 1473, by Don Juan V. It is composed of the palace and the convent which that prince built close by. This residence has been since greatly embellished. It is surrounded by splendid gardens, and affords a fine view of the roadstead. It contains many interesting works of art.

The *Palace of Ajuda*, which the King and Queen mostly inhabit, is built on the summit of a hill. It was constructed by King Juan VI., and is an imposing edifice. The style of architecture being pure Greek, contrasts strangely with that of the Moorish and Gothic edifices by which it is surrounded. The view from this palace embraces the Tagus, the bay, and the whole panorama of Lisbon.

There is a fine aqueduct, by

which the city is supplied with water, worthy of comparison, for its beauty and solidity, with the most remarkable works of the Romans. It took 19 years to construct, from 1713 to 1732.

The principal establishments are: the *Academy of the Fine Arts*, the *Royal Conservatory of Music*, a *School of Surgery*, a *Polytechnic School*, *Academy of Sciences*, *School of Naval Architecture*, and the *National Library*, containing 150,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts. Amongst the benevolent establishments are the *Santa Casa da Misericordia*, for orphans and foundlings; the *Casa Pia*, an orphan school established in the convent of Belem; and institutions for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

The theatres are six in number: *San Carlos*, for Italian Opera; the theatre of *Doña Maria*, devoted to the legitimate drama; that of *Don Fernando*, where the plays are performed sometimes in French, and sometimes in Portuguese; and the *Gymnase*, a vaudeville theatre. The small theatres are those of *Rua dos Condes* and *Salitre*. There are also two circuses, for equestrian exercises and bull-fights.

The foundation of Lisbon is said to date from the time of Ulysses. It was occupied by the Romans, but without acquiring any importance.

On the 1st November, 1755, the terrible earthquake took place, which left a portion of this beautiful capital a mass of ruins, piled upon thousands of dead bodies. An extensive fire completed the disaster; it lasted three days, and destroyed almost all that the earthquake had spared. The French army entered Lisbon in 1807. In 1808 the Duke of Wellington retook it from the French.

CINTRA. Fifteen miles north-

west of Lisbon, is the picturesque situated town of Cintra. It stands on the declivity of the Sierra de Cintra, and is surrounded with fine country resi-

to evacuate Portugal, was concluded here. Lord Byron wrote enthusiastically of the beauties of Cintra which he called "a new Eden."



LISBON.

dences. The ancient royal palace, once occupied by the Moorish Kings, is a strange mixture of Moorish and Christian architecture. A charming view of the town and of the sea may be had from the top of a hill crowned with the ruins of a Moorish Castle. On another hill top stands *La Penna*, once a convent, now a royal residence. In the neighbourhood is a convent called the Cork Convent, the cells being cut in the rock and lined with cork to prevent dampness.

The celebrated convention between the French and English in 1808, by which the former agreed

### ROUTE 151.

#### LISBON TO OPORTO.

207 miles; 1st class, 6,000 reis.;  
2nd, 4,670 reis (10 hours).



**BOMMAR** (9 miles), population 4,000. With a beautiful convent, formerly the headquarters of the Order of Christ, and said to be the most remarkable in Portugal after that of Batalha.

*Pombal* (105 miles), population 4,500. Some traces of Saracenic architecture, an ancient chapel of the Templars, ruins of an old Roman castle, restored in the Moorish style. The town is surrounded with fertile and well-cultivated lands.

*Coimbra* (135 miles), population 16,000. The third city of the kingdom, chief place of the province of Bas Beira, and see of a bishop. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a hill which overlooks the beautiful valley of the Mondego.

The principal places worth visiting are the old *Cathedral*, a true model of the Moorish style; the new Cathedral, the church of *St. Croix*, which contains the tombs of the two first Portuguese kings, Alphonse and Sancho; the convent of *Santa Clara* and the monastery of *St. Francis*, and the fine aqueduct which supplies the city.

The University of Coimbra, so celebrated in former times, still retains some of its importance. It is governed by a rector, nominated by the king. It comprises five faculties: theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy. The students number 800 to 900. The Palace of the University is remarkable for its extent, if not for its magnificence. In one immense court are united the library, the museum, the observatory, halls of science, and examination halls. The museum of natural history, chemistry, and natural philosophy is one of the most complete in existence.

The botanical garden, charmingly situated, serves for a public promenade, beyond the garden is a fine promenade commanding a splendid view.

The *Quinta das Lagrimas*, where Inez de Castro dwelt, and was assassinated, may be visited.

Passing *Aveiro* (171 miles) and *Ovar* (184 miles) we reach

*Oporto*, or *Porto*, (*Hotel: Lisbonense*,) (207 miles,) population 89,321. This was the capital of Portugal until 1149. It has an academy, six hospitals, four colleges, surgical and naval schools, schools of commerce and philosophy; a public library, and a picture gallery.

The city is admirably situated on the declivity of two hills, and extends along the right bank of the Douro, as far as the mouth of that river.

Oporto is divided into three quarters. One of these ancient parishes, *Sam Martinho de Cedofeita*, was built in 559, and is chiefly remarkable for its legendary associations.

On the other side of the bridge are the suburbs of *Villanova da Gaya*, where there are immense wine depots.

The old city is very irregular, but the new quarters contain well built, spacious houses. The principal edifices are—the *Cathedral*; the Church *Dos Clerigos*; that of *Our Lady of Lapa*, wherein is deposited the heart of the Emperor Don Pedro; the bishop's palace; the town-hall: the theatre, very elegant; the recently constructed Exchange; the barracks of St. Ovide, with accommodation for 3,000 soldiers. The *Royal Hospital* is the most magnificent construction of the kind in the kingdom.

The magnificent gardens belonging to Count Rezende are open to the public on Sundays.

Foreigners are admitted to the *Assemblea Portuense* and the *Fetitoria Ingleze*, first-class clubs, and received with cordial hospitality.

The English quarter of the city is very animated. The English

ships and counting-houses, besides the extensive wine depots, serve to indicate the preponderance which England possesses over other foreign nations, at Oporto.

On the 29th of March, 1809,


Marshal Soult took the city by assault, and it was sacked and pillaged. On the 12th of May following, the Duke of Wellington surprised the French and took the city from them.



# RUSSIA.

## ROUTES.

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HE empire of Russia embraces more than half the area of the European continent, and comprehends a still vaster region beyond the limits of Europe.

In the direction of north and south, European Russia extends over more than 1,700 miles, and its dimensions from east to west are nearly the same.

Russia, with the exception of the provinces that border on the Caucasus, is nearly a level region. The slight elevations and gentle slopes of the Ural scarcely interrupt the continuity of the vast plain that stretches over nearly half the circumference of the globe. This immense plain is divisible into three belts—a southern, consisting of steppe or prairie land; a middle belt, of alternate forest, morass, and arable land; and a northern region, which embraces only the ice-covered plains that border the Frozen Ocean.

The Ural Mountains constitute a long and narrow mountain system, extending in the direction of the meridian through nearly 18 degrees of latitude. The main crest of the Ural has an average height of from 2,000 to 2,500 ft.

Mount Yaman, which appears to be the highest measured summit, is 5,400 ft. in height; but in the more northerly portion of the mountains, the height does not exceed 3,000 ft., and sinks to less than 1,400 ft. in the latitude of 57 degrees.

On the south-east of the great plain is the lofty region of the Caucasus, crossed by the Pass of Derbend, and the so-called Military Georgian Road.

The districts in the south-west of Russia, between the Vistula and the Pruth, are covered by hilly ranges from the Carpathian mountains, which in Poland are known as the Sandomir Mountains.

The rivers of European Russia are among the largest that belong to this division of the globe. The entire course of the Volga is within the limits of Russia; the Ural forms part of the border-line between Europe and Asia; the Pruth, which joins the Danube, forms the boundary line of the empire on the side of Turkey; the middle and lower course of the Dniester is through Russian territory, and the Don and the Dnieper are wholly Russian.

Upon the side of the Baltic,

Russia is watered by the Niemen, the Dvina, and the Neva, upon the last of which the capital is situated; while to the northward the plain is watered by the northern Dvina, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

The natural wealth of Russia is considerable, both in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. The Ural Mountains, which contain almost all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallurgic industry. They produce gold, platinum, copper, and iron of excellent quality. Gold, silver, copper, plumbago, &c., are also obtained from the Altai and Nerchinsk mines in Siberia.

The general absence of coal in Russia is in some measure compensated for by the immense forests which are found in most parts of the country.

Russia is throughout characterized by greater extremes of heat and cold than belong to similar latitudes of western Europe. In general, however, the climates of all the regions are not unfavourable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insalubrity can easily be traced to local causes, disease is by no means prevalent.

The total area of the provinces in Europe is 1,992,574 English square miles; and the grand total of Russian possessions in 1870 amounted to 7,210,374 English square miles. According to a census taken in 1864, the population of Russia in Europe amounted to 61,061,801; of Finland to 1,798,909; and of Poland to 5,336,210 souls, giving a total, for the European portion of the empire, of 68,196,920 inhabitants.

MONEY.—100 copecks (1 silver rouble), equal 3s. 2d., or say 78 cents.

## ROUTE 152.

### WIERZBOLOW (RUSSIAN FRONTIER) TO ST. PETERSBURG, BY WILNA.

556 miles; 1st class, 25 r. 17 c.; 2nd, 13 r. 88 c.; 3rd, 10 r. 49 c.



WIERZBOLOW is only three quarters of a mile from Eydtkuhnen (see Route 104). It is the first station on the Russian frontier, and passports and luggage are examined there. (There is a buffet at the station.) After leaving Wierzbolow we pass four stations of no importance, and reach

Kowno (53 miles), population 25,000, situated at the confluence of the Vilja and Niemen. It was near this place that the French army crossed the Niemen in 1812, on the march to Moscow. In the market-place is a monument bearing the following inscription:—"In 1812 Russia was invaded by an army of 700,000 men! only 70,000 re-crossed the frontier." The environs are hilly and clothed with wood. (There is a buffet here.) At Landwarow (106 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) the line from Warsaw falls in.

WILNA (118 miles), (*Hotel: de l'Europe*), (*Buffet*), is a town of 70,000 inhabitants, the ancient capital of Lithuania. It is situated in a valley flanked by ranges of hills, on the banks of the Vilja, and above it rise the ruins of an old castle, with a singular octagonal tower of red brick. This town was totally destroyed by fire in 1715. It contains some handsome churches. The University, founded in 1803, was suppressed in 1832.

*Swentsiany* (166 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Buffet*), is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, on the Western Dwina. *Dunaburg* (227 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), (*Buffet*), population 27,500, is situated in the province of Witebsk; it possesses a fortress of the first class, constructed in 1825. A branch goes to Witebsk and Riga. There is a buffet at *Antonopol* (268 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), at *Korsovka* (305 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), and at *Ostroff* (348 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles).

*PSKOFF* (392 miles), (*Buffet*) is a very ancient town of 16,000 inhabitants, situated on the Vielika near its entrance into the lake of Pskoff, which forms the southern extremity of *Lake Peipus*. This lake, subject to frequent storms, is about 40 miles long, and about 15 miles broad at the widest point. The *Kremlin*, built in 1322, contains the *Cathedral*, founded in 1682, and since restored; this church is of the Russo-Byzantine style, and possesses numerous ancient and curious statues of saints. There are buffets at *Belaia* (428 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), *Luga* (461 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and *Diven-skaia* (493 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). Passports are demanded at *GATCHINA* (519 miles). Here is the palace presented by Catharine II. to Prince Orloff, and greatly enlarged and beautified by his successors. It is a fine building, flanked by towers. The gardens and park are extensive and beautifully laid out. About 14 miles before reaching St. Petersburg we pass *Tsar-skoe-Selo*, near which is one of the Imperial palaces, surrounded by woods. The Empresses Elizabeth and Catharine spent large sums on its embellishment. The façade, upwards of 1,200 ft. long, is richly adorned. Formerly the statues, the pedestals, the capitals of the columns and all the mouldings were gilded. They suffered from the severity of many succes-

sive winters, and the remainder of the gold was valued, by the contractors who tendered for it, at 2,000,000 roubles (£30,000). The apartments are profusely embellished; they comprise the hall of lapis-lazuli, that of ivory and mother-of-pearl, that of amber; the beautiful Chinese apartment, with walls inlaid and adorned with lacquer; and the magnificent picture gallery. These apartments are reached by staircases of marble. The chapel is splendidly decorated, and covered with gildings. The *Arsenal*, a Gothic edifice, contains a collection of arms, costumes, and curiosities of every kind, among which may be particularly mentioned a saddle, enriched with gold and diamonds, presented to the Emperor Nicholas by the Sultan after the peace of Adrianople. The Alexander palace, adjoining the arsenal, has its façade adorned with a fine colonnade. The palace gardens are magnificent, and admirably kept. About 500 persons are employed constantly in removing weeds and fallen leaves, and this part of the establishment alone involves a cost of 100,000 roubles annually. Among other objects of interest to be seen in these gardens are—the *Temple*, containing a number of valuable statues; the *Swiss Cottage*, where the Swiss and Tyrolese cows are kept; the *Chinese Village*; the *Turkish Kiosk*, with hanging gardens; and the miniature *Admiralty-buildings*, with a miniature fleet stationed on an artificial lake. The gardens are open to the public.

*ST. PETERSBURG* (556 miles), (*Hotels: de Russie* (*Klee's*), *d'ANGLETERRE\* de France*, *Demouth, Grand*), population 667,000. This is the modern capital of the Russian Empire, and owes its creation entirely to the genius of Peter the



ST. PETERSBURGH.



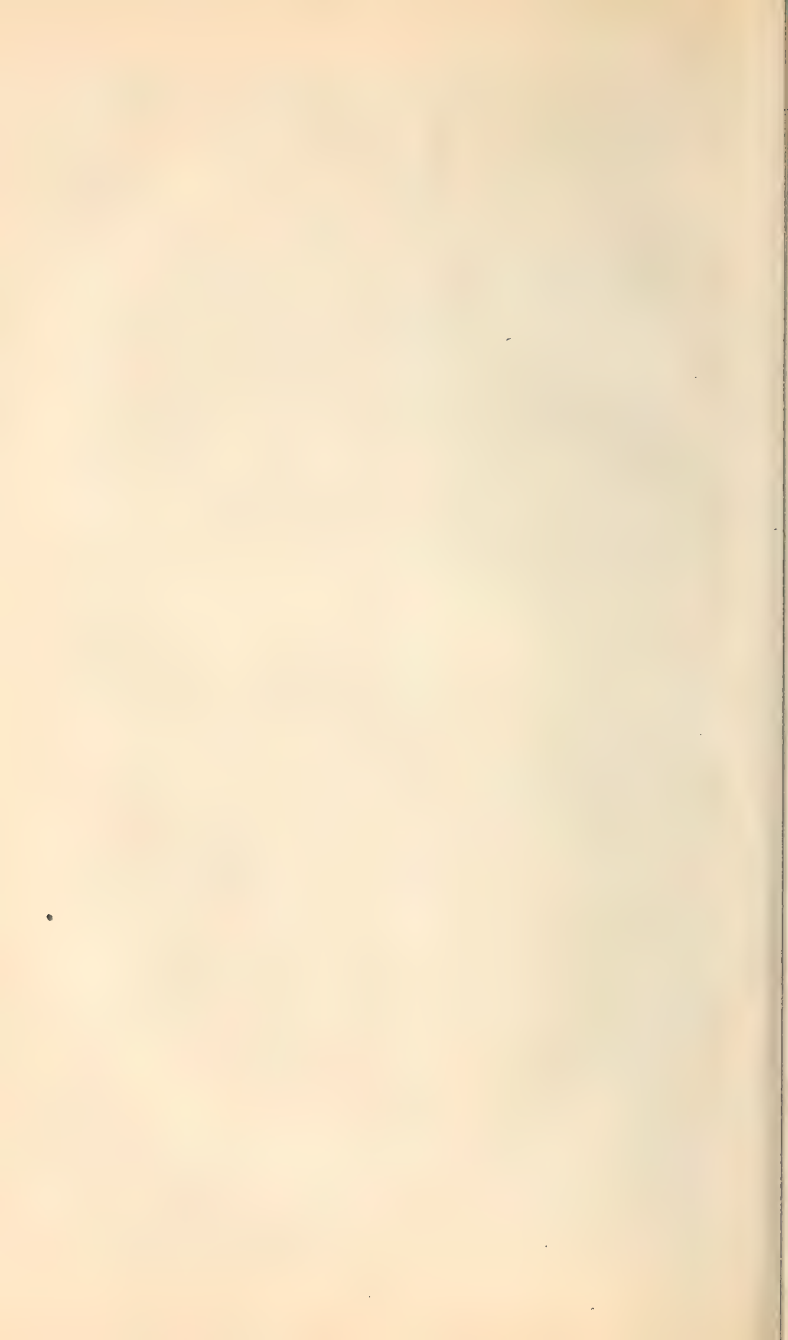




URGH.



Malby & Sons. London.



Great, by whom it was founded, in the year 1702, amidst the marshes through which the River Neva discharges its waters into the sea. The Neva divides into several arms, and it is upon the islands enclosed by these channels that the greater part of the city is built. The Admiralty quarter, however, which contains the principal public buildings, is on the mainland, and lies along the southern bank of the Great Neva.

St. Petersburg is a well-built, and magnificent city. In the number and vast size of its public edifices, it will compare favourably with any city in Europe. The city is about six miles long by five miles wide, and is divided into 13 quarters, of which the ADMIRALTY is the chief; from this point three great streets diverge: the *Losnessensky Prospect*, leading to the Zagorodnoi Canal; the *Gorokhovaia*, terminating in the Champ de Mars; and the *Nevsky Prospect*, a beautiful promenade, bordered with handsome shops, and abounding with churches, palaces, and other public buildings, amongst others the Kazan Cathedral, the Great Bazaar and the Alexander Theatre. It terminates at the rich convent of St. Alexander Nevsky.

The CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF KAZAN, situated in the Nevsky Prospect, was commenced under the Emperor Alexander I., and consecrated in 1811, as the metropolitan church of St. Petersburg. It derives its name from an image of the Virgin, brought from Kazan to Moscow in 1579, and thence to St. Petersburg in 1821. This church is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome. It is adorned by a semi-circular colonnade of the Corinthian order, consisting of 56 monolithic columns of Finland granite, upwards of 30 ft. high.

In the centre rises the dome. The interior is magnificent. The *ikonostas*, before the sanctuary, is of chased silver, the gift of the Cossacks who served in the wars of 1813-14. It is decorated by four jasper columns, and an aureole of silver, having the name of God inscribed in precious stones. The images, before which lamps are always kept burning, are covered with diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires. A number of arms and standards, including some eagles taken from the French, are ranged along the walls, and give a martial appearance to the building; the keys of several captured fortresses are hung round the pillars. In front of the Cathedral are bronze statues of Barclay de Tolly, and Kutusoff.

The Fortress and CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL—the tall gilded spire of which is visible from a long distance, the cross on its summit being supported by the colossal figure of an angel—was commenced by Peter the Great, and completed by the Empress Anne. It is plain externally, but the interior is imposing. Many hundreds of flags—Persian, Turkish, Swedish, French, and Prussian—and the keys of Paris and other European cities, are suspended along the walls. In the vaults are the remains of all the sovereigns of Russia since the foundation of St. Petersburg, except Peter II., who was interred at Moscow. The fortress is defended by 100 guns, and a garrison of 3,000 men. It is used as a state prison, and also contains the Imperial Mint.

The CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC, the largest in St. Petersburg, occupies the site of a wooden church, built in 1710 by Peter the Great. It was erected in 1819. The foundations rest upon piles, and

their construction cost about £200,000. The materials employed on the exterior are red granite, marble, and bronze; the interior is simple and almost unadorned, but striking from its magnificent proportions. The edifice is in the form of a Greek cross. Four flights of steps, each step composed of a single block of granite, lead to four principal entrances, each of which has a magnificent peristyle. The pillars of these peristyles are formed of monoliths of red Finland granite; the bases and capitals are of chased bronze; the height of the pillars is 60 ft. Above the peristyles, and at an elevation of twice their height, rises the dome, supported on 20 pillars of polished granite, overlaid with copper plated with gold, and surmounted by a lantern, a miniature of the building; above this is a large gold cross. Four smaller domes, on the plan of the principal one, complete the structure. Immense columns of white marble, encrusted with malachite, porphyry, and lapis lazuli, support the dome in the interior; the walls and floor are inlaid with mosaics; the columns of the ikonostas are of rock crystal. From the gallery of the dome, and especially from the lantern, we have a magnificent view of the whole city, and the surrounding district, extending as far as Cronstadt.

The MONASTERY OF ST. ALEXANDER NEVSKY is one of the largest and most celebrated in Russia. It was founded by Peter the Great, in honour of the Prince Alexander, surnamed Nevsky, who vanquished the Swedes and Livonians, and was canonized by the Russian church. This monastery, situated at the extremity of the Nevsky Prospect, occupies a large space, surrounded by walls,

containing churches, gardens, an ecclesiastical academy, &c. The principal church of the monastery, that of the Trinity, was founded by Catherine; it is adorned with choice Italian marbles, and good paintings, including one by Rubens; the tomb of the saint is of massive silver, and weighs 3,500 pounds. The keys of Adrianople are suspended near the tomb. The treasury of the convent contains coffers filled with fine pearls and precious stones from Persia, religious ornaments, vases of great value, and a number of curiosities, among which may be mentioned the cross of St. Alexander, and the bed on which Peter the Great died. Many of the principal Russian families have their burial-places within the convent.

The WINTER PALACE (admission to which is obtained by tickets, to be procured at the entrance of the Council of State, near the small canal which flows into the Neva), was built in 1754, in the reign of Catherine, on the right bank of the Neva, and reconstructed by Kleinmichel, after the terrible conflagration of 1837. It is a vast edifice of four stories. The interior is richly adorned with paintings, bronzes, marbles, and precious stones. On New Year's day a grand fête is given here by the Emperor to all his subjects. The number of guests sometimes reaches 20,000. The principal entrance, or Ambassador's staircase, is on the side of the Neva, and leads, by a magnificent flight of white marble steps, to the state apartments on the first floor. The *Throne-room* is the finest of the kind in Europe; it is faced with white marble, and the ceiling is supported on columns of the same; the *White-room* is adorned with gold and emblazements; *St. George's Hall* is about

145 ft. long by 180 ft. wide; the *Field Marshals' Gallery* contains numerous portraits, including one of the Duke of Wellington; the *Alexander Hall* contains paintings of various battles; the *Halls of Battles* are adorned with paintings by Hess, Kotzebue, Willewad, and Horace Vernet (by the latter, "The Capture of Warsaw"); the *Golden Chamber* is richly decorated, and contains a beautiful specimen of ancient mosaic; the *Halls of Pompeii*, and the

purchased from a Greek by Count Orloff for 450,000 silver roubles and a liberal annuity, and presented to Catherine II. Of the two chapels, one is resplendent with gilding and painting by Bruloff. The room is shown in which the Emperor Nicholas died on the 2nd of March, 1855.

The HERMITAGE is closed during August. It is open every day, except Friday, for the rest of the year; from February to July, from 9 to 5, and from September



ST. PETERSBURG.

*Empress's Winter Garden* contain rare plants and flowers; the *Romanoff Gallery* contains the portraits of all the sovereigns of that house, and their wives, since Michael Fedorovitch. Near the entrance of this gallery, on the right, is a green curtain, behind which is a tablet inscribed with the rules drawn up by the Empress Catherine to be enforced at her *conversazione* at the Hermitage. The *Jewel-room* contains, among other objects, the Imperial crown, sceptre, and ball. The sceptre contains a diamond, weighing 194 carats, which was

to the end of January, from 10 to 3. It adjoins the Winter Palace. It was commenced in 1765 by the Empress Catherine, as a retreat from the cares of public life, and was reconstructed 1840-50. The façade is adorned with busts and statues of celebrated men of all nations. A splendid staircase leads to the first story. The Museum of the Hermitage is composed chiefly of three celebrated collections—those of M. Crozat, Lord Walpole, and part of the paintings of the Choiseul collection. It contains about 1650 paintings of all schools. Among



others are 20 by Murillo, 6 by Velasquez, 60 by Rubens, 34 by Van Dyck, 40 by Teniers, 41 by Rembrandt, 50 by Wouvermans, 9 by Paul Potter, 40 by Ruysdael, and 40 by Snyders.

The Museum contains also 18,000 designs by great masters, 100,000 engravings, 10,000 engraved stones, vases, &c. &c.

The *Taurida Palace* is only remarkable for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 ft. long by 70 ft. wide, and requiring 20,000 wax candles to light it up completely. The *Anitchkoff Palace*, on the Nevsky Prospect, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed; it was the favourite residence of the Emperor Nicholas, and is now the residence of the Crown Prince.

The *Michael Palace*, built by the Emperor Paul, is considered to be the most elegant building in the city. It is now a School of Engineers.

The *Marble Palace*, a beautiful edifice, was constructed in 1790-83 for Gregory Orloff, the favourite of Catherine. It contains many elegant apartments. Its English garden is worthy a visit.

The ADMIRALTY is an immense brick building, surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola. The main part of the building lies parallel to the river on its north side, but has its principal façade on the south, facing the square. The length of this façade is nearly half a mile; and at right angles to it are two sides, each 650 ft. in length. Immediately below the Admiralty, lining the Russian quay, are the extensive dockyards; and in the immediate vicinity are the *Hôtel de l'Etat Major*, or head department of the army, adorned with a

triumphal chariot; and the *War-office*, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns.

The *Citadel*, with its bastions and bristling embrazures, mounted with 100 cannon, and defended by a garrison of 3,000 men, forms a very conspicuous object; it contains within its enclosure the *Mint*.

Near to the latter is the wooden COTTAGE OF PETER THE GREAT, consisting of three small apartments, and containing, among other relics, the boat which he constructed.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS. The *Imperial Library* occupies a large building, near the Kazan Church, facing the Nevsky Prospect. It contains 400,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 MSS.

The libraries of the Academy of Sciences, Hermitage, and Alexander Nevsky Monastery, also possess fine collections, and some MSS. of great variety and value.

The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings on the Vasiliostrov, opposite to the Admiralty, and which include an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of Eastern curiosities, and an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus; a museum of natural history, containing an admirable collection of birds, and, among the larger fossil animals, of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth perfect (with the exception of one of the hind feet), 16 ft. long, and at least 2 ft. higher than the elephant. The *Hermitage Museum* has been already mentioned.

The other important collections are the *Romanoff Museum*, and the museum attached to the *Mining School*.

**THEATRES.** In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions, the *Bolskoi* or *Great Theatre*, the *Alexander Theatre*, and the *French Theatre*. The three are under the immediate management, and kept up at the expense of the Government.

**PUBLIC MONUMENTS.** Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet; and the other, the column by Montferrand, erected in honor of the late Emperor Alexander. The statue, situated near the southern extremity of the Isaac bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled by laurel, in the act of mounting a rock, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction.

The *Alexander column* stands in the open space between the *Etat Major* and the *Winter Palace*, and is the greatest monolith of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite upwards of 80 ft. high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 ft. square, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel, 14 ft. high, and of a cross 7 ft. high are placed. The height of the whole is 150 ft.

**THE SUMMER GARDENS** are the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of St. Petersburg. They are one mile long by half a mile in breadth, and are handsomely wooded and ornamented with statues, &c. In these gardens, in the *Summer Palace* in which Peter the Great resided, a few articles of furniture used by him are still preserved.

St. Petersburg, having been founded by Peter the Great in the beginning of the 18th century, is entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present magnitude and splendour. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, when not forest or swamp, consists chiefly of moorland waste, or of poor arable land.

Peter the Great however was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign St. Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference; but his later descendants, counting it an honour to follow in his steps, have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, and none of the oldest and proudest of European cities have much to boast of when brought into comparison with St. Petersburg.

#### ST. PETERSBURG TO PETERHOF.

About 18½ miles; 1st class, 85 c.; 2nd, 70 c.; 3rd, 35 c.

The situation of Peterhof is remarkably beautiful. The terrace commands a fine view of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt in the distance, while directly below are the grounds laid out with shady groves, statues, and ornamental pieces of water. The *Palace*, built by Peter the Great, after the designs of Leblond, comprises spacious and beautiful chambers, adorned with a profusion of marbles and malachites, and possess-

ing a collection of 368 portraits of beautiful Russian girls, in their national costume, painted for Catherine II. The gardens and park contain numerous fountains; one of them, representing a colossal group called Sampson, throws a jet of upwards of 120 ft.; others form various devices, in marble and gilt bronze; the smaller fountains play every day during the residence of the court. In the gardens are the buildings styled *Marty* and *Mont Plaisir*, the *Hermilage*, celebrated for its dining-room, the table in which is served without the presence of any domestic; and the cottage of the Empress Catherine, very plain without, but beautifully decorated internally. On the rare occasions, when fêtes are held, which extend over three days, the fountains are illuminated. Some distance from Peterhof are situated, *Ropscha*, another imperial residence; *Znamensky*, belonging to the Grand Duke Nicholas; *Michailofsky*, the seat of the Grand Duke Michael; and the Castle of *Narischkine*.

#### ST. PETERSBURG TO CRONSTADT.

The distance is about 20 miles. Cronstadt is a fortified town of 48,000 inhabitants, and a garrison of 15,000 troops, situated on the island of Kottlin, and forming the port and suburb of St. Petersburg. It was founded by Peter the Great, and considerably enlarged and strengthened by the Emperor Nicholas. The fortifications are of brick, faced with granite. The arsenals and docks are very spacious; the *rade*, the principal station of the Russian fleet, can accommodate 30 vessels. The quays are magnificent, and are constructed of solid granite. Vessels of very great tonnage

usually disembark part of their cargo at Cronstadt before entering the Neva to proceed to St. Petersburg.

#### ROUTE 153.

#### ST. PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW.

400 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; 1st class (express) 19 r.;  
2nd, 13 r.; 3rd 10 r.



HE principal stations are very comfortably arranged, the buffets are numerous, and well supplied with refreshments, and a suitable time is allowed for obtaining them. Passing *Kolpino* (15 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), we reach *LUBAN* (51 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where a delay of half an hour takes place. At *Tchudov* we cross the *Volkhof*, which flows from Lake Ilmen into Lake Ladoga. This is the station in winter for Novogorod the Great; the rest of the journey being made on sledges; in summer the steamers start from *Volkhova*, on Lake Ilmen. At *Malo - Vyshera* (100 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Buffet*), we cross the *Msta*. A ravine, near the station, is spanned by a handsome iron bridge. *Okulofka* (145 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Buffet*). A little to the left of the station of *Valdai* (175 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) is *Valdai*, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, situated on a lake of the same name, at the base of well-wooded hills, from which the *Dwina*, the *Volga*, and the *Volkhof* derive their sources. *Bologovo* (195 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), (*Buffet*). *Vischni-Volotchok* (210 miles) is a place of 14,000 inhabitants situated on the *Tsna*. *Spirova* (243 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Buffet*). *Ostashkof* (255 miles) is the station for *Torjok*, a town of 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of

gold and silver-embroidery. We next reach TVER (296½ miles), (*Buffet*), population 25,000. It is situated at the confluence of the Tvertsa and the Volga, and is the seat of the government of the same name. Founded in 1182, the capital of a principality in the 13th century, it was re-united to Russia in 1490. The *Cathedral* was restored in 1682. The *Church of the Trinity*, built in 1584, is a specimen of ancient Russian architecture. A considerable trade is carried on here in corn, and in iron, from the mines in the Ural mountains.

Steamers sail regularly on the Volga to Nijni-Novgorod, Saratoff and Astrakan.

Passing *Klin* (5,200 inhabitants) and Krukova station, whence the monastery of the New Jerusalem or Voskresenski may be visited (14 miles), we reach Moscow (400¼ miles), (*Hotels: Dusaux, Chevrier, Billot, de Dresde*), population 420,000. This city, the ancient capital of Russia, and formerly the residence of the Czars, is situated in a fertile district on the Moskva.

Previously to its being burned in 1812, Moscow was, perhaps, the most irregularly-built city in Europe, and this description of it will, to a large extent, hold good at the present day. Its incongruities of architecture are, however, less conspicuous than they formerly were, when the flames of the Russian capital exerted so fatal an influence over the destinies of the first Napoleon.

The general view of the town, especially that obtained from an eminence on its southern side, called the *Sparrow Hills*, is eminently original and picturesque.

In the heart of the city is an inner enclosure, or citadel, the famous *Kremlin*, a triangle, two miles in circuit, crowded with

palaces, churches, monasteries, arsenals, museums, and other buildings; but in which the Tartar style of architecture, with gilded domes and cupolas, forms the predominant feature.

The *KREMLIN*.—The *REDEEMER'S GATE*, (*Spasky Vorota*) is the sacred gate. Persons are required to uncover their heads in passing through it. It has an old painting, an object of great veneration to all Russians, before which candles are always burning. The *Gate of St. Nicholas* is also an object of veneration.

The old palaces of the Kremlin were of wood, except the *Granovitaiia-Palata*, and suffered much from the invasions of the Tartars, and from numerous fires. The Kremlin was almost entirely destroyed in 1812. The present *PALACE* was erected in the reign of Nicholas I., 1838-49. Among its departments are, the Hall of St. George, the walls of which bear in gold letters, the names of soldiers decorated with that order; the Hall of St. Alexander Nevsky; of St. Andrew; St. Catherine, and the banqueting-hall, decorated with scenes from *Don Quixote*. The *Terema* or *Terem*, a very interesting part of the Palace, was anciently devoted to the Empress and her children. It consists of four stories, which diminish until the upper floor contains but one room. In the first story are shown the Audience Chamber of the sovereigns. The *Terem* contains a collection of portraits of the Tsars. The terrace commands a fine view. It was here Napoleon came to contemplate the marvels of the city.

The little Church of the Redeemer contains some rich decorations. Its exterior is remarkable for its twenty cupolas.

The *Granovitaiia-Palata* con-



tains the Hall where, after their coronation, the Emperors dined with the nobles.

The Little Palace (*Maloi-Dvo-retz*), was built by Nicholas I. who resided in it for a few years after his marriage.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION is upon the Cathedral Place. It was founded in 1325 and rebuilt in 1472. It presents a curious assemblage of ornaments, arabesques and pictures of saints. The architecture of the interior is Greco-Italian. Among its treasures are a *Mount Sinai* in pure gold; a Bible, the gift of the mother of Peter the Great, so heavy with gold and precious stones that two men are required to carry it; a picture, said to be by St. Luke; and 2,000 or more portraits of saints and celebrated personages. The Emperors of Russia are crowned in this church.

The *Cathedral of the Archangel Michael*, contains the portraits of the sovereigns of Russia up to Peter the Great, and their tombs.

The *Church of the Annunciation*, where the Czars are baptized, is rich in relics. Its pavement is of jasper, cornelian and agate.

The *House of the Synod* was once the house of the Patriarchs of Moscow. It contains the treasury and library of the Patriarchs. The sacerdotal robes, church vessels and plate of the Patriarchs are deposited here. Here, in silver vessels, is kept the holy oil, made only by the Holy Synod of Moscow, with which all Russian children are baptized.

THE TREASURY (open Mondays and Thursdays, and to see which a permit must be had at the Chamberlain's office in the Senate, within the Kremlin) contains a collection of objects of great value and interest. In one of the apartments are the old state carriages of the

Court of Moscow; among them is a miniature carriage which belonged to Peter the Great when a child. The crowns are exceedingly rich in precious stones, that of Catherine I. containing no less than 2,536 and that of Michael Romanoff 9,000. The Arsenal, near the Treasury, contains a great number of cannon taken from the Turks, Swedes, Poles, French and Prussians.

The *Tower of Ivan Veliki*, or John the Great, is the most remarkable in Moscow. It was built in 1600. It is five stories high, four being octagonal and the last cylindrical. It is 320 feet high to the top of the cross. The basement is a chapel. In the stories above are 34 bells, the largest of which weighs 64 tons. These bells are all rung at Easter, producing a wonderful effect. The view from the summit of this tower is one of the most striking in the world.

THE TSAR KOLOKOL, or Monarch of Bells, is at the foot of the tower of Ivan. The tower in which it was suspended was burned in 1737. In 1837 the Emperor Nicholas placed it in its present position. Its weight is 444,000 pounds. Its height is 19 feet, its circumference 60 feet. The figures in relief are those of Alexis and the Empress Ann, and on the scroll are represented the Saviour, the Virgin and the Evangelists surrounded by cherubims. The value of the metal in this bell is estimated at £350,000.

*Edifices outside the Kremlin.* The *Katai Gorod*, or Chinese town, founded by Helena, the mother of John the Terrible, is under the walls of the Kremlin. It contains many important edifices, among others the Cathedral of St. Basil, the bazaars, the Romanoff Palace, &c.



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL is a curious specimen of architecture. It is a medley of great and small domes, each different in colour and design, surmounting chapels dedicated to various saints. It was built in 1554, by Ivan IV.

(Iverskie Vorata), dedicated to the Mother of God, is the principal entrance to the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese town. The chapel contains a picture of the Iberian Mother of God, brought from Mount Athos in the reign of



CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL.

in memory of the capture of Kazan. The tradition is that he was so much pleased with it when completed that he caused the eyes of the Italian architect who planned it to be put out, so that it might never be surpassed.

The *Iberian Gate and Chapel*

Alexis (1650), and considered of miraculous efficacy. It is constantly beset by worshippers whose gifts amount to £7,000 per annum.

The Convent of Donskoi, in the southern extremity of the city, that of Simonoff and of De-

vitchei are well worth visiting, as is the Foundling Hospital, which admits 12,000 children every year.

The University, founded in 1775, numbers 900 students. The Great Riding School is said to be the largest room in the world unsupported by pillars. Its length is 560 ft., its breadth 158 ft. and its height 42 ft.

The Great Theatre contains an elegant hall.

The Gostinnoi Dvor, or bazaar, is an enormous building of three stories, filled with shops. It is the largest bazaar in Russia, except that at Nijni Novgorod. It contains more than 1,000 shops, in which is exposed for sale merchandise from all parts of the world.

The *Villa of the Empress* is a little way to the south-east of the city, close by the Moskova. It is a beautiful villa, surrounded by magnificent gardens. Near by are the Sparrow hills, from which Napoleon obtained his first view of Moscow.

## ROUTE 154.

### MOSCOW TO NIJNI NOV- GOROD.

(The traveller is recommended to go by the night train, and, passing the day at Nijni Novgorod, to return to Moscow by the night train.)

271 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles: 1st class, 12 r. 3 c.;  
2nd, 9 r. 22 c.; 3rd, 5 r. 12 c.



LEAVING Moscow we reach PAVLOFSK (40 miles), (*Buffet*), population 4,000. Passing several unimportant places we ar-

rive at VLADIMIR (117 miles), (*Buffet*), a town of 15,500 inhabitants, the capital of the province of that name, and the seat of a celebrated ecclesiastical seminary, within the precincts of which the remains of St. Alexander Nevsky were for a long time entombed. Built on the wooded heights above the Kliazma, and adorned with a fine cathedral, it has a very imposing appearance. The inhabitants depend for subsistence chiefly on their orchards and on the traffic they carry on at the great fair of Nijni Novgorod. This province is one of the most fertile and industrious in the Empire. It exports large quantities of grain, and possesses many flourishing manufactories. The next place of importance is Kovrof (163 miles), (*Buffet*), population 4,000, on the right bank of the Kliazma. Here are some cotton factories, &c. Viazniki (194 miles), (*Buffet*), population 5,000. Linen manufactures are carried on here. The country is rich in corn, great quantities of which are exported.

Nijni Novgorod (271 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), (*Hotels: de Russie, Egoroff's*), population 45,000, is situated at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. It is divided into two parts, the high town and the low town. The high town is chiefly composed of three handsome streets, which converge towards an irregular open space. Beyond this space rises the *Krem-lin*, or citadel, finely situated on the highest point of the triangle, and immediately overhanging the bed of the Volga. It is surrounded by a wall 30 ft. in height, flanked with 13 towers, and contains the principal edifices of the town. Among those deserving of mention are the *Cathedrals* of the *Archangel* and of the *Trans-figuration*, and the *Governor's*

*Palace.* There are in all 48 churches, some of great size and beauty, two monasteries and a nunnery.

In the Citadel is an obelisk 76 ft. high, erected in memory Minin and Pojarsky, the deliverers of Moscow.

The town is noted for its great annual fair, which takes place in July and August, and which is attended by upwards of 200,000 persons. It is held on a spacious plain between the two rivers Oka and Volga. In the midst of this space, towards the end of July, an immense township suddenly starts into existence, having churches, hospitals, barracks and theatres. A handsome building is erected in the centre of the bazaar, in which, during the continuance of the fair, the governor of the town, with a numerous train of officials resides.

Round the public offices are ranged the European wares. Next follow the Armenians. Nearly a whole side of the bazaar is occupied by the Chinese market, in which tea is the chief article of trade. Here are merchants from Europe; Bokharians, Khivans, Kirghizes, Tartars, Armenians, Persians, and Chinese, all engaged in buying and selling, and surrounded by a motley group of visitors, not less amusing, in their individual characteristics, than the fair itself.


Merchandise, to the amount of £16,000,000, often changes hands during the short time the fair lasts.

## ROUTE 155.

### ST. PETERSBURG TO BERLIN, BY WARSAW.

(The route from St. Petersburg to Wilna, is described in Route 152; that between Bromberg and Berlin, in Route 104.)

*From Wilna to Warsaw, 256 miles;*  
1st class, 11 r. 63 c.; 2nd, 8 r. 73 c.; 3rd, 4 r. 86 c.

AVING Wilna, we pass several stations, including Poreche (77¾ miles), (Buffet), and reach Grodno, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the Niemen. It was the ancient capital of Lithuania, and subsequently the residence of the kings of Poland. Here are some handsome churches, a palace, and a fine bridge across the river. Passing Bialystok, population 15,000, and several other places, we reach Lapy (163¾ miles), (Buffet), and about four hours afterwards.

WARSAW (256½ miles), (*Hotels: de l'Europe, d'Angleterre, de Paris*), population, 185,000. This was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Poland; it is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, and is connected by a bridge of boats with the suburb of Praga, on the opposite side of the river. It is enclosed by a rampart and fosse, entered by ten gates, and defended by a vast citadel, recently erected.

It has several large public squares, among which that of Sigismund, adorned with a bronze colossal statue of Sigismund III., is particularly deserving of notice.

Among the principal public buildings, are, the *Cathedral of*

*St. John*, a Gothic building of great beauty, containing statuettes and many interesting monuments, including one by Thorwaldsen; the *Church of the Holy Cross*; *Carmelite* and *Lutheran* churches, the latter a fine structure; the *Zamek*, or ancient palace of the Polish kings; the *Palace of Casimir*, adorned in front with a statue of Copernicus; the *Saxon palace*, with fine gardens and a promenade; the *Krasinsky palace*; the arsenal, mint, exchange, and national theatre.

Warsaw is an extensive commercial emporium, and has two large annual fairs, each of which lasts three weeks.

Of the castles in the vicinity, the residence of Sobieski is still remarked for its beautiful gardens, and for an equestrian statue of John Sobieski.

Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy, representing the Emperor of Russia.

Leaving Warsaw, we pass *Ruda Guzowska*, (28 miles), and reach *SKIERNIEWITZ* (42 miles), population, 3,200. Here a branch goes to Vienna. *Lovitch*, population, 5,000, situated on the Bzur, is a commercial town, celebrated for its horse fairs. *Kutno*, situated on the Okhna, has 6,000 inhabitants. *Vlotslavek*, population, 8,000, situated on the Vistula. A considerable trade is done here in corn. *Alexandrov* is the last Russian station. The first Prussian station is *Otloczyn*. We presently reach *THORN*, (*Hotel: Sans Souci*), a town of 16,500 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Vistula, opposite *Podgurcze*, with which it is connected by a bridge about 900 yards long. This was the birthplace of the great astronomer, Copernicus, whose tomb is in the church of *St. John*. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* is partly of the

fourteenth, partly of the sixteenth century. The *Krumme Thurm* is a leaning tower, about 50 ft. high. We observe a curious old gateway, called *Kulmer Thor*, the ruins of a castle dating from the thirteenth century, and a fortified tower called *Katzenschwanz*. **BROMBERG.** (For the remainder of the Route, see Route 104.)

## ROUTE 156.

### ST. PETERSBURG TO STOCKHOLM, BY SEA.



HE distance run by the steamers is about 540 miles. Steamers leave St. Petersburg and Stockholm every Tuesday and Friday morning. Time occupied, usually 3½ days. The steamers run only by day, the great number of islands and shoals rendering night navigation dangerous. The first night is spent at Wyborg, the second at Helsingfors, the third at Abo, and Stockholm is reached on the fourth.

Leaving St. Petersburg we pass the powerful fortress of *Cronstadt*, and passing the night at *WYBORG*, reach

*HELSINGFORS* (252 miles), (*Hôtels: Society's House, Kleinch*), on the north coast, nearly opposite Revel. This town, of 20,000 inhabitants, is the capital of Finland, and, next to Cronstadt, the most important naval station on the Baltic. A series of formidable batteries, known as the fortifications of Sweaborg, consisting of seven fortified islands, protect the harbour. Such is the strength of these fortifications, that the name of the Northern Gibraltar has been given to them. They mount over 1,000 guns, and 12,000 men

are required to garrison them. Helsingfors is the handsomest town in Finland; the streets generally intersect at right angles, and there are several handsome squares. The most striking building is the Governor's house. The Senate House and the University buildings are also fine. The University has 60 professors, and the number of students is usually 600. The library contains 90,000 volumes. During the Russian war the fortifications were fruitlessly bombarded during two days, August 9th and 10th, 1855, by ships of the allies. Helsingfors possesses some beautiful promenades, among which may be specified the forest of Standswik, and the gardens of Traeskenda.

We now proceed to

Abo (400 miles), (*Hotels: Society's House*), population 20,000. It is situated on the east coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, near its entrance, in a bay covered over with islands. Founded in the 12th century by St. Eric, and endowed with a University in 1630 by Gustavus Adolphus, this town was almost wholly destroyed by a conflagration in 1827. The University has been transferred to Helsingfors. There are no public buildings of any interest. We now proceed nearly due west, and, passing on the right the Åland islands, reach

STOCKHOLM. For a description of this city see Route 159.



# DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

## ROUTES.

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### DENMARK.



HE continental portion of Denmark is bounded on the north by the channel of the Skager-rack, on the west by the North Sea, on the south by Germany, and on the east by the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

The total area is 14,553 English square miles, and the population, at the last census, taken in 1860, was 1,608,362.

The continental portion of Denmark belongs to the great European plain, and is almost entirely level. There are some inequalities of surface in the interior of Holstein, but the elevation is very inconsiderable. The coasts are generally low, and the western shores are in many places protected from inundations of the sea by means of dykes, as in Holland.

The rivers are inconsiderable

in point of size; the Eyder, which forms the boundary between Sleswig and Holstein, flows into the North Sea, and is navigable for small vessels below the town of Rendsburg, whence a canal connects it with the town of Kiel, on the Baltic coast. Near the eastern borders of the kingdom is the *Trave*, which flows into the Baltic below Lubeck.

There are a great number of lakes, both on the mainland and in the island, generally of small size.

The islands that belong to Denmark comprise, besides those situated at the entrance of the Baltic, Iceland, and the group of the Faröe Islands.

The climate of Denmark is humid, but generally temperate; vapours and moist fogs are of frequent occurrence, owing to the abundance of water; but these are dispersed by the strong winds which prevail during a great part of the year.

The winter is frequently severe, and both snow and rain are of almost constant occurrence during that season.

**MONEY.**—One mark is 16 rigsbank skil. equal to  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  English, or 9 cents U.S. money. Six marks make one rigsbank dollar, equal to 2s. 3d. or 56 cents. Two rigsbank dollars make 1 specie dollar, equal to 4s. 6d. or 1 dollar and 12 cents.

**SWEDEN and NORWAY** occupy the north-western portion of Europe—a peninsular region to which the name of Scandinavia has been given. Norway lies along the western side of the peninsula: Sweden occupies its eastern and broader division. Although distinguished by separate names the two countries form, in reality, but parts of one region in a geographical sense, and they are united politically.

The kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were consolidated into a single state in 1814.

The entire area of the Scandinavian peninsula is 292,700 square miles, of which Sweden contains about 170,000.

The seas, rivers, and lakes generally abound in fish. In the Lofoden Islands, the fisheries not only supply a large proportion of the ordinary food of the peasantry, both in Sweden and Norway, but a great quantity of the better kind is exported.

The rivers in the northern part of Norway are much resorted to by visitors on account of the abundance of fine salmon which they contain.

The peculiar physical character of Norway gives rise to considerable variations of climate throughout the country. On the coast generally, rain and fogs prevail; while in the regions near the North Cape, storms are almost incessant, and rage with extraor-

dinary violence. In the interior the air is clear and dry.

In Norway proper the winters, as a rule, are long and cold; and the summers, which rapidly follow the melting of the snows in April and May, are warm and pleasant. On the islands, however, the heats of summer are often insufficient to ripen the corn. The protracted winter of the northern regions follows almost suddenly on the disappearance of the sun, when the absence of solar light is compensated for by the frequent appearance of the aurora borealis, which shines with sufficient intensity to allow of the prosecution of ordinary occupations.

The chief rivers of Norway are the Glommen, Lougen, Louven, Drammen, Otter, and Wormen. The first of these has a course of 400 miles, but the majority of Norwegian streams, all of which rise at great elevations, have a comparatively short course, and are not navigable.

Sweden forms three great regions—Swealand in the centre, Gothland in the south, and Nordland in the north. These are divided politically into 24 governments, or *Läns*, of which 8 are in Sweden proper, 12 in Gothland, and the remaining 4 in Nordland, which last division includes the Swedish portion of Lapland.

Unlike Norway, Sweden possesses few high mountains, but contains numerous lakes of large dimensions. In the northern parts the land rises gradually from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Kiölen Mountains, which form the boundary between Sweden and Norway.

South of  $62^{\circ}$  north latitude the slope is directed southward, attaining its lowest level in the vicinity of the three great lakes of Wenern, Mälar, and Hielmar,

which nearly intersect the country from east to west; and south of these great inland waters the surface is in general level, though ranges of high ground and detached hills occur.

The rivers of Sweden are numerous, and the lakes, which are on a gigantic scale, give to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. The most important of the latter are lakes Wenern, Wetteren, and Mälär.

The population of the United Kingdom, taken at the last census, was 5,897,046.

**SWEDISH MONEY.**—100 öre (1 riksdaler) equal 1s.  $1\frac{1}{3}d.$  English, or say 27 cents. There are no gold coins in general use. The silver coins are 4, 2, 1 riksdaler pieces. At the rate of £1, or 5 dollars for 18 riksdalers; 5s. or 1 dollar 25 cents, are equal to 4 riksdalers, 50 öre; 1s. or 25 cents equal 90 öre; 1d. or 2 cents equal  $7\frac{1}{2}$  öre.

**NORWEGIAN MONEY.**—The specie dollar, containing 5 marks or orts of 24 sk. each, making 120 sk. The silver money comprises 1 sp. dollar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ditto; 1 mark or 24 sk.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark or 12 sk.; and  $\frac{1}{3}$  mark or 8 sk. One skilling equals  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  English or 1 cent; 1 mark equals  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$  or 21 cents; a specie dollar equals 4s. 5d. or 1 dollar and 10 cents.


Those preferring a shorter sea passage will find the steamers of the "Anchor line," which sail every Tuesday from Granton (near Edinburgh) to Christiania and Gothenburg, the most comfortable. Steamers leave Hull at frequent intervals for all the chief ports of Norway.

Steamers sail twice a week or oftener from Kiel and Lübeck for Copenhagen and the principal ports of Sweden and Norway.

## ROUTE 157.

### HAMBURG TO COPENHAGEN.

306 miles. Time by railway, 16 hours. 1st class, 13th,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  sgr.; 2nd, 9th.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  sgr.

AVING the terminus at Altona, we presently reach *Elmshorn* on the *Krükau*. The country is fertile, but abounding in marshes. A branch line goes off to *Itzehoe*, by way of *Glückstadt*, an important commercial town of 6,000 inhabitants, on the *Elbe*, with a good port, and carrying on a considerable fishing trade. *Neumünster* (50 miles), population 6,900, has several cloth manufactories. [From *Neumünster* a line goes direct to *Kiel*, a seaport town, of 17,500 inhabitants, on the *Baltic*. Its *University* comprises collections of natural history and antiquities. In the *Castle* are the museum and a collection of paintings and plaster casts. Steamers sail frequently for *Copenhagen* and *St. Petersburg*.] Passing *Rendsburg* (66 miles) and *Kloster Krug* (78 miles), from which latter place a branch goes to *Schleswig*, the capital of the Duchy of *Schleswig-Holstein*. *FLensburg* (115 miles, population 19,800, situated on the fjord, or bay, of the same name. Passing *Hadersleben*, where there is a fine church, and a monument to *Luther*, we reach *Kolding* (160 miles), the capital of *Jütland*, situated on the gulf of that name. Above it rise the ruins of a castle built in the 13th century. Passing *Fredericia* (176 miles) we reach *Strüb* (181 miles). Here



COPENHAGEN.





we leave the train and cross the *Little Belt*, the name given to the strait separating Jutland from Funen. The landing place is at *Middelfart* (186 miles). We go on to *ODENSE* (212 miles), a town of 15,000 inhabitants, the capital of Funen, and one of the oldest towns in Denmark. According to tradition it was founded by Odin, whose tumulus and castle, near the lake of Naesbyhoved, a short distance from Odense, are shown. The *Cathedral*, founded by Canute in the year 1080, and restored in 1300, is a very fine structure. The *Raudhaus* is very ancient. The popular writer, Andersen, and the sculptor, Jerichau, were natives of this place. At *Nyborg* (229 miles) we embark in a steamer, and cross the *Great Belt* to *Korsör* (243 miles). At *Soro* (261 miles) there is an academy, established in the 12th century, and a beautiful Gothic church, containing the tombs of the Bishop Absalon, the historian Holberg, and King Waldemar IV. The old church of *Ringsted* contains the tombs of seven Danish kings, and several monuments, among which is said to be that of Canute the Great. *Roeskilde* (287 miles) was anciently the capital of the kingdom. The Gothic *Cathedral* was built by Canute the Great, in the 11th century to atone for the murder of his brother-in-law. It contains the tombs of 72 members of the royal family of Denmark. The most remarkable are those of Frederick IV. and V. Christian III. and IV. by Thorwaldsen; of Frederick II., a beautiful alabaster mausoleum; and of Queen Margaret. The altar is adorned with sculptures, representing the Nativity and the Passion. Passing several unimportant places, we reach

**COPENHAGEN** (*Hotels: Royal, d'Angleterre, du Nord, Phoenix*). Population, 185,143. The principal PLACES are the Kongens Nytorv, from which extend 13 streets, (upon it are the Palace of Charlottenborg, the theatre, military school, and many fine buildings); and the Fredericks Plads, surrounded by palaces. The principal streets are the Amaliegade, Bredgade, and Goethersgade.

The *Frue Kirke* (church of the Virgin) was destroyed by the English fleet, in the bombardment of 1807, but restored in 1829. It is adorned with sculptures by Thorwaldsen, including the Preaching of John the Baptist, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, the Guardian Angel, the Twelve Apostles, the Redeemer, Luther and Melancthon, &c.; the choir, in the form of a rotunda, is surmounted by a cupola; there is an excellent view from the summit of the tower. The *Church of the Trinity* was erected in the 17th century, by Christian IV. The vaulted roof rests on 14 octagonal pillars; the altar, the pulpit, the stalls, and most of the decorations are of carved wood. This is commonly called the *Runde Kirke* (Round church), from its lofty round tower, or belfry, which is ascended by a spiral inclined plane. The *Church of the Holy Spirit* contains a good painting of Luther at the Diet of Worms, by A. Möller.

THE PALACE OF CHRISTIANSBURG stands on the site of the palace of Bishop Absalon. The present building was reconstructed in 1830. Its principal façade is adorned with a pediment sculptured by Borup, four bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, and four statues in bronze, one by Thorwaldsen, the remainder by Bissen. The finest apartment is the *Riddersaal*

or Hall of the Knights; its gallery, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns, is ornamented with a bas-relief by Bissen. In the antechamber is the celebrated frieze by Thorwaldsen, representing the entry of Alexander into Babylon. More than 300 figures are introduced, and the total extent of the frieze is about 350 ft. The chapel is simple, but elegant; the four Ionic columns of the façade support a pediment with bas-reliefs executed by Borup after Thorwaldsen's designs. This palace contains a *Gallery of Paintings*, comprising some of the works of the best masters; a *Library* of 450,000 volumes. The THORWALDSEN MUSEUM near the palace, was constructed in 1846, by public subscription. The principal façade is in the Egyptian style; the pediment is crowned by a classic car with four horses, in bronze. The other façades have frescoes of the Etruscan order. In the centre of the great court is the tomb of Thorwaldsen (born 1770, died 1844). Altogether the museum contains 648 sculptures by the great artist; 550 of his designs; 1,000 designs by contemporary artists; more than 300 paintings, for the most part modern; Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; cameos, busts, &c.

The PALACE OF THE PRINCES, near the Christianborg, contains the *Museum of Northern Antiquities*; the *Ethnographical Museum*; the *Cabinet of Antiquities*; the *Cabinet of Engravings*; and the *Museum of Natural History*. The AMALIENBORG consists of four adjoining palaces, forming an octagonal space, in the centre of which is the equestrian statue of Frederic V.; they contain the collections of vases, coins, &c., made by Christian VIII. In one of the chambers are exhibited two

of the earliest efforts of Thorwaldsen, Terpsichore and Euterpe. Near them is the statue of the national poet, Oelenschlaeger, erected in 1861.

The *Castle of Rosenborg*, in the beautiful garden of Kongens Have, was constructed in 1604 by Inigo Jones. It contains some objects of historical interest, such as the sword of Charles XII., &c., tapestries representing the deeds of Charles V., Runic stones, medals, arms, &c.; in the *Riddersaal* is a throne of massive silver.

The *University*, established in 1478, has upwards of 1,000 students. The façade is adorned with a bas-relief, representing a soaring eagle. In the interior are fine statues by Bissen, and frescoes by Hausen. In connection with the university are a museum of anatomy, another of botany, a botanical garden, and a library of 300,000 volumes. Before the university are the busts, in bronze, on granite pedestals, of the botanist Schouw and the composer Weyse.

The *Bourse* has a curious tower, upwards of 170 ft. high, of which the crown is composed of the tails of four dragons, intertwined. It is said that these figures were brought from Kalmar by Christian IV. as a trophy of victory over the Swedes. The lower portion of the Bourse is occupied by shops; on the first story is the great hall containing a picture of Christian IV. visiting Tycho Brahé.

Count de Moltke has a fine collection of paintings in his palace of Thott, on the Kongens Nytorv: open every Wednesday from twelve to two.

The *Arsenal* contains a very interesting collection of arms, ancient and modern.

The principal promenades are

upon the ramparts and the esplanade of the citadel of Fredericks-haven, and upon the quay called Lang linie.

### ROUTE 158.

#### COPENHAGEN TO ELSINORE.

38 miles; 1st class, 1 rdr. 32 ski.;  
2nd, 1 rdr.; 3rd, 72 skr.

**L**EAVING Copenhagen we reach LYNGBY ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles), pleasantly situated on the borders of a lake surrounded by pretty villages and country houses. The next place of any interest is FREDENSBORG ( $28\frac{1}{4}$  miles), situated on the Lake of Esrom. The Castle stands in the midst of extensive gardens, which are adorned with numerous busts and statues. Here is a collection of paintings, principally of the Flemish and Dutch schools. From the Lake of Esrom a canal extends to the Kattegat Sound, by means of which timber is floated down to the coast.

EL SINORE (38 miles), (*Hotel: d'Oresund*), population, 8,000, is a commercial town, commanding the passage of the Sound, and situated exactly opposite the Swedish town of Helsingborg. Up to 1857, all vessels passing the Sound paid dues at Elsinore, but the great maritime nations then succeeded in procuring their abolition. This sound is completely frozen over in winter. The *Cathedral* contains several handsome tombs. On the north of the town is the Gothic Castle of Kronborg, built in the 16th century by Frederick II., and surrounded by modern fortifications. It has an

interesting chapel, and a gallery of paintings. From the terrace, and from the summit of the watch tower, there is a beautiful view, extending over the hills of Denmark and Sweden as far as Cape Kullen. A little distance to the north-west of Kronborg, near the ancient royal palace of *Marienlyst*, is a pile of stones, said to be the tomb of Hamlet. It is at the Castle of Elsinore that Shakespeare makes the ghost of Hamlet's father appear to the sentinels and to the prince. The palace of *Marienlyst* is now a hydropathic establishment.

### ROUTE 159.

#### COPENHAGEN TO STOCKHOLM.

Steamer to *Malmø* in about an hour and a half: fares, 72 ski. and 48 ski. Thence to Stockholm by rail, 450 miles; 1st class (*express*), 54 rdr.; 2nd, 40 rdr. 50 öre; 1st class (*ordinary*), 50 rdr. 62 öre; 2nd, 33 rdr. 75 öre; 3rd, 16 rdr. 87 öre.

**M**ALMÖ is a town of about 22,000 inhabitants, and of considerable importance, from the fertility of the surrounding country, as well as its manufacturing and commercial industry. Lund (10 miles), population, 9,820, is situated in a vast plain. At the commencement of the Christian era, Lund was a place of great importance, with 80,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, of the 11th century, is next in size to those at *Upsal* and *Linköping*. The pulpit is of alabaster. Near the Cathedral is the statue of

Tegner. The *University* was founded in 1666. Puffendorf was, for a time, one of the professors. It comprises a library of 80,000 volumes, a museum, cabinet of medals, and a collection of natural history. At *Eslöf* (21 miles), the lines from Landskrona and Helsingborg fall in. At *Hesseholm* (52 miles), a branch line turns off to Christianstad. Near *Elmhult* (84 miles), the line, skirting a small lake, passes near *Röshult*, the birth-place of the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus. A pyramid, with a medallion, has been erected in his honour. *Nassjö* (166 miles), is the highest point on the lines of the south and west, being about 1,000 ft. above the sea. *Jönköping* (194 miles), population about 9,800 is situated in a plain between the great Lake of Wettern, and the small Lakes of Rocksjö and Munksjö. It is frequently flooded over by them. On the south rise lofty hills covered with pine forests. We pass round the southern extremity of Lake Wettern. *Falköping* (232 miles). Here a branch goes off to *Gottenburg*, 71 miles distant. We see the hills of Mösseberg and Olleberg, about 760 ft. high. Near *Moholm* (272 miles), we cross the *Göta* canal, which effects a communication between the lakes of Roxen, Wenern, and Wettern, and the sea. *LAXA* (318 miles); at this point the line to Carlstad and Christiania joins this line. Near *Wingåker* (355 miles), is the fine *Castle of Säfstaholm* or *Bonde-Aetten*, containing a valuable library and an excellent picture-gallery. The grounds are well-laid out, and comprise a fine orangery. At *Sparresholm* (391 miles), we see, on the borders of the Lake of Böffven, a *Castle*, containing a library, a picture gallery, and a collection of medals. *Södertelje*

(429 miles), is a town of upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the canal of the same name, which opens a communication between the Mælar, the Lake of Laren, and the Baltic. It was commenced in 1435, and completed between 1780 and 1819. Here is a hydropathic establishment. We presently pass through the tunnel of Nyboda, upwards of 300 yards long, and reach

STOCKHOLM (450 miles), (*Hottels: Rydberg, Kung Karl.*) Population (in 1867) 140,251. This is one of the most beautiful capitals of Europe. It is built partly on the continent, and partly on nine holms, or islands, lying in the channel through which the Mælar Lake discharges its waters into the Baltic.

The Helge-aand, Stads, and Riddar holms, which formed the nucleus of the ancient city, founded in 1250 by Birgir Jarl, contain some fine public and private buildings. Amongst the most important is THE PALACE, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighbouring houses. It was commenced in 1697, on the site of a much older structure which had been burnt down, and was completed in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and incloses a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest of brick and stucco. The front to the south-east is adorned with six Corinthian columns. The whole structure is chaste, simple, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the Royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 120,000 volumes, and some rare and curious MSS.; a museum possessing many valuable northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian



antiquities; a cabinet of 60,000 coins and medals, considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe, and a picture gallery, with fine specimens of almost all the great masters. The churches are 20 in number, including a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian, and a Roman

have taken place in it, and from its containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is built in the form of a cross, and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a cop-



STOCKHOLM.

Catholic. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicholas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1260, but has undergone so many changes that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Smeck, and his queen Bianca. The Riddarsholm Kyrka, or church, was originally attached to a monastery, and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which

per dome. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the *Öfver-stathallershuss*, a handsome structure by Tessin, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk, in honour of Gustavus III., has been erected; the *Ridderhuss*, where the states and also the academy of sciences hold their meetings, and the shields of about 3,000 Swedish nobles are hung up; the Bourse; the mint, with a good collection of minerals; the town-house, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are



accommodated; the post office, Royal theatre or opera house, the arsenal and barracks. The NATIONAL MUSEUM, contains galleries of paintings and sculpture, a museum of antiquities, &c. The picture gallery (open Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 3) contains nearly 3,000 pictures. Among them are works of Murillo, Corregio, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Carlo Dolci, and other celebrated masters. The gallery of sculpture contains many valuable works: the gem of the collection being the "Sleeping Endymion," found at Tivoli, near Rome.

The aristocratic quarter of Norrmalm, with the new parade-ground, its public gardens, and its fine wide and even streets, ranks as the handsomest part of the town. The most picturesque of the nine islets of Stockholm is the Södermalm, on the steep sides of which the houses rise in terraced rows to the summit, which is crowned by St. Catherine's Church. Numerous public gardens, summer palaces, and country residences extend along the north-east shores of the lake, and on the margins of the Ladugaard's Holm, the central portions of which present a picturesque blending of rocks, wooded heights, and romantic glens. On this side of the city lies the famous Djurgård, or Zoological Gardens, one of the finest public parks in Europe, which occupies a peninsula two miles long, and one mile wide, whose natural beauties have been judiciously aided by art.

Stone and wooden bridges connect together the various islands of the town.

The streets of the older quarters are narrow, crooked, and ill-paved; but in the better parts of the town there are fine straight streets, and capacious squares and

open palaces, with well-built stone houses.


In the Gustaf Adolfs Torg is an equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus. The four medallions on the pedestal represent Baner, Koenigsmark, Torstenson and Wrangel. A little to the west of this place, behind the palace of the Crown Prince, commences the Drottninggatan, or Queen Street, the finest in Stockholm. The vast Place of Charles XIII. contains a statue of that monarch.

Stockholm is the seat of government, the residence of the sovereign, and the place of assembly for the legislative chambers. It is the centre of the literary and social activity of the country, and has numerous scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions.

In the immediate vicinity of Stockholm are the Karlsberg Academy for naval and military cadets: and the Ulriksdal Hospital for invalided soldiers.

Few cities can boast of more picturesque environs or finer promenades.

## EXCURSION FROM STOCKHOLM TO UPSALA.

PSALA may be reached in a little over two hours by railway, the distance being 46 miles. Steamers leave Stockholm every morning for Upsala, and accomplish the journey in about five hours, traversing on the way part of the beautiful Maelar Lake.

The railway route leaving on the left the lake of Maelar crosses a fertile and undulating country passing *Jerfva* and several small stations before reaching ROSERBERG (18 miles). The only object of interest here is the Chateau

of Rosersberg, an old royal residence burned in 1679 and rebuilt and modernized. The park is the largest in Sweden. Passing three unimportant stations we reach (46 miles) *UPSALA*. (*Stads Hotell, Hotel Upland.*) Population, 12,200. This ancient and beautiful city was for a long time the capital of Sweden. It is built on both banks of the Fyrisä. The western part, containing the principal buildings, occupies a range of high ground overlooking an extensive plain. It is the seat of an archbishop who is primate of Sweden. The great attraction of the city is the *CATHEDRAL* which has been much damaged by restorations, but which is still a handsome structure. It is in the Gothic style, and built of brick, was founded in 1258, and completed in 1435. It is 330 feet long and 140 broad. It contains the tombs of Linnaeus, and of Gustavus Vasa and other Kings of Sweden. The *UNIVERSITY*, the chief institution of the kind in Sweden, was founded in 1477. It has 47 professors and is attended by about 1000 students. The library contains 150,000 volumes and 8,000 manuscripts. *LINNAEUS*, one of the greatest of naturalists was professor of botany here for thirty-seven years. He died at Upsala in 1778. His house may still be seen in the eastern quarter of the city. The Castle was burned in 1702, and is now scarcely more than a ruin.

Two miles north is Old Upsala which was the seat of the Odin worship. The splendid temple and the sacred grove have disappeared. The old church is regarded by some as the temple of Odin. It is the oldest church in Scandinavia. Near the church are three *tumuli*, one of which according to tradition contains the ashes of Odin, the second those of

Thor, and the third those of Freya, the wife of Odin. About four miles from Upsala are the famous *Mora stones*, where, in the middle ages the election and crowning of the Kings of Sweden took place (1060—1512.)

## ROUTE 160.

### STOCKHOLM TO GOTTENBURG, BY THE GÖTA CANAL.



HE distance is about 370 English miles. The *GÖTA CANAL* is formed of rivers, lakes, and bays, united by seven artificial canals. The works were going on for 37 years, and were completed in 1832. Steamers, sometimes towing vessels of 200 or 300 tons, have to pass 74 locks, and to rise to a height of 280 ft. to go from one lake to another. The route, as far as Söderköping, is through the beautiful Malar Lake.

On leaving Stockholm, we pass the island of *Lillön-Kaggeholm*, and others. Passing through the basin of Björckfjord, we arrive at *Södertelge* (see Route 159), and proceeding thence through a canal the strait of *Safö-sund* between the islands of Långö and Safö, we reach *Nyköping*, a town of 4,835 inhabitants, situated on a bay of the Baltic. Quitting it, we pass by several small islands, some of them well wooded. On one is the castle of *Nya Stegeborg*, and on another the ruins of *Stegeborg*, where John III. was born in 1557; on the island of *Mörkö* is the castle of *Horningsholm*. At *Mem*, the Göta canal commences. Passing it, we presently reach *Söderköping*, (*Hotel: Göta-Kanal*),

population 1,691, a very ancient town, on the south bank of the canal. The church has two spires of great lightness of construction. We then cross the Lake *Roxen*, and see *Linköping*, a town of about 6,900 inhabitants, on its southern side. The Gothic *Cathedral* is next only in size to that at *Upsala*. The *Gymnasium* possesses a good library, a natural history collection, a cabinet of antiquities, coins, medals, &c. In the vicinity is the spot where the battle of *Stångebro* was fought, when *Sigismund* was vanquished by *Charles IX.*, and lost the crown of Sweden. Passing through the lake *Roxen*, we ascend into that of *Boren*, by means of fifteen locks, measuring altogether a height of more than 120 ft. Passing *Charlottenburg* on the left, we enter the *Motala Elf*, and proceed to *Motala*, where we observe some foundries, and iron works, the largest in Sweden. We next enter Lake *Wettern*. On the south is a hill called *Omberg*, on whose southern slope we see the ruins of the celebrated convent of *Alvastra*, founded in 1140. Lake *Wettern* is the largest but two in Scandinavia, measuring 90 miles in length, by about 15 in breadth. We pass on the left, the fortress of *Carlsborg*, and, on the right, the town of *Rodesund*, as we enter Lake *Botten*. We next pass the iron-works of *Forsvik*, and ascend, by a succession of locks, into the Lake *Viken*. We now approach the highest point of our route, which is marked by an obelisk. That part of the canal which we next enter, is called the *West-Göta Canal*. Passing *Sjötorp*, famed for its timber yards, we ascend gradually into Lake *Wenern*, which, next to *Ladoga* and *Onega*, is the largest in Europe. Its length is 100 miles, and its breadth, at the widest part, 50

miles. We pass between the mainland and the island of *Thorsö*, and make our way slowly through a channel very difficult to navigate in consequence of the number of shoals and small islands in the vicinity. The principal towns on the lake are, *Christinehamn*, *Carlstad*, *Mariestad*, *Lidköping*, and *Wenersborg* (*Hotel: Victoria*), population 4,571. We now pass through the *Wasbotten*, the name given to a bay receding from the *Wenern Lake*, and entering the canal called *Carl's-Graf*, we reach the river *Göta*, and proceed to the cataracts of *Trollhättan*. These are four in number; the highest being about 40 ft. Inclusive of the rapids, they extend about a mile, and the total fall of the river is about 125 ft. The descent of the canal is effected by nine locks; three others are passed before reaching the village of *Lilla Edet*, at the foot of the first cataract. The *Göta-Elf* gradually widens, and the hills recede as we approach.


*GOTTENBURG* (370 miles), (*Hôtels: Göta Kellare, Prince Carl*), the second city of Sweden, with a population of about 54,000, was founded in 1611, by *Gustavus Adolphus*, and then built of wood. It was subjected to many conflagrations till 1746, when it was rebuilt, for the most part, of stone. It is situated on the *Göta*, about 5 miles from its mouth, and is a place of great commercial importance. It consists of an upper and lower town, the former intersected by numerous canals bordered by rows of fine trees, the latter picturesquely scattered over the rocky heights. The harbour, which is very fine, is protected by three forts. It has no public buildings of any interest. Steamers leave weekly, or oftener, for *Hull*, *Hamburg*, *Copenhagen*, &c.

## ROUTE 161.

## STOCKHOLM TO GOTTENBURG BY RAILWAY.

284 miles ; 1st class, 31 rdr. 95 öre ;  
2nd, 21 rdr. 30 öre ; 3rd, 10 rdr.  
65 öre.

For the route as far as Falköping (213 miles), see Route 159.

HE only place of consequence is *Älvsjö* (255 miles), a town of 1,837 inhabitants, situated near the Mjören Lake. It is a place of some manufacturing importance. The country around is hilly, and very picturesque.

GOTTENBURG (284 miles). See preceding Route.

## TRAVELLING IN NORWAY.

Norway may be reached either by the steamers sailing directly from London, Hull, or Granton (near Edinburgh) to Bergen, Christiania, and other ports, or by those who prefer to go by land, by way of Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Sweden. The latter route has been already described. (See Route 157.)

Tourists intending to visit Norway and to make excursions from Christiania, the usual and most convenient starting point, should purchase the *Hand-Book* published annually in English, by Mr. T. Bennet, of Christiania, which gives full and careful information in relation to means of conveyance, stations, distances, expenses, &c. It may be had at *Stanford's*, 6 & 7, *Charing Cross, London*, or Mr. Bennet at Christiania, or of the


booksellers in the large towns of Norway and Sweden. As stations are altered and new routes opened nearly every year, the *Guide Books* which are published at long intervals are of no use to tourists. Tourists intending to make excursions from Christiania will do well to consult Mr. Bennet in advance, and when their routes are decided upon they will do well to entrust the providing of carriages and other necessities to his experienced hands.

## ROUTE 162.

## CHRISTIANIA TO STOCKHOLM,

By RAILWAY, VIA ARKIVA AND  
CARLSTAD.

(The railway was opened throughout the entire distance from Christiania to Stockholm in June, 1871. This is now the most convenient route between the two cities. Distance, 400 miles. Time, 18 hours.)

HRISTIANIA (483 miles), (*Hotels*: *Victoria*, *Crown Princess Louise* (new), *Scandinavia*, *Britannia* (new), population about 63,000. This, the capital of Norway, is situated on a plain at the northern extremity of the gulf to which it gives its name. It was founded in 1624 by Christian IV., near the site of the ancient town of Osloe, which was completely destroyed by fire. The Churches of Christiania are not interesting. The principal building is the *Castle of Agerhuus*, in which are deposited the crown jewels, and the archives of the kingdom. The *New Palace*, built



on an eminence at the west end of the city, has a handsome portico.

The *University* numbers about 800 students. There is an interesting *Museum* of Scandinavian antiquities; a *National Gallery of Paintings*; another collection called *Konst Forening*; a military college; theatre; the council hall of the *Storting*, &c. The Bo-

interesting town, for several years the terminus of the railway. *CARLSTAD* (145 miles), a town of 5,000 inhabitants on an island called *Tingvalla*, at the mouth of the river *Klar*. It has fine views over the beautiful *Wenern Lake*. The only noteworthy objects are the cathedral and a college which has a fine library, the *Hotel de Ville*,



CHRISTIANIA.

*tanic Garden* contains a good collection of Arctic plants. Near the cemetery stands the *Column of Liberty*, erected in 1814.

The more important stations on the route are as follows:—*Lillestrom*, 8 miles (see *Route 164*). *Kongsvinger* (45 miles), a town of about 800 inhabitants, formerly strongly fortified. After the union between Norway and Sweden, the fortifications were abandoned. The old citadel, on a commanding eminence, is a conspicuous object. *Arvika* (85 miles), a small and un-

and a theatre. *Christinehamn* (195 miles), population 4,000. This town is situated at the north-eastern extremity of *Wenern Lake*. It is a thriving place, and is well built. An important fair is held here in March of every year. *Laxa* (246 miles), where the line joins the railway from Stockholm to Malmö and Copenhagen. The remainder of the route is described in *Route 159*.



## ROUTE 163.

## CHRISTIANIA TO CHRISTIANSAND.

(The distance is about 227 miles. Steamers twice a week. The route described is that by the post road.)

**D**RAMMEN (*Hotels: de Scandinavie, d'Angleterre*), popula. 12,000. is situated at the mouth of the river of that name, in a bay of the fjord of Christiania. It really consists of three villages, Bragås, Strömsoë and Tangen; it carries on a considerable trade in timber. A road turns off, on the right, to KONGSBERG and BERGEN. We go on to *Holmestrand*, pleasantly situated near the sea-shore, with lofty rocks towering above it. A little to the west of *Fyldpaa* is TONSBERG, a commercial town of 2,874 inhabitants, the most ancient in Norway. Near it stands the old Castle of Jarlsberg.

*Laurvig*, population 4,944, situated at the mouth of the Louven, possesses several forges, a cannon foundry, and extensive warehouses. Some miles to the west, on the other side of the port, is Frederiksværn, a fortified place of 1,174 inhabitants. The Norwegian fleet anchors under the shelter of its guns. The steamers from Christiania touch at the village of *Sandoesund*, near Frederiksværn.

*Porsgrund*, a place of about 2,500 inhabitants, is situated between two lakes, and divided into two parts, one of which is on an island. We leave on the right

the road to Bergen, and proceed along the left bank of the Langösund to *Brevig*, a busy town of 2,313 inhabitants. We cross the Langösund, by a ferry-boat, and go on to

ARENDAL (*Hotel: Sandberg*), population 4,456, pleasantly situated upon several small islands, and built upon piles. It is near the mouth of the Nid-Elv, on the edge of a very deep bay. The ships come close up to the quays. Arendal possesses extensive shipyards, and exports great quantities of timber and iron. A road to Bergen turns off on the right.

Passing *Landvig* and *Kostøl* we keep along the eastern shore of a very picturesque bay and reach

CHRISTIANSAND (227 miles). (*Hotels: Britannia, Scandinavie, Ernst's*), population 11,500. This is the most important town in the south of Norway. It is situated on the Topdals-fjord, at the mouth of the river Torrisdal. It covers a great extent of ground in consequence of the numerous gardens comprised within the town. The Cathedral is a peculiar looking old building, containing pews furnished with windows, so that the occupants may seclude themselves from the rest of the congregation. On the right bank of the Torrisdal is the Church of Oddernas, which contains some old tomb-stones, and a Runic stone of the 11th century. Pleasant excursions may be made up the valley of the Torrisdal. Steamers go frequently to Gottenburg, Bergen, and Hammerfest, Hull and London.

## ROUTE 164.

CHRISTIANIA TO BERGEN,  
BY EIDVOLD, AND THE  
FILLEFJELD.

The distance is 340 miles; we proceed to Eidvold, on Lake Mjösen, by railway, 43 miles; 1st class, 144sch.; 2nd, 96sch.; 3rd, 60sch.

**L**EAVING Christiania we reach Lillestrom (8 miles), (a branch goes to STOCKHOLM.) Passing Finstadbro (36 miles), where the line is carried through the hills by two tunnels, we reach Eidsvold (43 miles). We now embark on the steamer which traverses Lake Mjösen. This lake is about 72 miles long. The eastern shore is higher than the other, and indented with numerous fjords. The hills at the southern extremity are low, and are covered with well cultivated fields; those at the northern end are lofty, and remind the traveller of the scenery of some of the Swiss lakes. The lake is fed by numerous torrents, the largest of which flows out of a lake in the Dovrefjeld. Some miles from Minde, we see in the distance the ruins of the Cathedral of Stor-Hammer, a town burnt by the Swedes in the 16th century. Passing the island of Helgø, we see an old castle built by Hako IV. and an arsenal. We disembark at

Gjøvig (good hotel) and the remainder of the journey is made by carriage. From Gjøvig to Mustad, is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  N. miles, over an excellent road; the scenery picturesque. Mustad to Lien,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  N. mile. Lien to SKOIEN,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  N. miles. (At this

station the route by land from Christiania joins our route). A first-rate station, one of the cleanest in Norway.

Sköien to Tomlevolden,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  N. miles, good road, good station, and low charges. A little beyond Tomlevolden, the road attains a great height, affording beautiful views. The river is crossed about 4 English miles from Tomlevolden, by a new bridge. The road taken by the telegraph poles is not to be followed here.

Bradbury, in his excellent "Norway: its Fjords, Fjelds and Fosses," thus speaks of the remainder of our route—"I must now say, that from Tomlevolden to Bergen lies one of the most strikingly grand journeys it has ever been my fortune to make. In no other land have I ever beheld such a succession of grand pictures. For the entire distance, there is a continuous series of savage landscapes, solemnly grand lakes, bold defiant mountains, torrents and waterfalls of the most beautiful description and endless variety. It would positively be absurd to try to convey any idea of the sights which present themselves on this journey." Gravidalen,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  miles, a good station, and extremely cheap. The view is beautiful. This hill separates the Etnadal from the Baegna valley. Freydenlund,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  mile. Fagernoes,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  mile. Good road, beautiful scenery. A day or two may be agreeably spent here in fishing. The lake abounds in trout. Wild duck are also plentiful. Reien,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  miles. Road on this station is rough. The scenery is grand, the road skirting several lakes. Stee,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  miles. The scenery constantly becomes grander, more lakes are passed, and views are had of the Fille Fjeld range, crowned with snow. A stop is sometimes made

here by huntsmen to shoot bear and reindeer. Oiloe (Eyelo) 1 mile. Tune,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, fair station. Landlord speaks English. The road from this to the next station is a splendid new one, following the windings of the Lille Mjosen, at times cut out of the almost perpendicular cliffs. The scenery is very fine. Skogstad,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles, a bad station, at the foot of the Fille Fjeld. A good road ascends to NYSTUAN, 1 mile, on the top of the Fille Fjeld, an excellent station. By ascending the hill to the right of the road over the station, an hour's climb, and going a little way over the Fjeld, a fine view may be had of the Jotun mountains, 3 N. miles distant, and of several glaciers. Maristuen,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This stage is over the plateau of the Fille Fjeld, an excellent road, following the windings of the river. The inn at Maristuen is good. Hoeg, 1 mile. Scenery along the Laerdal river exceedingly fine. The river is 200 ft. below the road, and is bordered on each side by precipices of enormous height. Between this and the next station lies a new and curious zig-zag road, called Vindhellen. Husum,  $\frac{7}{8}$  mile, a clean station. An excellent road up and down a hill called Sæltunaasen, leads to Blaaflaten,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  mile. The inn is not good.

LOERDALSÖREN, 1 mile, is a telegraphic station. The inn (Peterson's), is excellent. Hence to Gudvangen our route is over the Sogne Fjord by steamer. The author of the book above quoted says of this part of our route,

"The scenery on the journey from Laerdal to Gudvangen is grand beyond all conception, and never have I beheld in any other country sights that so impressed me with the awe-inspiring majesty of nature as did these on

this journey. We left Laerdalsören at eight o'clock, and for four and a half hours were sailing down the sublime fjord, this part of which is unquestionably the finest piece of fjord scenery in Norway. During the journey we passed some thirty waterfalls or cascades, falling in an endless variety of graceful shapes from various altitudes down the enormous mountains, which form the sides of this truly grand fjord. These mountains rise almost perpendicular 4,000 or 5,000 feet high from the surface of the fjord, which is the 'sea-level.' Their summits were crowned with snow and ice, and stood out sharp and clear against the bright blue sky—for it was a day long to be remembered for its serenity and beauty—and their gigantic forms from base to peak stood deep reflected in the calm, clear fjord water, perfect as in a mirror. Never have I witnessed so perfect a reflection. It was impossible in many parts to discern, even with the aid of our glass, where the land and water joined. At the junction of the Aurlands and Næroens fjords the scenery defies description. Here an amphitheatre of mighty mountains rises upwards of 4,000 feet sheer from the silent fjord, and the solemn grandeur which this sight imposes is quite overpowering. No storm can enter here; all is still as death; not a sound is heard; even the waterfalls which here present themselves appear to hang in silence all around. We could think of no place that would compare with this most wonderful sight."

At GUDVANGEN carriages are again taken. The station is excellent. Behind the station is the Keelfos, a fall of 2,000 feet. The body of water is small, but it is a fine sight. After leaving Gud-

vangen the river is crossed, and the road enters the wonderful valley of Noerodalen. The mountains rise 4,000 feet nearly perpendicularly on each side of the Noeröfjord, leaving just room for the road and the river. The wildness and grandeur of the scenery defies description. Stalheim,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Bad station. Vinge, 1 mile. Also a bad station. Tvinde,  $\frac{7}{8}$  mile. A bad station, near which is the Tvindefos. VOSSEVANGEN, 1 mile. Fleischers inn here is excellent. Herr F. speaks English well. The house is just beyond the village by the side of the lake. Vassenden  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Station not good. It is at the head of Vassenden lake, celebrated for trout. An excellent road along the lake brings us to EIDE  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Station hotel excellent. The town is beautifully situated at the end of one of the forks of the celebrated Hardanger Fjord, which abounds in fine scenery. Steamers to Bergen and to the various landing places on the Fjord. The usual course is to take steamer to Utne, down the Sör Fjord to Lofthuus and Odde and thence to the Skjæggedalfos. The distance to Odde is made in a little over four hours. After touching at Utne, which is thought to resemble Belaggio on Lake Como in its position, the Sör Fjord is entered. For 20 English miles, to Odde the scenery is of the grandest description. On the right are seen the glaciers of the Folge Fond, and watercourses are seen in many places running down the sides of the mountains for 2,000 feet.

ODDE (excellent inn). Should the inn be full, very good quarters and food may be had at the Lensmand's. The innkeeper's son, about 17 years old, is a very intelligent guide to the Skjæggedalfos, and across the Folge Fond to

Overhuus; the latter is a most laborious excursion, and the descent particularly bad; the road to Bondhuus direct is better. Good trout fishing may be had by crossing the lake about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  English miles behind the hotel, and working up the stream.

"The Skjæggedalfos, or more properly the Ringedalfos, is a very fine fall, and should on no account be missed. There is an hour and a half's boating from Odde to Tyssedal, and thence about ten hours walking and boating to the fall and back to Tyssedal, viz. three hours' ascent to a farm called Skjæggedal, then two hours boat across a splendid lake to the fall. The walking on return being on a descent takes rather less time. Hard day's work to and from, but still accessible for ladies. Some American gentlemen have considered it very nearly if not quite as well worth a visit as the falls of Niagara, though very different in appearance. Observe the Tysses-tringene on the way to it. This day's excursion is considered to be the best of any that can be made in the Hardanger Fjord."—*Bennet*.

The Laathefos can be visited from Odde, by walking twenty minutes, boat three-quarters of an hour, and carriage forty minutes, or walk an hour and a half. There are three fine waterfalls in sight of one another, the Laathefos, the Espelandsfos, and the Hildalfos. On Lake Sandven (the three-quarters' hour boating) there is a very fine view of the Folge Fond between the hills. The road is also very fine beyond the Laathefos.

The Buerbrae is a very beautiful glacier, and to go thither and back from Odde occupies only five or six hours. This as well as the Laathefos may be seen in the same excursion, but two days should be given to them, if possible.

From Utne, where there is an excellent inn, sail or row boats may be hired for Eidford (time four or five hours). This place is called also Vik, but is best known by the former name. From Eidford an excursion may be made in ten to twelve hours to the celebrated Vöring Fos, distant 11 English miles.

Mr. Bennet says, "The best way to go from Vik to the Vöringfos is to engage a guide, and agree with him to ferry you across the lake, and, if a horse be required, to send a 'forbud' the previous evening to Sæbø on the opposite side of the lake, so that there may be no delay. In this way the whole distance may be made for Sp. 1 for the guide, including the ferrying across, and Sp. 1 for the horse, but if you like to ferry across to Sæbø, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile by water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile by land, but not a post station) and there engage a guide and horse, you may perhaps get them both for Sp. 1, but you run the risk of being detained at least an hour for the horse. It takes about eight to ten hours to go from Vik to the fall and return. There is a walk of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  N. mile at first to the lake, crossing which to Sæbø takes an hour; then there is 1 N. mile to walk, the first part of the way along a rough path, the last part up a very steep zig-zag until the plateau of the mountain is reached. The fall is about an English mile across the plateau. An excellent front view of the Vöringfos can be obtained by crossing the river above the fall by a new bridge and looking over the edge of the precipice, which is opposite the fall. The additional walk is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  English mile thither, and the same back."

Mr. Bradbury thus speaks of the Vöringfos: "It was worth a month's such travelling, as we

had undergone to see so grand a sight. I have seen most of the waterfalls in Europe that are worth seeing, but this far exceeds them all, and must unquestionably be the finest fall in Europe. The river forms a torrent for some distance before it reaches the fall, when finally it shoots out of the rocky chasm and falls 900 feet into the deep rocky basin or amphitheatre of perpendicular cliffs which surround it. There are two projecting points from whence to look down upon the fall. At each a single tree of stunted growth, blasted and tempest-torn, yet firmly rooted in the fissure of the rock, o'erhangs the precipice; against either of these you place your left hand firmly, whilst the guide clings strongly to your extended right arm, lest dizziness should overtake you. This precaution is absolutely necessary when you peer down some 1400 feet from the narrow jutting point on which you stand."

The steamers after leaving Utne, usually stop for the night at Ostensø. Leaving the latter place at 4 A. M. it reaches, in one hour, Jondal; hence to Bergen the scenery is very fine, many waterfalls being seen on the way—stops are made at Rosendal, Dimmelsvig, Terøen (whence there are steamers to Stavanger). After winding among numerous islands the steamer reaches

BERGEN. (*Hotels: Scandianavian, Høldts, Martens*), population 28,200. This town, situated on the North Sea, was founded in 1069 by the King Olaf-Kyrre, as the capital of the kingdom. It is a more important place, in respect of commerce, than Christiania, and its spacious port always contains several hundred vessels. Owing to the Gulf Stream the climate along the west coast of Nor-



way is milder than in other parts in the same latitude. From this cause the port of Bergen is rarely frozen, while that of St. Petersburg, situated half a degree further to the south, is for some months wholly inaccessible. The industry of Bergen is confined to the cod and herring fisheries. Enormous quantities of both kinds of fish and of cod-liver oil are exported to various parts of Europe. The most ancient church is that of *St. Mary*, built in the 12th century. Neither the Cathedral nor any of the other churches are worth visiting. The *Kunst-Forening* (Art-Union), attached to the Cathedral school, contains some good pictures. The *Museum* comprises a rich collection of Scandinavian antiquities, including sepulchral urns, weapons, Runic inscriptions, &c.; a cabinet of natural history, and another of medals; there are also some pictures, but they are of little merit.

Steamers at frequent intervals to Hull and London.

### ROUTE 165.

#### BERGEN TO HAMMER- FEST (BY STEAMER).

1,600 miles; fare, 25 species.

**W**E leave the fjord of Bergen by the channel which separates the island of Ask from that of Stor Sartor, and pass on the right numerous small, dark-coloured islands, almost destitute of vegetation. We also pass the mouths of the Søgne-fjord and Förd-fjord, and skirt the great island of Bremangerland. The promontory of Stadland, rising to a height of more than 900 ft., and

covered over with almost perpendicular peaks, appears on the right. Passing on the left the fjord of Romsdal, we reach *Molde*, a town of 1,454 inhabitants, situated in a fjord of the same name. Doubling the promontory of Molde, and passing the island of Akerne, we enter the port of CHRISTIANSUND (395 miles), which is shut in by three islands, named respectively Kirkeland, Nordland, and Inland, on which the town is built. Its population is estimated at 4,290. Its chief trade is the drying and exportation of cod-fish. We pass on the left the islands of Smølen and Hitteren before entering the fjord of

DRONTHEIM or TRONDHJEM (550 miles), *Hotels: d'Angleterre, Belle Vue*, population 16,250. This was the ancient capital of Norway, founded in 997 by King Olaf Trygvason on the site of the ancient city of Nidaros. It is situated at the mouth of the Nid. The principal edifice is the Gothic *Cathedral*, founded in 1180, now partly in ruins. The choir is octagonal and surmounted by a modern dome. Over the altar is a cast of the beautiful statue of the Saviour, by Thorwaldsen, surrounded by those of the twelve Apostles. In accordance with the Constitution of 1814, the Kings of Norway are crowned in this Cathedral. The *Museum* comprises a library and collections of Scandinavian antiquities, armour, and weapons, minerals, native birds, &c. The *Arsenal*, on the left bank of the Nid, was the old palace of the Norwegian Kings. The ancient throne is still to be seen. Near the Custom-house is the *Orething*, where the people used to assemble to elect their king. The ruins of an old fortress are seen on a hill above the town. The

chief exports are dried cod, timber, and copper from the neighbouring mines of Røraas. Many ships are built at Drontheim.

Excursions may be made to the island and fortress of *Munkholm*, the ancient state prison, described by Victor Hugo in his "*Han d' Islande*," where the crown and crown jewels are preserved; also to the cataracts of *Lierfossen*.

land, situated at the 69° of north latitude, on a promontory at the opening of the *Salten-fjord*. The inhabitants employ themselves in the cod-fishery, among the islands of Lofföden. More than 300 fishing-boats, manned by upwards of 16,000 hands, are engaged in this occupation. The average of the annual exportation is 16,000,000 fish, and 20,000 barrels of oil.



BERGEN.

Leaving Drontheim, we pass the gulf of Falden, into which the river Namsen empties itself. This stream abounds with salmon. We pass the Arctic Circle on reaching the islands of *Trænen*, one of which forms a lofty arch, beneath which a ship might pass. Near it is a rock called *Hestmendsön* (the Horseman), from its resemblance to a horse and its rider. The first place of any importance at which we touch is *Bodö*, the capital of the province of Nord-

The scenery in the neighbourhood is singularly wild; diversified by peaks, ravines, partly filled with snow, and black precipices, with mountains rising above them. Passing through the *Vest Fjord*, which lies between the Lofföden islands and the mainland, we reach *Tromsö*, population 2,958, situated on an island in the middle of the fjord that bears its name. It is a place of considerable traffic. Its port is greatly frequented by Russian ships from Archangel and

the White Sea, which bring cargoes of corn, and return laden with salt cod. The steamer usually stays a day at Tromsø.

HAMMERFEST, population 1,125, is the most northerly town in Europe. It is situated at 70° 49' north latitude. Owing to the prevalence of south-west winds, and the influence of the Gulf Stream, the fjords here are seldom frozen, and all through the winter the inhabitants carry on the whale-fishery, and the pursuit of the walrus and seal; also that of the reindeer and the eider-duck. There are several tribes of Laplanders settled in the vicinity of Hammerfest.

The *North Cape*, on the island of Mangeroë, 90 miles distant, rises about 730 ft. above the sea; it can be reached by steamer from Hammerfest to Gjaesvaer, from which latter place it may be reached in three hours, partly by boat. Good accommodation may be had at Herr Lemmings at Gjaesvaer.

Bayard Taylor, who visited the

North Cape at midnight, describes the scene as follows, "The headlands of this deeply indented coast, the capes of the Laxe and Porsanger Fjords and of Mangeroë lay around us in different degrees of distance, but all with foreheads touched with supernatural glory. Far to the north-east was Nordkyn, the most northern point of the mainland of Europe, gleaming rosily and faint in the full beams of the sun, and just as our watches denoted midnight, the north appeared to the westward, a long line of purple bluff, presenting a vertical front of 900 ft. in height to the Polar Ocean. Midway between these two magnificent headlands stood the MIDNIGHT SUN shining on us with subdued fires, and with the gorgeous colouring of an hour for which we have no name, since it is neither sunrise nor sunset, but the blended loveliness of both, but shining at the same moment in the heat and splendour of noonday on the Pacific isles."



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## “ANCHOR” LINE.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, NORWAY, SWEDEN, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, SICILY, EGYPT, THE ADRIATIC, AND INDIA,

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STEAMERS leave GRANTON WEEKLY, during the Season of open Navigation, for CHRISTIANIA, CHRISTIANSSAND, and GOTHENBURG. Cabin Fares, £3 3s.; Return Tickets, £5 5s.

The Passage from Granton to Christianssand occupies only a day and a-half; from Granton to Christiania or Gothenburg, two days. Excursionists can spend either two, nine, or sixteen days in Norway or Sweden, making the trip extend to one, two, or three weeks respectively; or, varying the route, if landed at Christiania, Passengers can proceed by land or sea to Gothenburg, arriving at that Port in time to overtake the Steamer sailing for Granton, or *vice versa*, and thus be able to travel through a considerable part of both countries, and make the round trip in NINE DAYS, with opportunities of visiting the capital cities of Norway and Sweden, and of enjoying the delightful summer climate of Scandinavia, amidst some of the finest scenery on the Continent of Europe.

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Dundee, Leith, Granton, Drontheim, Christiania, and Gothenburg; STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp; MORRIS & Co., and BEHRENS & WERTHEIM, Hamburg; C. CLARK & Co., Bordeaux; ROSENKILDE BROTHERS, Christianssand; LOWE BROTHERS, Civita Vecchia; WILLIAM MILLER, Florence and Leghorn; CHARLES FIGOLI, Genoa; JAMES GLASGOW & Co., Gibraltar; MASCARENHAS & Co., Lisbon; THOMAS MACCULLOCH & SON, Malaga; WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Almeria; DART & Co., Valencia and Denia; O. F. GOLLCHER, Malta; T. O. NEILSON, Algiers; CESAR FOA, Tunis; FLEMING & Co., Alexandria; JULES FRISCH, Marseilles; HENRY JOHN ROSS and F. TAGLIAVIA & Co., Messina; HOLME & Co., Naples; PETER TAGLIAVIA, Palermo; ROUBIER & BROOMHEAD, Paris; MACBEAN & Co., Rome; DE WAAL & VOORRIPS, Rotterdam; GREENHAM & ALLODI, Trieste; CHARLES D. MILES, Venice; STEWART, MARTIN, & ADAMS, 5, East India Avenue, London; or to

HANDYSIDE & HENDERSON,

47, UNION STREET, GLASGOW, AND FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

## “ALLAN” LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the  
**CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS,**

Running in connection with the **GRAND TRUNK** and other Railways, and forwarding  
Passengers on easy terms to all Stations in Canada and the Western States.

S.S. Sarmatian.  
„ Scandinavian.  
„ Prussian.  
„ Peruvian.  
„ Nestorian.  
„ Hibernian.  
„ Nova Scotian.  
„ German.  
„ Ottawa.  
„ Norway.  
„ Polynesian.



S.S. Austrian.  
„ Moravian.  
„ Corinthian.  
„ N. American.  
„ Caspian.  
„ European.  
„ St. David.  
„ Sweden.  
„ St. Andrew.  
„ St. Patrick.  
„ Circassian.

### SAIL FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

Calling at LONDONDERRY to embark Mails and Passengers.

Cabin Fare—£18 18s. and £15 15s., according to position of State-room; and

### FROM GLASGOW TO QUEBEC

EVERY TUESDAY, Calling at DUBLIN to embark Passengers.

Cabin Fare—£13 13s.

### FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

EVERY SATURDAY, Calling at LONDONDERRY to land Mails and Passengers.

Cabin Fare—80 Dollars and 70 Dollars.

The Steamers of this Line are well known for their rapid passages. The Saloon and sleeping accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, and the style of living is all that one could wish. Cabin Fare, however, does not include Wines and Liquors, but they can be obtained on board on the usual terms.

**THROUGH TICKETS** can be issued to all parts of Canada and the United States.

**BAGGAGE** taken from the Ocean Steam-ships to the Railway Cars free of expense.

**RETURN TICKETS** issued on favourable terms.

The attention of travellers to and from the **WESTERN STATES** is specially directed to this route.

“During the Winter Months—from the beginning of November until the first week in April—the Steamers go to Portland instead of Quebec, the same Railway facilities being in operation there for Through Booking to all parts of Canada and the States.

The route via Portland should specially commend itself to travellers to and from the **EASTERN STATES**.

For further particulars apply in Portland and Montreal to **HUGH and ANDREW ALLAN**; in Quebec, to **ALLANS, RAE & Co.**; in Havre, to **JOHN M. CURRIE**, 21, Quai d'Orleans; in PARIS, to **GUSTAVE BOSSANGE**, 25, Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp, to **AUG. SCHMITZ & Co.**; in Rotterdam, to **G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON** or **RUYS & Co.**; in Hamburg, to **W. GIBSON & HUGO**; in Belfast, to **CHARLEY & MALCOLM**; in London, to **MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE**, 17, Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow, to **JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN**, 70, Great Clyde Street; or to

**ALLAN BROTHERS AND CO.,**

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

The Steamers of this Company also run, at stated intervals, between **LIVERPOOL**  
and **BALTIMORE, U.S.**

# CUNARD LINE.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, THE  
MEDITERRANEAN, FRANCE, ETC.

Parthia . . . . .	<i>Capt. Watson.</i>	Stromboli . . . . .	<i>Capt. Drinkwater.</i>
Algeria . . . . .	<i>Capt. Le Messurier.</i>	Penguin . . . . .	<i>Capt. McMickan.</i>
Abyssinia . . . . .	<i>Capt. Hains.</i>	Raven . . . . .	<i>Capt. Archibald.</i>
Aleppo . . . . .	<i>Capt. Browne.</i>	Wolf . . . . .	<i>Capt. Campbell.</i>
Atlas . . . . .	<i>Capt. Gill.</i>	Llama . . . . .	<i>Capt. Rankin.</i>
Batavia . . . . .	<i>Capt. Sowerby.</i>	Buffalo . . . . .	<i>Capt. McPherson.</i>
Calabria . . . . .	<i>Capt. McMickan.</i>	Camel . . . . .	<i>Capt. Davies.</i>
China . . . . .	<i>Capt. Macaulay.</i>	Racoon . . . . .	<i>Capt. Macaulay.</i>
Cuba . . . . .	<i>Capt. Moodie.</i>	Bear . . . . .	<i>Capt. Small.</i>
Hecla . . . . .	<i>Capt. Bell.</i>	Olympus . . . . .	<i>Capt. Edmondson.</i>
Java . . . . .	<i>Capt. Martyn.</i>	Palmyra . . . . .	<i>Capt. Browne.</i>
Kedar . . . . .	<i>Capt. Muir.</i>	Russia . . . . .	<i>Capt. Cook.</i>
Malta . . . . .	<i>Capt. McDowall.</i>	Samaria . . . . .	<i>Capt. Billinge.</i>
Marathon . . . . .	<i>Capt. Sowerby.</i>	Scotia . . . . .	<i>Capt. Lott.</i>
Morocco . . . . .	<i>Capt. John Leitch.</i>	Siberia . . . . .	<i>Capt. J. Harrison.</i>
Palestine . . . . .	<i>Capt. Kelly.</i>	Sidon . . . . .	<i>Capt. Pritchard.</i>
British Queen . . . . .	<i>Capt. Scott.</i>	Tarifa . . . . .	<i>Capt. Murphy.</i>
Balbec . . . . .	<i>Capt. Stewart.</i>	Tripoli . . . . .	<i>Capt. Moulard.</i>

Appointed by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General  
to sail for America

## EVERY TUESDAY AND EVERY SATURDAY.

STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and Cabin Passengers only, from Liverpool on Saturdays. Fares:—First Cabin, £26; Second Cabin, £18.

STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON, from Liverpool on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fares:—15 Guineas, 17 Guineas, or 21 Guineas. Steerage at Reduced Rates.

STEAMERS FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA, SYRA, CONSTANTINOPLE, AND SMYRNA, once every Three Weeks. Fares:—From Liverpool to Gibraltar, £10; to Malta, £15; to Syra, £18; to Constantinople, £20; to Smyrna, £23; or, for the Round Voyage out and home, £40.

STEAMERS FOR GIBRALTAR, GENOA, LEGHORN, AND NAPLES, once every Three Weeks. Fares:—From Liverpool to Gibraltar, £10; to Genoa, £13 13s.; to Leghorn, £14 14s.; to Naples, £15 15s.; or, for the Round Voyage out and home, £40.

STEAMERS FOR GIBRALTAR, PALERMO, MESSINA, CORFU, ANCONA, TRIESTE, AND VENICE, once every Month. Fares:—From Liverpool to Gibraltar, £10; to Palermo, £13 13s.; to Messina, £14 14s.; to Corfu, £20; to Ancona or Trieste, £21; or for the Round Voyage out and home, £40.

STEAMERS FOR HAVRE, from Liverpool every Tuesday and Saturday. Fares:—Cabin, £1 5s.; Steerage, 12s. 6d.

STEAMERS FOR GLASGOW (calling at Greenock), from Liverpool three times each Week. Fares:—Cabin, 12s. 6d.; Steerage, 6s.

STEAMERS FOR BELFAST, carrying her Majesty's Mails, from Glasgow every day (Sundays excepted). Fares:—Cabin, 12s. 6d.; Return, 20s.

STEAMERS FOR LONDONDERRY, from Glasgow every Monday and Thursday.

Apply at the Company's Office, New York, to CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent; at the Company's Office, Boston, to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent; in Halifax, to WILLIAM CUNARD; in Havre, to BURNS & MAC IVER, 21, Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to BURNS & MAC IVER, 12, Place de la Bourse; in London, to Henry Boggs, 6, St. Helens Place, Bishopsgate Street; in Dundee, to G. & J. BURNS, Baltic Street; in Glasgow, to G. & J. BURNS, 30, Jamaica Street; in Greenock, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Excise Buildings; in Belfast, to GEORGE McTEAR & SON, Donegal Quay; in Queenstown, to D. & C. MAC IVER; in Liverpool, to

D. & C. MAC IVER, 8, Water Street.

# ROYAL MAIL LINE FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The magnificent Clyde-built Steamers of

## THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

	Tons.	Horse-power.		Tons.	Horse-power.
BREMEN .....	3000	700	RHEIN .....	3000	700
NEW YORK .....	3000	700	MAIN .....	3000	700
HANSA .....	3500	700	DONAU .....	3000	700
AMERICA .....	3000	700	BERLIN .....	2500	500
HERMANN .....	3000	700	BALTIMORE .....	2500	500
DEUTSCHLAND .....	3000	700	FRANKFURT .....	2500	500
UNION .....	3000	700	HANNOVER .....	2500	500
WESER .....	3000	700	KOELN .....	2500	500

are appointed to leave

### SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK DIRECT

every Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock,

under Mail contract with Her Majesty's Government.

*Fares from Southampton to New York,*

First Class, £23.

Second Class, £13.

### SOUTHAMPTON TO BALTIMORE DIRECT

on every alternate Saturday.

Cabin fare, £18.

### SOUTHAMPTON TO THE WEST INDIES

once a Month.

This line will be opened in October, 1870.

### FROM HAVRE TO NEW ORLEANS

*(calling at Havana)*

on every alternate Saturday during the Season.

*Through fares from London viâ Southampton,*

First Class, £27 10s.

Steerage, £9.

*Agents in London:*

KELLER, WALLIS, & POSTLETHWAITE, 16 & 17, King William St., E.C.

PHILLIPPS, GRAVES, PHILLIPPS & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Idol Lane, E.C.

Agents in *Southampton*..... KELLER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE.

„ *Paris and Havre*..... LHERBETTE, KANE and Co.

„ *New York*..... OELRICHS and Co., Broad Street.

„ *Baltimore*..... A. SCHUMACHER, and Co.

„ *New Orleans*..... ED. F. STOCKMEYER.

„ *Havana*..... H. UPMANN and Co.



# WILLIAMS AND GUION,

63, Wall Street, New York.

ALEX. S. PETRIE AND CO.,

11, Old Broad Street, London.

GUION AND CO.,

11, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

Travellers and Commercial Credits issued available in any part of Europe, India, and the United States.

## AGENTS OF THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

Carrying the UNITED STATES' MAILS between

**NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,**

*(calling at Queenstown).*

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINNERAY.

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.

WYOMING, Capt. JONES.

These Steamers are large, of full power, and have six watertight compartments. The Saloons and State-rooms are all on deck, thus securing perfect ventilation and light.

FROM

New York, every Wednesday. Passage, \$80, gold.  
Liverpool, every Wednesday. Passage, 18 guineas.

# UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

Between HAMBURG and NEW YORK,

Calling outwards at HAVRE, and returning via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.

The magnificent Clyde-built Mail Steamers of

## THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—

	TONS.	H. P.		TONS.	H. P.
Thuringia . . . . .	3500	800	Saxonia . . . . .	3000	600
Silesia . . . . .	3500	800	Bavaria . . . . .	2800	600
Holsatia . . . . .	3500	800	Teutonia . . . . .	2800	600
Westphalia . . . . .	3500	800	Borussia . . . . .	2500	600
Cimbria . . . . .	3000	750	Germania . . . . .	3000	800
Hammonia . . . . .	3000	750	Vandalia . . . . .	3000	800
Allemania . . . . .	3000	700			

Are appointed to leave as follows:—

From Hamburg every Wednesday morning.

From Havre every Saturday morning.

From New York every Tuesday, noon.

### PRICES OF PASSAGE:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
From Hamburg to New York . . . . .	165 Prussian thalers.	100 Prussian thalers.
From Havre to New York . . . . .	600 Francs.	370 Francs.
From Paris to New York . . . . .	615 Francs.	380 Francs.
From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London, or Hamburg . . . . . (gold)	120 dols.	(gold) 72 dols.
From New York to Paris . . . . .	126 75 dols.	77 dols.

## HAMBURG HAVANA NEW ORLEANS LINE.

Calling at Havre outwards and homewards ONCE A MONTH DURING THE SEASON.

### PRICES OF PASSAGE:—

From Hamburg to Havana or New Orleans . . . . .	1st Class	180 Prussian thalers.
From Havre to Havana or New Orleans . . . . .	„	660 francs.
From Paris to Havana or New Orleans . . . . .	„	675 francs.
From New Orleans or Havana to Havre or Hamburg . . . . .	„	150 dols. (gold).

## LINE TO THE WEST INDIES.

From Hamburg, 24th; from Grimsby, 27th; from Havre, 30th, of each month.

To St. Thomas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Colon, Santa Maria, Sabanilla, and from Colon on the 4th and 5th of each month.

To Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, Trinidad (Port Spain), Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg.

### PRICES OF PASSAGE:—

	1st Class.
From Hamburg to St. Thomas . . . . .	250 Prussian thalers.
From Grimsby to St. Thomas . . . . .	£33 sterling.
From Havre to St. Thomas . . . . .	900 francs.
From Hamburg to Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and Colon (Aspinwall) . . . . .	285 Prussian thalers.
From Grimsby to Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, &c. &c. . . . .	£38 sterling.
From Havre to Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, &c. &c. . . . .	1,100 francs.
To Plymouth, Havre, or Hamburg from Colon, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, or Laguayra . . . . .	190 Spanish dollars.
From Trinidad (Port Spain) . . . . .	165 „

### AGENCIES.

Hamburg, AUGUST BOLTEN; London, Plymouth and Southampton, SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co.; Havre and Paris, A. BRONSTROM & Co.; Cherbourg, Ad. BONFILS & FILS; New York, KUNHARDT & Co. and RICHARD BOAS; New Orleans, WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & Co.; Havana, D. ERDMANN; Colon (Aspinwall) and Panama, J. FÜRTH & Co.

# INMAN LINE.

## THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

### Full-Powered Clyde-Built Iron Screw Steamships

STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.
City of Montreal . . .	(Building.)	City of New York . . .	Phillips.
City of Brussels . . .	J. Kennedy.	City of Manchester . . .	Jones.
City of Brooklyn . . .	S. Brooks.	City of Dublin . . .	J. Eynon.
City of Paris . . .	J. Mirchouse.	City of Cork . . .	R. Allen.
City of Antwerp . . .	R. Leitch.	City of Limerick . . .	W. R. Phillips.
City of London . . .	H. Tibbits.	Etna . . .	G. Lockhead.
City of Baltimore . . .	Delamotte.	City of Halifax . . .	W. Jamieson.
City of Washington . . .	T. C. Jones.	City of Durham . . .	A. Mathieson.

ARE APPOINTED TO SAIL

### FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL

(Touching at Queenstown.)

Every Saturday and alternate Tuesday

from Pier 45, North River.

### RATES OF PASSAGE.

<i>Cabin, payable in gold.</i>		<i>Steerage, payable in currency.</i>	
To Liverpool or Queenstown . . .	\$75	To Liverpool or Queenstown . . .	\$30
„ London . . . . .	80	„ London . . . . .	35
„ Paris . . . . .	90	„ Paris, Sweden, or Norway . . .	38
„ Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp . . . . .	85	„ Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, or Antwerp . . . . .	35

Cabin Passengers will have nothing to provide for the voyage, but Steerage Passengers will have to find their bedding and mess tins.

These Steamers carry "Phillips' Patent Fire Annihilators," and are built in water-tight iron sections.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each Steamer.

Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown to Halifax, Boston, or New York.—Cabin, Inside Rooms, \$75, Outside Rooms, \$100, Gold. Steerage, \$34, Currency. Children between one and twelve, half fare. Infants under twelve months, in Steerage, \$5, Currency.

Apply, in Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, at the Head Offices of the Company, 62 and 63, Tower Buildings South, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, Jr., 13 Dixon Street; in London, to EIVES & ALLEN, 61 King William Street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Havre, to WOOD & COMPANY; in Hamburg, to FALCK & COMPANY; in Antwerp, to WM. INMAN, No. 50, Quai du Rhin; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Philadelphia, to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 402 Chesnut Street; in Boston, to M. S. CREAGH, 102, State St.; in Chicago, to FRANCIS C. BROWN, 36 South Clark Street; in Halifax, N.S., to J. & R. B. SEETON; in Amsterdam, to OOLGAARDT & BRUNIER; in Rotterdam, to RUY & Co., & H. ANTWEILER; in Bremen, to MARSCHHAUSEN & Co.; in Gothenburg, to HERMAN ROOS; in Christiania, to H. HEITMANN; in Christiansand, to J. G. BIRKELAND; in Copenhagen, to PETER MARTIN KÖLLE, 6 Kongensgade; in Coblenz, to JOH. ANT. LEROY; in Mannheim, to CONRAD HEROLD, WALTHER & VON RECKOW, J. M. BIELEFELD; in Freiburg, to J. M. BIELEFELD; in Frankfort, O. M., to C. H. TEXTOR; in Luxemburg, to ANTON RODENBORN, St. Philipps-gasse, No. 6; in Stuttgart, to FRANK & SCHAFFER; in Vienna, to ROTTER & PERSCHITZ, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse, No. 22; in Rostock, to ERNST SCHROIESOW; and in New York, at the Company's Offices, to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15, Broadway.

New York, June 11, 1870.

# NATIONAL LINE.

## STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK. THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Despatch one of their New, Full-powered, First-class, British, Iron Screw Steam-ships

### FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK

EVERY WEDNESDAY, Calling at QUEENSTOWN the day following.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Spain . . . . .		4000	England . . . . .	Webster . . . . .	3307
Egypt . . . . .	Grace . . . . .	4000	Erin . . . . .	Bragg . . . . .	3318
Italy . . . . .	Grogan . . . . .	3600	Helvetia . . . . .	Grigs . . . . .	3318
France . . . . .	W. H. Thompson . . . . .	3571	Pennsylvania . . . . .	G. Lawson . . . . .	2889
The Queen . . . . .	A. Thomson . . . . .	3571	Virginia . . . . .	Summers . . . . .	2887
Holland . . . . .	Thomas . . . . .	3500	Denmark . . . . .	Andrews . . . . .	3118

And

### FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

EVERY SATURDAY.

The SALOON ACCOMMODATION on board these Steamers is very superior, the State-rooms being unusually large, and situated in the Poop on Deck—the Poop being 130 feet long.

*Rates of Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown:—*

**Saloon Passage, 12, 15, and 21 guineas.**

**Return Tickets, 25 guineas.**

Children under Twelve Years of age, Half-fare. Infants, Free.

Passengers Booked to all parts of the United States and Canada at Through Rates.

Passengers Booked through from Liverpool to Aspinwall and San Francisco, by Pacific Mail Steamers Sailing from New York on 5th and 21st of every Month at Reduced Fares. Also by Rail from New York to San Francisco.

Apply in Paris, to JOHN ARTHUR & Co., 10, Rue Castiglione; in Brussels, to THOS. SUFFEL, 96, Montague de la Cour; in Rotterdam, to WAMBERSIE & SON; in Hamburg, to LOUIS SCHARLACH & Co.; in Antwerp, to A. STRAUSS; in Gothenburg, to B. B. PETERSON; in Christiania, to OLAF SVENSON; in Copenhagen, to N. P. FREDERICKSEN; in Havre, to R. ODINET, 4, Rue de la Chaussée; in London, to SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, and MOSSES & MITCHELL, 55, Gracechurch Street; in Belfast, to HENRY GOWAN, Queen's Square; in Queenstown, to N. & J. CUMMINS & BROTHERS; in Liverpool, to

**THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,**

**21 & 23, WATER STREET.**

And in New York, to—

**F. W. J. HURST, at the Company's Offices, 69, BROADWAY.**

# COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,

4, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

## I. FRENCH MAIL LINE FROM HAVRE AND BREST TO NEW YORK, and vice versa.

SS. Pereire, Capt. Dandré.	SS. Lafayette, Capt. Roussan.
SS. Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont.	SS. Europe, Capt. Galland.
SS. Saint Laurent, Capt. Lemarié.	SS. Ville du Havre, Capt. X.

*Dates of Sailing for 1871, and hereafter every fourteen days.*

FROM HAVRE.	FROM BREST.	FROM NEW YORK.
Thursday, 8th June.	Saturday, 10th June.	Saturday, 1st July.
" 22nd do.	" 24th "	" 15th "
" 6th July.	" 8th July.	" 29th "
Friday, 21st "	" 22nd "	" 12th August.
" 4th August.	" 5th August.	" 26th "
" 18th "	" 19th "	" 9th September.
" 1st September.	" 2nd September.	" 23rd "
" 15th "	" 16th "	" 7th October.
" 29th "	" 30th "	" 21st "
" 13th October.	" 14th October.	" 4th November.
" 27th "	" 28th "	" 18th "
" 10th November.	" 11th November.	" 2nd December.
" 24th "	" 25th "	" 16th "
Thursday, 7th December.	" 9th December.	" 30th "
" 21st "	" 23rd "	" 13th January, 1872.

*Fares from Havre or Brest to New York, and vice versa.*

First class cabin, £28 or 700 francs. Second class cabin, £14 16s. or 370 francs.  
Third class cabin, £9 12s. or 240 francs. No Steerage or Emigrants taken.  
Children from three to twelve years, half fare.

*Through fares from Paris to New York, (via Havre or Brest,) and vice versa.*

First class cabin and Railway, £29 or 725 francs. Second class cabin and Railway  
£15 8s. or 385 francs. Third class and Railway, £10 or 250 francs.

## II. FRENCH MAIL LINE FROM SAINT NAZAIRE TO WEST INDIES, and vice versa.

SS. France.	SS. Atlantique.	SS. Panama.
SS. Nouveau Monde.	SS. Washington.	SS. Louisiane.
SS. Florida.	SS. Martinique.	SS. Guadaloupe.
SS. Pacifique.	SS. Ville de St. Nazaire.	SS. X. now building.

*Dates of Sailing from Saint Nazaire.—On the 8th and 14th of each month.*

For Saint Thomas, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, New Orleans, Puerto Rico, Le Cap, San Jago (Cuba), Jamaica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Santa Marta, Colon, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, connection at Panama for Ports of Central America, North Pacific to San Francisco, and thence to Japan and China, South Pacific to Valparaiso, Peru, Equator, &c.

*Fares from Saint Nazaire to following Ports, and vice versa.*

	1st class. Francs.	2nd class. Francs.	3rd class. Francs.
To Saint Thomas, Guadaloupe, Martinique, } St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, } Trinidad. }	965	825	500
To Havana, New Orleans, Santa Marta, } Colon, Demerara, Paramaribo, Cay- } enne, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello. }	1100	965	500
To Vera Cruz and Tampico . . . . .	1240	1100	600
To Jamaica, Le Cap (Haiti), San Yago (Cuba)	1050	925	500
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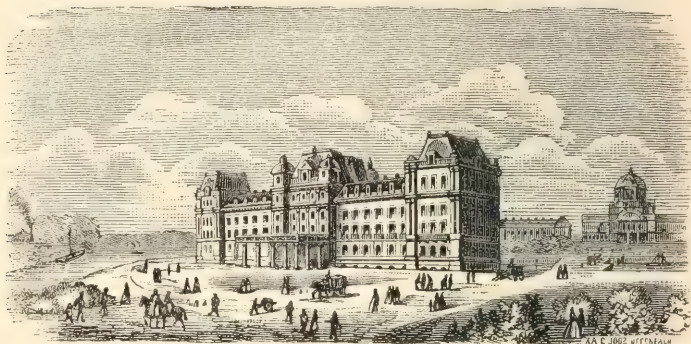
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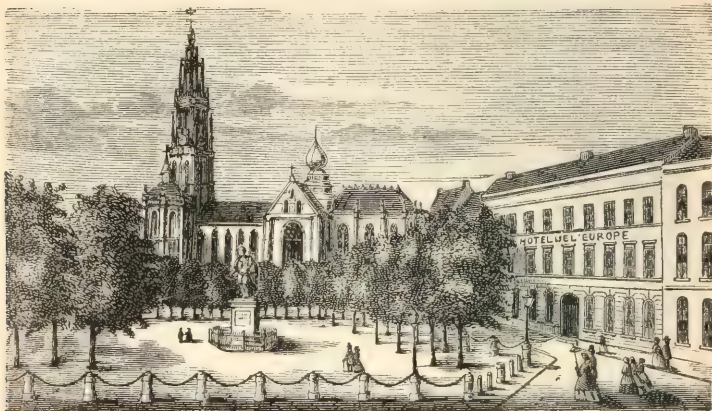
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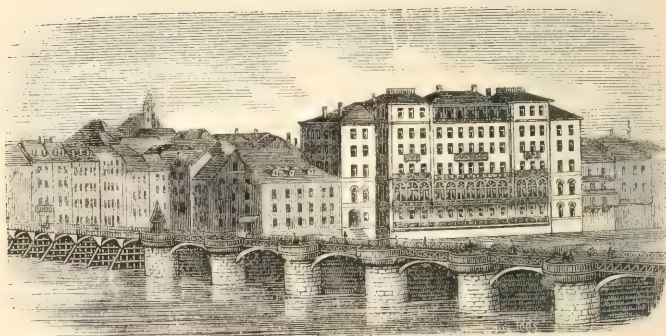
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*Open during the winter. English is spoken.*

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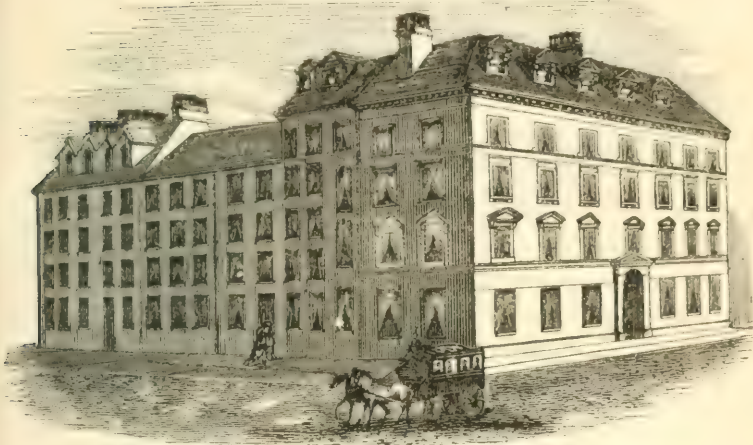
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GOING NORTH TO DERRY OR THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.



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Telegraph Office.

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1st of May, 1870.

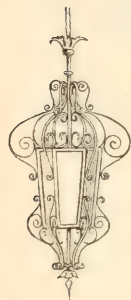
### OPENING OF HOTEL VILLA GIULIA,

(CASTLE OF THE KING OF BELGIUM.)

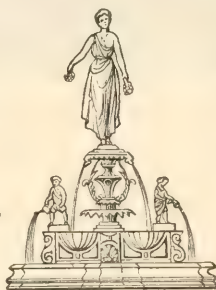
This Magnificent Villa has just been adapted for an Hotel, under the immediate superintendence of its proprietor, M. A. MELLA, who by his long experience, and his desire of deserving the patronage of English Travellers, will endeavour to render this fine little spot worthy of being visited by English Families, single Travellers, and Tourists. Beautiful Gardens and Parks. Boats and Carriages belonging to the Hotel. English spoken.

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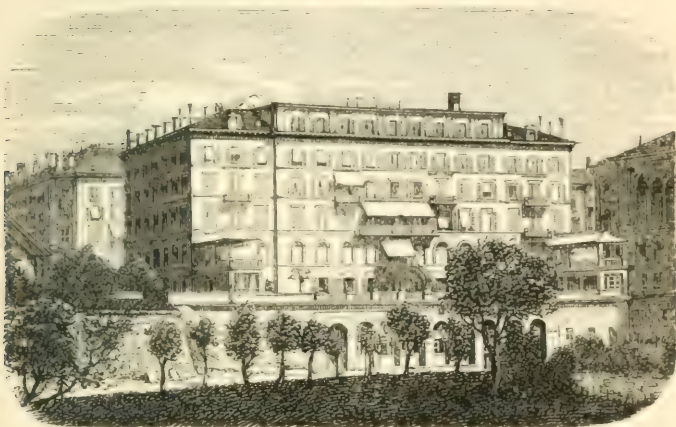
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*The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor.*

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APARTMENTS.

FAMILIES intending to reside in BRUSSELS, and requiring FURNISHED APARTMENTS, may obtain the fullest information, by letter, or on personal application, to Mr. STEVENS, General Commission Agent, at his Office, 24, Rue de Namur.

P.S.—Mr. Stevens is Clerk to Mr. Drury's English Church.

## BRUSSELS.

## HOTEL DE BELLEVUE.



E. DREMEL, PROPRIETOR.

This unrivalled Establishment is beautifully situated ON THE PLACE ROYALE, the finest part of the city, adjoining the Palace of the King. It has one front upon *the Place*, another upon *the Rue Royale*, the principal street of the city, and another upon the beautiful park, on which are the *Royal Palace*, the *Palace of the Prince of Orange*, and *the Houses of Parliament*.

This establishment ranks as the best in Brussels, and one of the best in Europe. Its *table d'hôte* is justly celebrated, and its wines are unsurpassed. English, American, German, and French journals may be found in the Reading Room.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES FOR VISITING WATERLOO  
AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.

## BRUSSELS.

GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE,  
PLACE DU TRÔNE, 3.

PROPRIETORS—J.-B. LEBLAU AND Co.

*SITUATED IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL  
AND HEALTHIEST PART OF  
THE TOWN,*NEAR THE PALACES OF THE KING, THE INDUSTRY,  
AND THE MUSEUM;THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS, THE PARC, THE  
BOULEVARDS AND THE FAVOURITE  
WALKING PLACES.

This Hotel, by its excellent situation, the luxury and superiority of its Furniture, as well as its punctual attendance, offers to Families and Travellers all the comfort and advantages they can wish for.

~~~~~  
*Agreements are entered into, under very moderate conditions, with  
Families and Travellers who wish to make a  
prolonged stay in the capital.*  
~~~~~

CHAMBERS FROM 2 FRANCS PER DAY.

## BRUSSELS.

E<sup>LE</sup>. DE PACHTERE,

FURNISHER TO THE COURT,

25, RUE ROYALE,

NEAR THE COLONNE DU CONGRES.

This is the largest and the most renowned House in  
the City for the manufacture of

**Cloaks, Dinner & Ball Dresses, Costumes,****Opera Cloaks, & Trousseaux.***(Genre Worth de Paris.)*

An immense assortment of INDIA SHAWLS, which  
are imported direct by this House and

SOLD AT PARIS PRICES.

**SILKS.**—Black Silks, colours guaranteed, of the  
House of BONNET and CO., of Lyons.

*Wholesale and Retail.*

## BRUSSELS.

## LACE MANUFACTORY.

## O. DE VERGNIES &amp; SOEURS,

26, RUE DES PAROISSIENS, 26,

*(Near the Cathedral of St. Gudule.)*

Ladies desirous of purchasing the genuine  
BRUSSELS AND VALENCIENNES LACE,  
OR MECHLIN POINT,

are invited to visit the Celebrated Establishment of MR. O. DE VERGNIES ET SŒURS, 26, Rue des Paroissiens, near the Cathedral of St. Gudule, where they may witness the process of manufacturing Lace of the finest texture, and inspecting an unrivalled Stock of Royal Black Lace, and various articles of the Richest and Newest Patterns, at fixed prices.

This House is the recipient of the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition, the Gold Medal of the Belgian Government, and was awarded the first medal at the late Universal Exhibition at Paris.

Visitors should be particular in not mistaking the House, or confounding this Establishment with others, which may be easily avoided, AS THE NAME IS ON THE DOOR.

M. O. DE VERGNIES ET SŒURS, Successors of Mr. Vanderkelen-Bresson, who was also awarded the First Class Medal at the Paris Exhibition.



BRUSSELS.

ALFRED CABU,

1 AND 3, GALERIE DU ROI,

(*Passage St. Hubert*).

The attention of English and American travellers is called to  
the large and choice stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN  
AND CHILDREN

always to be found at this Establishment.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, IN THE BEST STYLE.

*Riding-habits. Liveries. English Waterproof garments.*

N.B. This Establishment is in the centre of the Galleries.

BRUSSELS.

CH. BULS,

Goldsmith,

MARCHÉ AUX HERBES, 103.

A large assortment of Jewellery in the latest styles and  
at much less than Paris prices.

Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Pearls,  
Turquoises, all at strictly moderate  
prices.

*Mr. Buls uses in the manufacture of all his articles,  
gold of 18 carats.*

## BRUSSELS.

## FRANS. DOIZE &amp; CO.

*Furnishers of S. A. R. Madame the Countess of Flanders.*

BRUSSELS: FOSSE-AUX-LOUPS, 64.

LYONS: RUE ROYALE, 4.

ZURICH: AREGRESTINERHOF, 4 &amp; 10.

Silks (unies) Novelties, Velvets, Gazes de Chambery,  
India Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls,  
Lama Laces, etc., etc.

*Wholesale and Retail.*

Purchasers may rely on finding here an assortment of goods  
such as can only be found in an establishment of the first class.

---

## CHERBOURG, FRANCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE  
L'UNIVERS.*An Establishment of the First Class.*

---

## CHRISTIANIA (NORWAY).

## THE CHRISTIANIA CARRIOLE COMPANY

Is established in order to carry on, upon a larger scale, the business in which Mr. BENNETT has been engaged for the last nine years, viz. that of providing Travellers in Norway with Conveyances, &c., to be purchased again, when brought back, at a fixed price. The Company has, during the past winter, made Eighty new Carriages, and other travellers' requisites in proportion; and there will be a constant endeavour on its part to attend to the convenience of visitors in Norway in every possible way, and afford them any information or assistance they may require.

CHRISTIANIA, 4th April, 1859.

F. ANDRESEN,  
H. CHRISTOPHERSEN, } *Directors.*  
J. EBBELL,

T. BENNETT, MANAGER.

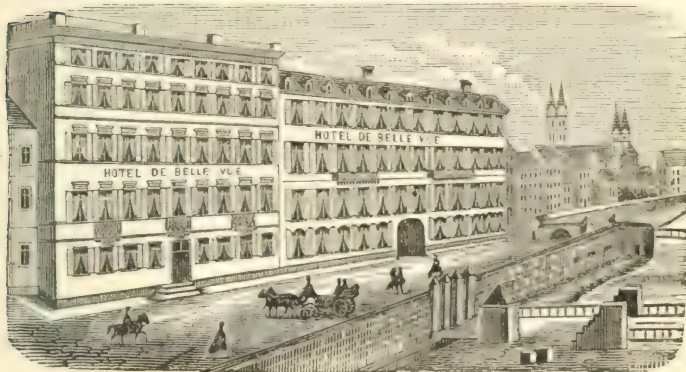
T. BENNETT begs to inform the public that, for the convenience of travellers who may wish to leave by the first train, or to remain as short a time as possible in Christiania, he will generally be on the Quay on the arrival of the Steamers with a Conveyance for the Luggage of those who purpose fitting themselves out at his House. He will also cash Notes, supply Small Change, Preserved Meats, Provisions of all sorts, Maps, and other requisites for travelling. Travellers are recommended not to bring Provisions with them, if they wish to avoid delay at the Custom House.

T. BENNETT keeps on hand a large assortment of Views, Photographs, Engravings, &c.

## COBLENZ.

## HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

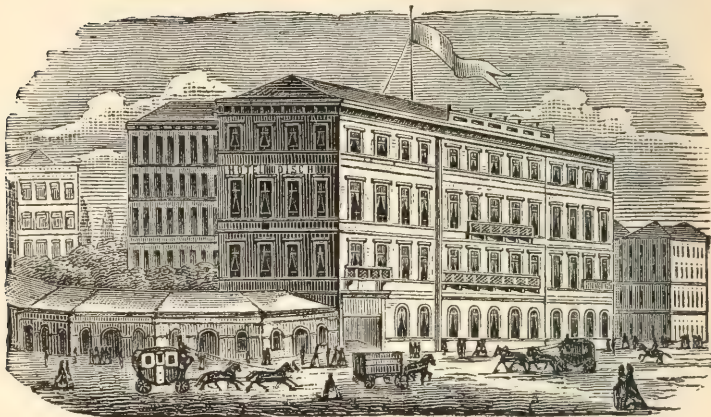
PROPRIETOR—MR. M. HOCHÉ.



This favourite and first-class Hotel, the most important and modern at Coblenz, is pleasantly situated, close to the landing-place of the steam-boats, facing the Rhine, and commanding a most beautiful view of the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein.

This magnificent Establishment is fitted up in a very superior style, and conducted in a manner to deserve the patronage it enjoys with English and American Travellers, who will find it a most desirable residence for comfort and accommodation which nothing can surpass, and for civility and attention.

COLOGNE.  
HOTEL DISCH,  
BRIDGE STREET.



This first-class well known Hotel is most centrally situated close to the Cathedral, the Central Railway Station for Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Calais, and Bonn Railways, the Quay of the Rhine Steamers, the new Tubular Bridge over the Rhine, &c.

Superior Accommodation and Comfort will be found here for Families, Tourists, and Gentlemen passing through Cologne *en route* to or returning from the Rhine, the North of Germany, &c.

Messrs. DISCH and CAPELLEN keep a large assortment of the best stock of Rhine and Moselle Wines for wholesale.

The Hotel Omnibus conveys Passengers to and from the Railway Stations.

# COLOGNE.

## JOHN MARIA FARINA,



OPPOSITE THE JÜLICH'S-PLACE,

THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER OF THE EAU DE COLOGNE SINCE 1709.

Purveyor to TT. MM. the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

*Prize Medals in London 1851 and 1862, and in Oporto 1865, Honourable Mention in Paris 1855 and Prize Medal in Paris 1867 (the sole Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne.)*

**CAUTION.**—With regard to the great number of manufactures of a so called EAU DE COLOGNE carried on by people who succeeded in getting a firm of FARINA in order to be able to sell their article, it is of particular necessity to caution persons who are desirous to purchase my genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, to direct letters to my very exact address: *Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's-Platz* (which means opposite the Jülich's-Place) *Cologne*, (without addition of any number).

Travellers visiting Cologne and intending to buy my genuine article are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners and other parties who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and store are in the same house situated *opposite the Jülich's-Place* and nowhere else.

It happens namely too frequently that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly half the part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers EAU DE COLOGNE, pretending that it is the genuine one and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally in my own house, *opposite the Jülich's-Place*, of which the very resembling facade is above.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

COLOGNE, January, 1871.

GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S-PLATZ.



COMO (ON THE LAKE OF).

# GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE, REINE D'ANGLETERRE.

PROPRIETORS—GIANELLA, Frères.

This magnificent hotel, on the route from Como to Monte Generoso and to Lugano, is situated half an hour from the city of Como, by steamer or carriage. It now occupies the whole of the palace and beautiful Villa d'Este. The beauty of its gardens, extending to the lake, the extent of its park, and the freshness of the climate in summer and its mildness in winter, render the Villa d'Este one of the most charming of country residences. Beautiful Reading, Music, and Billiard Rooms. Telegraph Bureau and English Chapel in the hotel. In the park of the hotel are several *chalets* for families who desire to live out of the hotel. Advantageous arrangements made both for summer and winter. Fine excursions by carriage and boats. An omnibus awaits the arrival of each train at the *Camerlata* station.

CONSTANCE.

## HOTEL DU BROCHET,

HECHT HOTEL.

First-class Establishment,

Situated opposite the Harbour and the Lake.

Excellent *Pension*.

*Table-d'Hôte at One and Five o'Clock.*

SPACIOUS HOUSE, VERY CLEAN, QUIET, AND WELL-FURNISHED.

The Proprietor has the sole right of fishing in the Rhine.

Boats and all appliances for Fishing.

*Prices very moderate. French and English Papers.*

CORK.

## IMPERIAL HOTEL,

PEMBROKE STREET,

PROPRIETOR—CHARLES COTTON.



This long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

**ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BEDROOMS,**

Ball-room, two Coffee-rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, several Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. &c.

*A Table d'Hôte Daily.*

The Hotel adjoins the General Post-Office, as also the Commercial Building, where Merchants meet on 'Change, and the earliest Telegraphic News is received, to the Reading-room, to which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronized within the last few years by all the different Sovereigns and Royal Families of Europe visiting Ireland,—by all the successive Lords-Lieutenant,—and has, every season, the best American patronage.

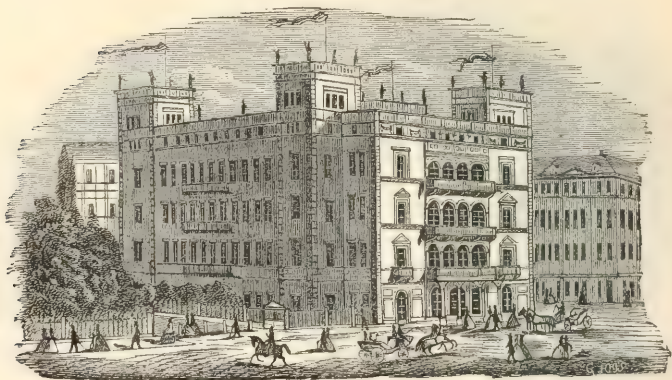
The Charges will be found most moderate.

The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

DRESDEN.

# HOTEL VICTORIA.

PROPRIETOR—CARL WEISS.



This first-rate Establishment, situated near the great public promenade, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HOTE DAILY.

*Private Dinners at any Hour.*

During the Winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate rates.

Mr. WEISS has an extensive Stock of the best *Rhenish, Bordeaux, Burgundy and Spanish Wines*, and will be most happy to execute Orders at Wholesale Prices.

DRESDEN.

## HOTEL DE SAXE.

PROPRIETORS—MAX AND CHARLES DORN.



First-class Establishment situated in the centre of the town, near the Theatre, Picture Gallery, Belvedere, &c. Table d'hote at One and half-past Four P.M. in the splendid Dining Hall, where, during the Winter Season, the most fashionable Concerts are given.

Carriages belonging to the house. Reading room with American, English, French, German and Polish papers. Smoking room.

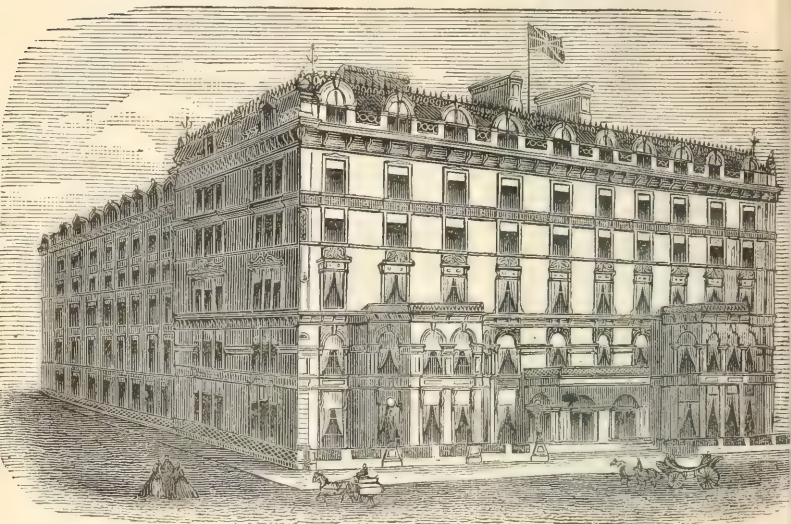
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*Advantageous arrangements are made for the Winter.*

DUBLIN.

## THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

PROPRIETORS—MESSRS. JURY, COTTON, AND GOODMAN.



This Hotel is situated in Stephen's Green, which is acknowledged to be the healthiest and most aristocratic part of the city. Its position is most central as respects the railways; and for invalids it possesses peculiar attractions, having not only magnificent pleasure grounds in front, but also a southern aspect, so that the air is both salubrious and invigorating.

Its internal arrangements are of the highest order of excellence, no expense having been spared to render them perfect and complete; and the *TARIFF* has been fixed at exceedingly moderate rates, when compared with similar establishments elsewhere. The Hotel is under the immediate personal superintendence of one of the Proprietors, Mr. GOODMAN, so long and favourably known to the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom, but it will also receive the constant attention of the other two Proprietors, whose long experience in Hotel Management is a guarantee that everything that can be made to contribute to the comfort and convenience of visitors will be employed.

Mr. JURY is also Proprietor of the Hotel COLLEGE GREEN, and of the IMPERIAL, Belfast, and Mr. COTTON is the Proprietor of the IMPERIAL HOTEL, Cork.



## EDINBURGH.



## THE ROYAL HOTEL.

(MACGREGOR'S, LATE GIBB'S.)

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, Arthur's Seat, &c. &c. Within a hundred yards of the Railway Station.

A NIGHT PORTER IN ATTENDANCE.

## EISENACH.

## HOTEL ZUM GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN,

PROPRIETRESS, MRS. J. RÖHRIG.

*(Formerly of the Thüringer Hof.)*

Close to the door of the Railway Station. This Hotel ranks as the first in the town. Elegant carriages furnished for excursions.

## ENGELBERG (near Lucerne).

## HOTEL AND PENSION SONNENBERG.

PROPRIETORS—BÜCHER AND DURRER.

This new and first-rate Hotel has a delightful situation, with a magnificent view of the Titlis, surrounded by shady walks and a Park. It is fitted up for 150 beds, and contains a spacious *Salle à Manger*, Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard Room, Smoking Room, and Private Saloons for Ladies and Families. English Service every Sunday. Moderate Charges. Prompt attendance.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

5, *Via de' Tornabuoni*, FLORENCE. 5, *Via de' Tornabuoni*.

MESSRS. MAQUAY, HOOKER AND CO.

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7, *Via Borra*, LEGHORN. 7, *Via Borra*.

MESSRS. MAQUAY, HOOKER AND CO.

20, *Piazza di Spagna*, ROME. 20, *Piazza di Spagna*.

MESSRS. MAQUAY, HOOKER AND CO.

BRANCHES AT BATHS OF LUCCA,

SIENA, AND PISA.

~~~~~

*Direct Correspondents and Agents of the principal  
American and European Bankers.*

LETTERS OF CREDIT. NOTES AND DRAFTS CASHED

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

READING ROOMS.

~~~~~

Goods Stored and Forwarded for Clients, Orders  
and Consignments, Post Office  
Department, etc., etc.

FLORENCE.

CARLO D U C C I,

36, LUNG ARNO NUOVO.

*Pianos for Sale and Hire.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF NEW MUSIC.

Music imported to order, Organs, Harmoniums, Harps, &c.

Provider to His Majesty Victor Emanuel and

H. R. H. Grand Duchess of Russia.

FLORENCE.

ELISA BRUNETTI,

Via Tornabuoni

No. 20,

Palazzo Corsi.

Via de Cerretani

No. 9,

Casa Zanetti.

*Furnisher to the Royal Palace.*

Speciality for Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Roman Scarfs,  
English and French Stockings, Knit Shirts and Drawers.

FLORENCE.

FRANCESCO BETTI,

3, LUNG' ARNO NUOVO AND BORGO OGNISSANTI,

*Manufactory of Mosaics.*

FOURNISSEUR OF H. M. THE KING OF ITALY, H. II. THE

DUCHESS OF RUSSIA, AND H. M. THE

QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.

FLORENCE.

G. TORRINI,

6, Lung' Arno Nuovo, and 3, Borgo Ognissanti.

MANUFACTORY OF MOSAICS.

Fournisseur of H. M. the King of Italy and the  
Consul-General of the United States  
of America.

FLORENCE.  
GROVES'  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PHARMACY,  
15, *Borgognissanti*.

Prescriptions of all countries dispensed according to their respective Pharmacopœias. Drugs imported from England and America. All the principal American and English Patent Medicines. Mineral Waters. French and English Perfumery and Sundries. Farina's genuine Cologne Water. India-rubber goods. Enema Apparatus. Eye-douches.

FLORENCE.  
H. ROBERTS AND CO.,  
PHARMACY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.  
17, *Via Tornabuoni*.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed with drugs from London. All Continental and American receipts accurately prepared. Congress, Vichy, and all French and German Mineral Waters. Tarrent's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Brown's Troches, Perry's Pain Killer, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hall's Hair Renewer, Barry's Tricopherous, Allen's Zylobalsamum. Distillers of the celebrated Florentine Bouquet. Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. Dépôt of English and French Perfumery.

FLORENCE.  
PHOTOGRAPHER.  
GIACOMO BROGI,  
15, LUNG ARNO DELLE GRAZIE,

Publisher of views of four different sizes of Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan, Como, &c., the Indian Mail Route through Italy from St. Michel to Suez, Palestine, and the Holy Land. Views of Works of Art of the principal Galleries of Europe. Albums of Florence and the Holy Land, with English and French text.

FLORENCE.  
EDWARD PREVOST & CO.  
6 & 7, VIA RONDINELLI.  
Carpet Warehouse.

Silk and Woollen Furniture Coverings and Trimmings. Lace and Silk Curtains. Wall Paper of the finest quality and all descriptions.

*Importer of First Class Dry Goods, for sale by piece or yard.*

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

## HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

DREXEL BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.



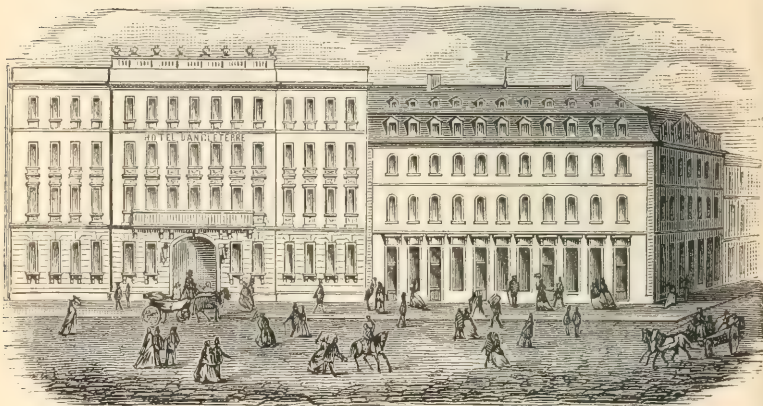
MESSRS. DREXEL beg to call the attention of English and American travellers to the above establishment, where they will find every comfort and attention.

DREXEL BROTHERS, Wine Merchants and Proprietors of the Hotel de Russie, invite attention to their fine cellar of Wines, which may be viewed on application at the Bureau of the Hotel. They will be happy to execute orders from their choice and extensive stock at wholesale prices.



FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

## HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.



J. G. BERTHOLDT, PROPRIETOR.

This first class Hotel has long been favourably known to English and American travellers for its comfortable and well furnished apartments, its excellent accommodations, good cuisine and wines.

MR. BERTHOLDT has an extensive and choice stock of the best Rhenish and other wines, orders for which he will execute at wholesale prices.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

# KOCH, LAUTEREN & CO.

(LATE GOGEL, KOCH, AND CO.)

19, GALLUS STRASSE.

GENERAL BANKING, WINE AND  
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT CASHED.

*NOTES AND DRAFTS COLLECTED.*

EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE  
AND ON NEW YORK, BOUGHT  
AND SOLD.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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READING ROOMS.

English and American Newspapers.

REGISTER OF VISITORS TO FRANKFORT AND THE GERMAN  
WATERING PLACES.

*German and Foreign Wines, still and sparkling.*

Agents for Messrs. Austin Baldwin and Co.'s  
European-American Express Company,  
New York.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

# FRIEDRICH BÖHLER,

ZEIL, No. 54.

*Next door to the Post Office.*

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.



MANUFACTORY OF CARVED STAGHORN AND  
IVORY ORNAMENTS.

*Carved Wood Work (Vieuxchêne) Furniture and Fancy Objects.*

CLOCKS, LAMPS, BRONZES, CHINA, FANCY ARTICLES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIALITIES OF GERMAN ARTICLES.

RUSSIA-LEATHER GOODS in Great Variety.

Vienna Bronzes, Marquetry, Leather and Meerschaum Goods,  
Travelling Articles, Toilette Requisites, etc., etc.

SUPERIOR COPIES OF THE ARIADNE BY DANNECKER.

*Genuine Eau de Cologne of Jean Marie Farina, opposite  
the Jülichsplatz.*

FIXED PRICES.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

## BING JUNIOR &amp; CO.

No. 31, ZEIL.



PORCELAINE (DRESDEN CHINA).

SPECIALITY OF CHINA OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*Sole Dépôt of the Royal PORCELAIN Manufactory  
of DRESDEN.*

BING JUN. AND CO. have constantly on hand a complete assortment of the beautiful wares of this famous fabric, comprising Dinner, Dessert, Coffee, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Ornaments, Figures, Groups, Baskets, &c.

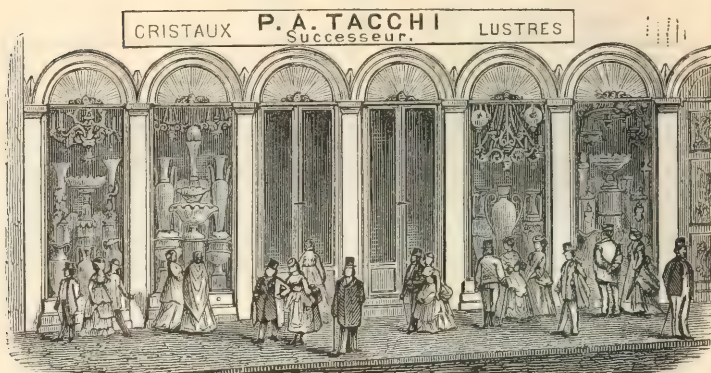
They have had the honour to supply a large number of English and American families with choice table services and other goods, and they hope by careful attention in fulfilling orders, and by their adherence to a strictly moderate tariff of prices, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them. They invite a careful comparison by intending purchasers, between their qualities and prices and those of Paris houses.

Copies of the celebrated ARIADNE in porcelaine and bronze.

Forwarding Agents in New York, MESSRS. AUSTIN BALDWIN, and Co., 74. Broadway, to whom they send pattern plates of sets, as well as designs of ornaments, on demand.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

# P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR, ZEIL, No. 44.



## BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS AND CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE.

An extensive assortment of the newest and most elegant designs of ORNAMENTAL CUT, ENGRAVED, GILT AND PAINTED GLASS, both white and coloured, in DESSERT SERVICES, CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRAS, ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE AND TOILET, and every possible variety of articles of this beautiful branch of manufacture.

P. A. TACCHI's Successor desires to call the special attention of English and American travellers visiting Frankfort, to this varied and elegant collection of useful and ornamental articles. He hopes by the perfection of his wares and the reasonableness of his prices to merit a continuance of the favours he has received from them for many years past.

*Shipping Agent in London*—MR. LOUIS HENLE, 3, Bridge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.

*Shipping Agents in New York*—MESSRS. BEYERBACH AND SCHULTZ, 22, Liberty Street.

A Branch Establishment, No. 1 (Pavilion opposite the Theatre), in the Old Colonnade at WIESBADEN, during the summer season.



FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

## GEBRÜDER HOFF.



LIEBFRAUEN-ECK.

LIEBFRAUENBERG, No. 35. BLEIDENSTRASSE, No. 1.

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND FANCY GOODS.

Visitors to Frankfort will find in this long-established house a rich selection of Black and Coloured Silks, Square and Long Shawls of all qualities, Woollen and mixed Fancy and Cotton goods, Velvets, Barèges, and every variety of Dress goods for Ladies, Stuffs for Cloaks, Scarfs, Fichus, Cravats, &c.

Messrs. H. hope by careful attention to the wants of their patrons, by keeping always a large stock of fashionable goods, and by adhering to a strictly reasonable tariff of prices, to continue to merit the liberal patronage bestowed on their house.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

J. FRIEDMANN,

(D. AND M. LOWENTHAL, SUCCESSORS).



No. 44, ZEIL (FIRST FLOOR).

JEWELLERS, AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS  
STONES SET AND UNSET.

Intending purchasers will find here an extensive assortment of jewellery of the most elegant designs, at strictly moderate prices.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT WIESBADEN

Nos. 3 AND 4, OLD COLONNADE

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

JOSEPH BAER,

18, Rossmarkt, opposite the Gutenberg Monument.



BOOKSELLER,

Principal Agent of the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg,  
the Public Museum at Moscow, etc.

Large stock of New and Second-hand Books in all Languages and all Classes of  
Literature and the Fine Arts, Early Printed Books, Manuscripts, etc.

PARIS : 2, Rue du Quatre Septembre, opposite the Bourse.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

M. HERTZ,

ROSSMARKT 18.

CONFECTION POUR DAMES.

HAUTE NOUVEAUTÉ.

READY-MADE CLOAKS AND COSTUMES OF ALL KINDS AND AT ALL PRICES.

DRESSES TO ORDER.

BEST GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH MATERIALS.

VARIOUS ARTICLES FOR LADIES' OUTFITS.

FIXED AND MODERATE PRICES.

Special Department for Ladies' Needlework and Children's Dresses in a  
separate Store.

*Wholesale and Retail.*

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

*Café Milani,*

THEATRE PLACE

*(Next to the Theatre).*

This well-known establishment, the first in Frankfort, is justly celebrated for its excellent cuisine, wines, &c.

*Kursaal Milani,*

In a fine situation near the Friedberg Gate, belongs to the same Proprietor. The beautiful rooms and grounds are open during the warm season. Refreshments. Concert every day and evening.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

STAUDT AND JUNG,

No. 35, ZEIL

*(Opposite the Hotel de Russie).*

English and American ladies will find at this renowned establishment the most varied and choice assortment of

GERMAN WORSTED AND CANVAS WORK,

EMBROIDERIES, BERLIN WOOL,

SILK CANVAS, ETC. ETC.

*Designs furnished and every variety of Worsted-work done at the shortest notice.*

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

REGINA HAAS,

39, ZEIL,

*(Opposite the Hotel de Russie.)*

SPECIALITÉ OF CHAPEAUX, BONNETS, AND COIFFURES.

English and American ladies visiting Frankfort may rely upon finding at this establishment articles unsurpassed in style and excellence by any in Europe.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

M. DOCTOR, F I L S,

47, ZEIL,

Begs to call the attention of English and American residents  
and travellers to his choice assortment of

WHITE GOODS, CHEMISES, TABLE LINEN,  
TROUSSEAUX AND EMBROIDERIES,

*for which his house is justly celebrated.*

M. DOCTOR received honourable mention at the Paris Exposition of 1855, and at the Munich Exposition of 1854. He has had the honour to furnish many English and American families.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

CHARLES VOLKERT,

No. 69, ZEIL, FIRST FLOOR,

*(Next door to St. Catharine's Church).*

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

English and American gentlemen, visiting Frankfort, may rely upon being furnished at this establishment with garments made in the best style, of the best English and foreign materials, and at reasonable prices.



## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

JEAN POPP,

3, ESCHENHEIMERSTRASSE,

*One door from the Zeil, First Floor.*

Grateful for the patronage accorded him by English and American ladies, begs to call attention to his new styles in ROBES, MANTILLAS, &c., and to his Paris and Brussels CORSETS.

His confections are of the best materials, and in the newest and best styles, and the prices are strictly reasonable.

---

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

LOUIS A. A. SCHMIDT,

5, BLEIDENSTRASSE,

*Near the Liebfrauenberg,*

Recommends to English and American travellers his large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN HOSIERY, and GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRTS ready made, and in the latest styles; GLOVES, CRAVATS, COLLARS, CUFFS, FLANNEL JACKETS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS, ready made and to order.

TRAVELLING RUGS, and a large stock of other goods for both gentlemen and ladies, of the best quality and at fixed prices.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.  
P. W. MARTINI, HATTER.



GRAND DEPÔT, 26, LIEBFRAUENBERG, 26.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.  
FRANKENBACH BROTHERS,

FRENCH BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

*(Purveyors to the Duke of Nassau).*

16, BRÖNNERSTRASSE.

*Manufacturers of the finest Boots and Shoes for both Ladies  
and Gentlemen.*

Their workmanship is unrivalled for elegance and durability. They have had the honour of furnishing many of the first English and American families. Among their regular patrons are many residents of Paris, London, and New York, to whom they have permission to refer.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

CHARLES JÜGEL,

(OPPOSITE THE GUARD HOUSE)

GERMAN AND FOREIGN BOOK AND PRINT SELLER.

Circulating Library, Maps, Guide Books, Grammars  
and Conversation Books.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

HEINRICH KELLER,

*Book and Printseller,*

37, ZIEL, OPPOSITE THE HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

Works of Art and of Science. Classics, Tauchnitz Edition. Engravings and Photographs. Stereoscopes. Guide Books. Views of Frankfort and the Rhine, Switzerland, &amp;c. Photographic Albums.

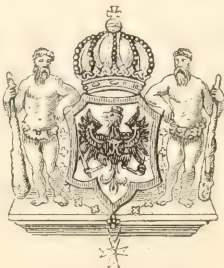
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

J. &amp; S. GOLDSCHMIDT,

ZEIL, ADJOINING THE HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

DEALERS IN CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES,  
ETC.*Purveyor to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.*

Visitors to Frankfort will find at this well-known establishment one of the choicest collections of curiosities and antiquities in Europe.



MESSRS. G. deal extensively in diamond and other precious stones, unset and in antique settings, which they sell at reasonable prices.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.  
**STRAUSS AND CO.,**  
57, ZEIL (FIRST FLOOR).

*Dealers in Brussels and Chantilly Laces.*

S. & Co. beg to call the attention of English and American residents and travellers to their extensive assortment of lace goods, consisting of Shawls, Veils, Parures, &c., &c.

This House has a speciality of Laces which they sell at Brussels prices.

---

FREYBURG (Switzerland).

GRAND

# HOTEL DE ZÄHRINGEN.

KEPT BY MR. KÜSSLER.

This first-rate Hotel is the most important in the town, and enjoys an excellent reputation. Situated in a very picturesque position : from its fine terrace, a beautiful view is obtained of the Wire Bridges, and the renowned Gorge of Gotteron. It is only a few steps from the Cathedral containing the celebrated Organ.

Carriages at the Hotel.

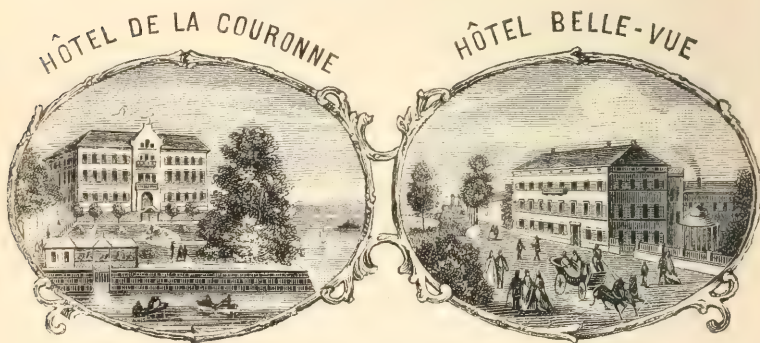
Omnibuses at every Train.

FREIBURG (IN BADEN).  
SOMMER'S  
ZAHNINGERHOF HOTEL.

This first-class Hotel is the best in the town. Moderate prices. English spoken. Baths in the Hotel. Board during the winter.

PROPRIETOR, G. H. SOMMER.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (Lake of Constance).  
HOTEL BELLEVUE.  
HOTEL DE LA COURONNE.  
PROPRIETOR—LOUIS DEEG.



Both Hotels command magnificent views of the Lake and the Alps. They have fine Gardens extending to the waterside. Both are situated conveniently near to the Railway Station and landing-place of the Steam-boats.

*Baths near the Hotel. Board during the winter.*



GENEVA.

# HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

PROPRIETORS—MAYER AND KUNZ.



This hotel is situated on the north side of the Lake of Geneva, has three fronts, and from its position commands

VIEWS OF MONT BLANC AND ITS RANGE,

AND OF

THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE AND ITS BORDERS,

Unattainable from any other hotel at  
or near Geneva.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAVELLERS WILL FIND

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT,

*UNEXCEPTIONAL ATTENDANCE,*

AND MODERATE CHARGES.

GENEVA.

# GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

PROPRIETOR—J. KOHLER.



This splendid Hotel, situated in the finest position of the town, on the Quai of Mont-Blanc, near the English church and the landing-place of the steamers, surrounded with fine gardens, affords to foreign families all the desirable comforts. It contains 150 independent rooms and first-rate style furnished drawing-rooms, large and small apartments, and twenty balconies. From every window of the Hotel you enjoy a magnificent view over the Lake and all the ridge of Mont-Blanc. The delicacy of cooking is proverbial.

~~~~~  
**Reading, Smoking, & well fitted up Bathing Rooms.**

UNIVERSAL REPUTATION.

*The Omnibus of the Hotel stands at the Station for the arrival of the Trains.*

GENEVA.

# HOTEL DES BERGUES.

PROPRIETOR—F. WACHTER.



In a matchless position, and of European reputation, this large first-class Hotel was entirely rearranged and freshly decorated in 1870—with the addition of a new superb *Salon de Conversation*.

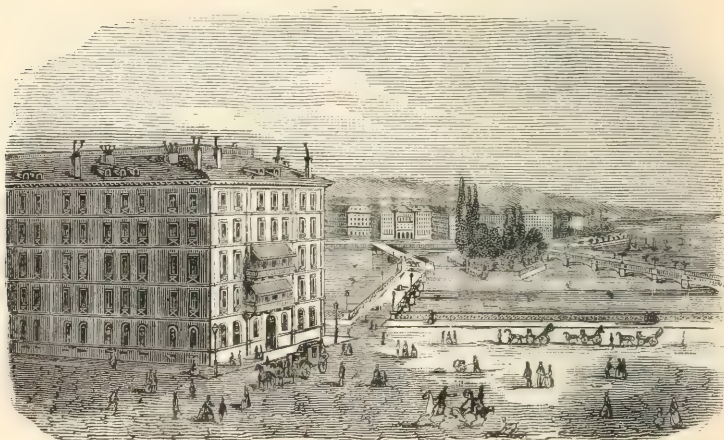
UNRIVALLED FOR ITS FINE CELLAR OF WINES, ITS DINNERS  
AND PROMPT ATTENDANCE.

*Pension for the winter months at very moderate prices.*

GENEVA.

## HOTEL DE L'ECU.

PROPRIETOR—GVE. WOLFF.

*Proprietor also of Hotel Byron, near Villeneuve.*

This unrivalled and admirably conducted Hotel has long enjoyed an extensive and high reputation among travellers. Situated in the finest part of the town, and facing the lake, it commands a beautiful view of the environs. Its accommodation is of so superior a character, that Tourists will find it a highly desirable place of residence or of temporary sojourn. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock, 4 fr. ; at 5 o'clock, 4 fr.

~~~~~  
*Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Months at very reasonable charges.*

**New Reading and Smoking Rooms.**

## GENEVA.

## HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,

DIRECTED BY MR. CHARLES ALDINGER,

*(Formerly the well-known Proprietor of the Hotel de la Couronne,  
and now the Proprietor of the Hotel de  
la Metropole).*

This large and excellent Establishment, situated in the most favourable quarter of the town, facing the Pont du Mont Blanc, with the English Garden in front, which is well provided with flowers and shrubs, and shady seats, and goes down to the edge of the lake.

From the rooms in front there is a very fine view of the lake, and from those at the back the snow-capped summit of Mont Blanc is seen in the distance; and from an Observatory at the top of the house, of very easy access, both can be seen, and a very extended view of the surrounding country.

It contains 200 most elegantly furnished Bed and Sitting Rooms in every variety, and the Proprietor himself superintends all the arrangements.

A Reading Room, with all English, American, French, and German newspapers, and a spacious Coffee and Smoking Room are in the Hotel; in short, every comfort Visitors can expect in a first-class Hotel is at their disposition.

The House, by its good ventilation, is exceedingly cool in summer; and in winter is heated by large stoves. Charges are very moderate, and Pension during the winter. Table-d'Hôte three times a day. Omnibus from the Hotel three times a day.

Private Carriages and Cabs always ready.

## GENEVA.

NO. 2, PLACE DES BERGUES.

GEO. BAKER,

ENGLISH CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

All kinds of Patent Medicines and Perfumery.

*Homœopathic Preparations. Soda and Saratoga Water.*

Medicines and Preparations forwarded with the greatest despatch and safety to all parts of Switzerland by Post.



## GENEVA.

## GENEVA MUSICAL BOXES.

Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

B. A. BRÉMOND,

Manufacturer,

7, RUE PRADIER, 7,

*(Ground Floor),*

MANUFACTURES HIMSELF MUSICAL BOXES OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND FANCY  
MUSICAL ARTICLES.

Albums, Chairs, Work and Jewel Boxes,  
Bottles, &c. &c., from 5 francs  
and upwards.

This Establishment is especially patronised by American  
and English Families.

GENEVA.

MUSICAL BOXES OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.A. RIVENC  
AND Co.*Successors to Th. Greiner and Co.*

SALES-ROOMS, PLACE DES ALPES,

*(Close to the Hotel de la Paix).*

MANUFACTORY 3, RUE SISMONDI.

English and American tourists will find at our Sales-rooms  
an unrivalled assortment of Musical Boxes at all prices.

MUSICAL BOXES WITH SINGING BIRDS, A  
NOVELTY INTRODUCED  
BY US.

## GENEVA.

## A. GOLAY, LERESCHE &amp; SONS,

Manufacturers of Watches and Jewellery,

31, *Quai des Bergues*, & 1, *Place du Port*, Grand Quai 28.

~~~~~

All Watches made by this long-established Manufactory are warranted. Spécialité Chronometers and Watches with Complex Movements.

*Branch of same House in Paris, 2, Rue de la Paix.*

Correspondents in all the principal Cities of Europe and America.

PRIZE MEDALS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

## GENEVA.



## REYNAUD AND GLATOU,

*Ancienne Maison, P. Reynaud and Co.,*

26, GRAND QUAI.



Manufacturers of Watches and Jewellery. Chronometers and Watches with Complex Movements.

Great choice of Jewellery in entirely New Designs. Three Medals in 1867.

HOUSE AT NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

Correspondents at London, Paris, and New York.

Everything sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

## GENEVA.

## F. RICHARD,

*Librarie Générale,*

56, RUE DU RHONE, NEAR THE PONT DU MONT BLANC.

~~~~~

A complete assortment of Publications on all Subjects. Guides. Plans for the use of Travellers.

*Photographic Views of Switzerland, &c.*

## GENEVA.

## BLOCH, OPTICIAN.

*(Breveté).*

14, RUE DU RHONE.

Recommended by the most celebrated oculists for the beauty of his crown and pebble glasses, and the excellence of his other productions.

The Physioscope, an invention of Mr. Bloch, and one of the curiosities of Geneva, can be seen at his place of business, as above, every day after 3 o'clock.

## GENEVA.

## HOTEL DE LA COURONNE.

PROPRIETOR—MR. F. BAUR.

This Establishment, of the first rank, completely newly furnished throughout, situated in front of the magnificent Pont du Mont Blanc, the National Monument, the Steam-boat Landing, and the English Garden, enjoys a most extended view of Lac Lemman and Mont Blanc.

Every attention paid to the comfort and wishes of Families and Gentlemen. Active attendance, good cuisine and cellar. English and American newspapers. Tables d'Hôte three times a day. Omnibus from the Hotel to every Train.

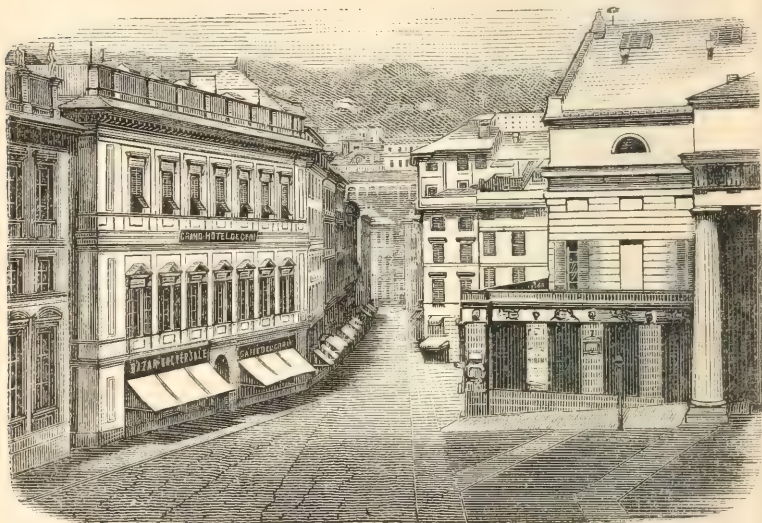
## GENOA.

## HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

MR. TROMBETTA, Proprietor of the Hotel Trombetta, formerly Hotel Feder, in Genoa, as well as Proprietor of the Hotel Trombetta at Turin, begs to inform visitors that for two years he has also been Proprietor of the Hotel de la Ville. This large Establishment is situated in the centre of the town, facing the South, and overlooking the sea, and the picturesque scenery of the Bay. The present proprietor has entirely refurnished and reorganized the Hotel, and has spared no expense in fitting it up with the same comfort and elegance as his other two hotels. Table d'Hôte, Reading Room, Smoking Room, and Baths. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. All languages spoken.

## GENOA.

## GRAND HOTEL DE GÈNES.



*Cour d'honneur. Porte cochère for carriages.*

SITUATED IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL POSITION IN THE CITY.

PLACE CARLO FELICE,

OPPOSITE THE GREAT THEATRE.

This Hotel is the only one of the great Hotels at Genoa which is situated in the healthiest part of the city, entirely away from the noise of the railway and the offensive odours of the port.

*Excellent Table d'Hôte.*

PRIVATE SERVICE—OMNIBUS AT ALL TRAINS—EQUIPAGES  
IN THE HOTEL—BATHS.



GENOA.

# GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE, AND CROIX DE MALTE.

PROPRIETOR—FELIX BOTTACCHI.



This magnificent Establishment (into which the Croix de Malte is merged) formerly the RAGGIO PALACE, continues to retain the first place among all houses of this description in this city, by its exceptional and central position, as well as by the extent of its accommodation and its cleanliness.

With the view of preserving the same reputation, the Proprietor has established agreeable salons de reunion, music, reading, and smoking, having a superb view of the Gulf. The prices are very moderate. *Excellent Table d'Hôte.*

For persons who remain some time in the Hotel arrangements are made on reduced terms.

Omnibuses and Carriages to meet every Train.

## GENOA.

MANUFACTORY OF FILAGREE.

AUGUSTE HORACE  
MOSSA.

PRINCIPAL SHOP IN THE HOTEL D'ITALIE,  
BRANCH AT THE GRAND HOTEL DE GENES,  
ALSO AT THE VIA DEL CAMPO, NEAR THE PORTA DE VACCA.

Medal of the London Exhibition.

MR. MOSSA *guarantees all his articles to be of real*  
*Gold or Silver, or Silver*  
*doubly Gilt.*

Goods sold at Wholesale and Retail at  
Fixed Prices.

ORDERS FOR EXPORT PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Travellers are invited to honour his establishments with their visits, and to inspect his goods. They may do so without incurring the least obligation to purchase.

## GENOA.

*Speciality of the Genoese Industry.*RAFFAELE COSTA  
E FIGLI,

17, VIA GIULIA, 17.

LARGE MANUFACTORY AND DEPOT OF  
CORAL WORKS OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.*Recommended especially to Merchants, Jewellers, and  
Exporters, as a house having on sale one  
of the largest assortments  
of Coral.*Orders executed with careful attention and in  
the shortest time.QUALITY WARRANTED EXTRA. SAMPLES AND CURRENT PRICE  
NOTES SENT ON DEMAND.

Visitors to Genoa are invited to visit the Manufactory.

GLASGOW.  
**MACLEAN'S HOTEL,**  
*198, St. Vincent Street.*  
PROPRIETOR—JAMES MACLEAN.



This first-class Hotel is pleasantly and fashionably situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Blytheswood Square (one of the healthiest sites in the city), and within an easy distance of the several Railway Stations, the Exchange, Banks, and principal places of business.

The Hotel since its opening has been very successful, and is visited by the best American families. It is also largely patronised by the highest families in Great Britain and the Continent.

## GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(ROYAL ROUTE, *viâ* CRINAN and CALEDONIAN CANALS.)

### THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

|          |            |                                       |           |              |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Iona,    | Chevalier, | Edinburgh Castle,                     | Staffa,   | Mountaineer, |
| Pioneer, | Gondolier, | Mary Jane,                            | Clansman, | Clydesdale,  |
|          |            | Cygnets, Plover, and Inverary Castle, |           |              |

*Sail during the season for Oban, Fort William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver, and Stornoway.*

These vessels afford in their passage a View of the Beautiful Scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places--the Island and Kyles of Bute--Island of Arran--Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre--Lochfyne--Crinan--with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea--the Whirlpool of Corryvreckan--the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben-Nevis--Inverlochy--the Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the Wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the Clans raised his Standard in '45--Lochaber--the Caledonian Canal--Loch Lochy--Loch Oich--Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time Bills with Maps to be had of Messrs. D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK; or sent, post free, on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON & CO., 119, Hope Street, GLASGOW. *Glasgow, 1871.*

### HALLE, (ON THE SAALE).

## HOTEL STADT—HAMBURG.

PROPRIETOR—L. ACHELSTETTER.

This Hotel has recently been enlarged and furnished with every possible comfort. Its situation in the finest part of the town, and its excellent management, make it the favourite resort of large families as well as of single travellers.

### HANOVER.

## UNION HOTEL.

This well-known first-class and favourite Hotel, for private families and gentlemen, is beautifully and cheerfully situated right opposite the Railway Station. Elegance and comfort combined. English and French spoken. The utmost attention and civility. A regular Table d'Hôte, and private dinners to order. Baths in the house. Private carriages always ready. English and French newspapers. The Hotel is open all night. The new Proprietor, Mr. F. VOLKERS, has just opened a very fine Coffee-room and a beautiful Refreshment-room, attached to the Hotel. Pension 6 frs. a day, everything included.



## HANOVER.

## ALEXANDER SIMON,

*AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BANKER.*

No. 30, SCHILLERSTRASSE.

CIRCULAR NOTES and DRAFTS on London, Paris, New York, and other places cashed at the best exchange, and payments made on all Letters of Credit of known American and English firms.

A Register is kept for the names of travellers. Letters promptly forwarded. Any information relative to Schools, &c., given by letter or otherwise.

*The business of the American Consul is done at this Office.*

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## HEIDELBERG.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

HÆFELI-GUJER, PROPRIETOR.

This new, magnificent, first-rate Establishment, surrounded by private and public gardens, with the view of the Castle, and the very best situation in Heidelberg, enjoys already an European reputation.

~~~~~  
READING ROOM,

With English and American Papers.

~~~~~

*Reduced prices for protracted stay, and for the Winter Season.*

## HEIDELBERG. HOTEL PRINCE CHARLES.



PROPRIETORS, SOMMER AND ELLMER.

In the Market Place, near to the Castle, with the finest view of it. This hotel, patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is without question the best situated in the town; it possesses an excellent cuisine and is favourably known for its clean and airy bed-rooms, good attendance, and very reasonable prices. Large and small apartments for families and single gentlemen. Reading-room supplied with the London Times, Galignani's Messenger, and American papers, &c. Superior tables d'hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Baths in the hotel. Arrangements can be made for Board and Lodging during the winter; deservedly recommended. Mr. ELLMER was for many years Manager of the Hotel BAUR AU LAC, at Zurich.

## HOMBURG BATHS. HOTEL DE RUSSIE. PROPRIETOR, F. A. LAYDIG.



† First Class Hotel, one of the best in town, commanding a magnificent view. Favourably known for its elegance, cleanliness, and kind attendance. Newly and greatly enlarged. Conversation Room elegantly fitted up. Splendid Dining Room, &c. Well-furnished Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Good Cellar; excellent Cooking. Moderate charges.

## HOMBURG BATHS.

NEAR FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

# FOUR SEASONS HOTEL.

W. SCHLOTTERBECK, PROPRIETOR.



This spacious first-class Hotel especially commends itself to English and American travellers by its great comfort. Well furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. Good *cuisine* and excellent wines. *Table d'Hôte* at 1 and 5 o'clock.

The Hotel is situated in the principal street of the town, at a convenient walking distance from the Railway, the Kur-saal, and the Springs.

Open all the year. Advantageous arrangements made for the winter months.

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*The Proprietor deals extensively in German and other Wines, still and sparkling, which he sells at Wholesale prices.*

## HOMBURG BATHS.

## ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

GUSTAVE WEIGAND, PROPRIETOR.



First-rate for families and single gentlemen, close to the Springs and the Kursaal; it is one of the best situated Hotels in the town.

A splendid Dining-room, and two suites of airy and quiet apartments (with balconies), overlooking the fine Taunus Mountains, have been newly added to the Hotel.

It has been patronised by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other Royal personages.

The Proprietor, who has been for years in first-class hotels in London, offers visitors the advantages of good and comfortable accommodation.

All the attendants speak English. Best French and English cooking. Excellent wines. Moderate charges.

## HOMBURG BATHS.

## PH. FISCHER,

No. 64, LOUISEN STRASSE,

Jeweller to the Court,

Invites the attention of English and American travellers to his choice assortment of Jewellery, Precious Stones, &c.

Second-hand Jewellery always on hand for sale at reduced prices.

*An interesting collection of Curiosities, Antiquities, &c.*



## INNSBRUCK.

## HOTEL D'AUTRICHE.

KEPT BY J. BAER.



This first-class Hotel, the best situated in the town, enjoys a high reputation for being honoured with the patronage of travellers of distinction of all nations. The greatest care is given to the attendance. Large and small well furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. English spoken.

## INNSBRUCK.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

KEPT BY MR. SCHEINER.

A new and well-furnished Hotel, conveniently situated, just facing the splendid valley of the Inn, and only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Excellent Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners. Arrangements made at very reasonable prices. Well furnished Apartments. Foreign Newspapers, Reading Room. Telegraph. Eighty Rooms and Saloons. English spoken.



# INTERLAKEN. GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA,

OPPOSITE THE JUNGFRAU GLACIER.

ED. RUCHTI, PROPRIETOR.



This new and beautiful house contains 240 Rooms; Music, Reception, and Billiard Rooms, Saloons, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Season opens the 1st of April.

REDUCED PRICES UNTIL THE FIRST OF JULY.

# HOTEL DE L'OBERLAND,

ALSO KEPT BY MR. RUCHTI.

This Hotel, very well situated, and commanding a fine view of the Jungfrau, is superintended by the Proprietor himself, who spares no pains to justify the old reputation of the Hotel for comfort and cleanliness. Fine Dining-room; "Café Restaurant;" Billiard Table, &c. All the attendants speak English. Moderate charges. The "Café" is much frequented.

INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

PROPRIETOR, STRÜBIN-MÜLLER.

Hotel of the first class. Situated in the centre of the Inter-laken, it contains with its dependences 120 Chambers, Salle à Manger, Saloon, a Smoking Saloon, and many Private Saloons. Several Tables d'Hôte daily.

PRIVATE DINNERS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

Carriages, Guides, and Horses for excursions.

OMNIBUS AT EVERY STEAMER.

---

INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

PROPRIETOR, MR. T. F. KNECHTENHOFER.

This large Establishment, surrounded with a fine Garden, contains 250 Beds. It is situated on the principal Promenade (Hocheweg), close to the English Church, the Kursaal, and opposite the Glacier Jungfrau. Its magnificent Saloons for games and music, Smoking-room, with Billiard Table, and Ladies' Saloon, attract the attention of Visitors. English and American Newspapers. Cold and Warm Baths. Elegant Carriages. Reduced prices for protracted stay in the early and latter part of the season. Constant communication with the Steamboat, by the Omnibuses of the Hotel.

INTERLAKEN.

## HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

KEPT BY MR. SEILER STERCHI.



This excellent Hotel is situated on the finest Promenade, and is surrounded with a large and beautiful Garden, from which an extensive view is to be had all over the Glaciers. English travellers will find at this Hotel large and small well-furnished Apartments and Rooms for Families and Single Tourists. Moderate Charges.

KILLARNEY (Ireland).

# KILLARNEY RAILWAY HOTEL.

P. CURRY.

*(Late Travellers' Club, London, and Kildare  
Street Club, Dublin.)*

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## THE CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY THE MANAGER.

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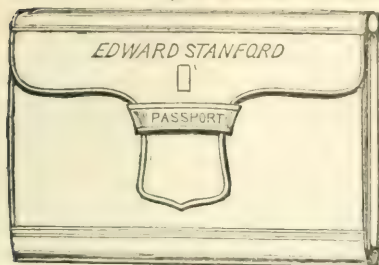
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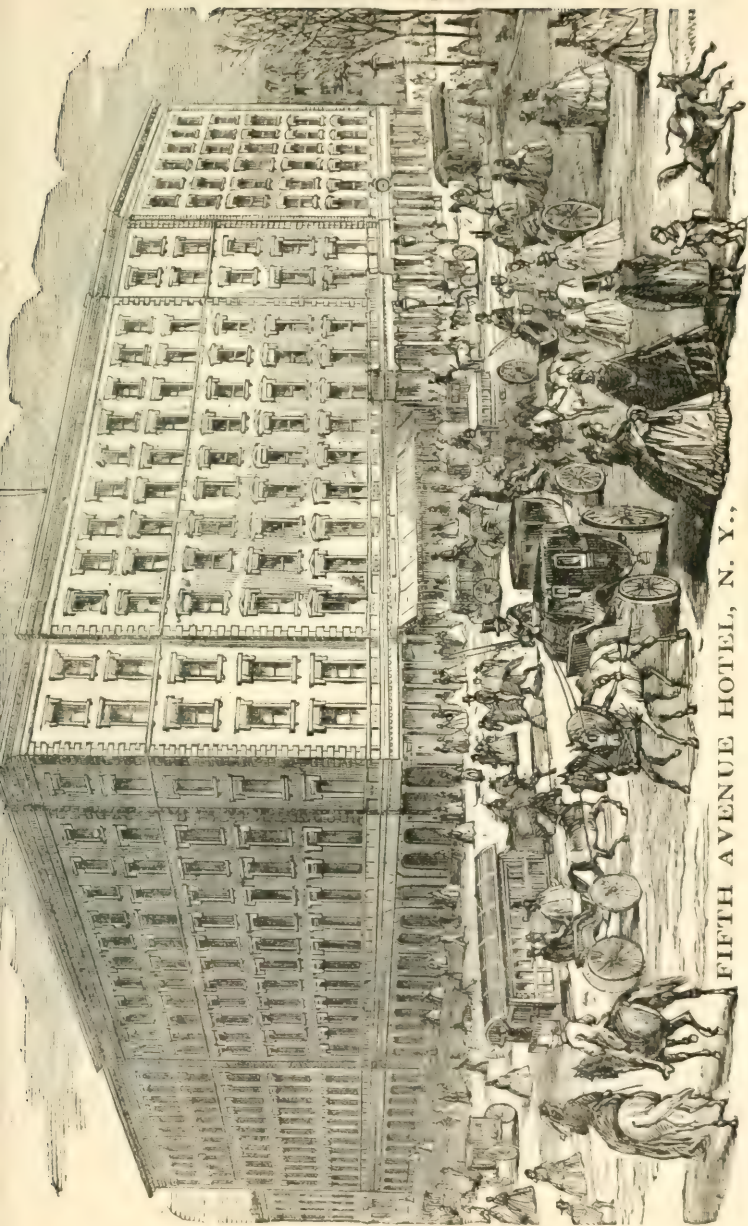
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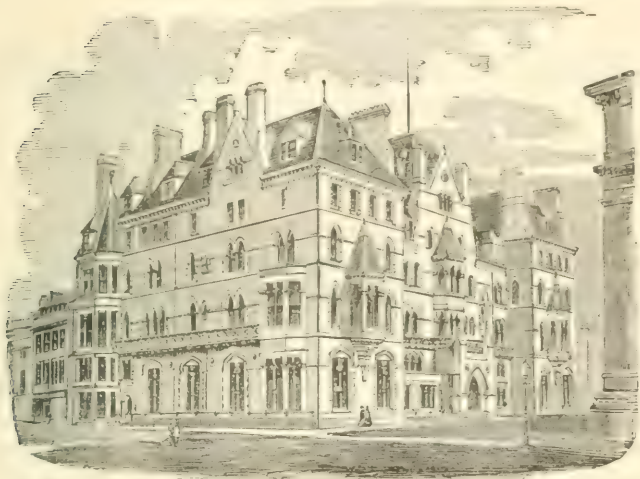
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*All the Apartments are upon the Boulevard and  
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TABLE D'HOTE AND MEALS SERVED  
IN THE APARTMENTS.

CHAMBERS FROM THREE FRANCS  
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This magnificent Hotel surpasses every other in Paris in the beauty of its position and in the luxury and freshness of its appointments.

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AUX FABRIQUES DE GENEVE.

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*Purveyor to the Court of H. M. the Emperor  
of the French,*

BOULEVARD SEBASTOPOL, 137,  
*(First Floor,)*

EXTENSIVE CHOICE OF

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of the Shopkeepers.



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in all the Countries of Europe.*

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ROCK-BORING MACHINES (McKean & Co.'s Patents), for Mines, Tunnels, Quarries, and Submarine Operations. These machines are entirely automatic, and give 500 blows per minute. Boilers furnished, specially designed for working the same in open cuttings, and Air Compressors for mines and tunnels.

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PLUMBAGO, from the American Graphite Company for lubricating Machinery, Engines, Locomotives, and Railway Cars, and for Electrotyping.

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NEAR THE BOURSE, THE PALAIS ROYAL, AND  
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*Important Concessions made to Families spending the Winter  
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Paintings purchased on Commission.

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PROPRIETOR—LEOPOLD SCHALEK.

This Hotel, with three façades, in the centre of the city and close to the landing-place of the steamers, offers a fine view over the Danube. It contains 160 elegantly furnished rooms suited to large and small families. The Hotel possesses every comfort—interior telegraph, hydrants, &c. Dining Room on first-floor, Restaurant on ground floor, with excellent *cuisine*. In the Coffee Room may be found the newspapers of the country and of foreign countries.

*Rooms from 1 florin upwards. Excellent attendance.*

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*TRAVELLERS' AND COMMERCIAL  
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*Pension for Families.*

This first-class Hotel is recommended to all English and American Families for its great comfort.

Hot and Cold Baths and Mineral Waters in the Hotel.

It is placed in one of the most beautiful situations in Switzerland, whether for residents or excursionists.

For information, and to engage rooms, apply to MR. JAKLE, Director of the Hotel.

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RIVA (Lake of Garda).

## HOTEL SOLE D'ORO.

(GOLDEN SUN.)

PROPRIETOR—A. TRAFFELLINI.

Travellers reach Riva in the Tyrol (Austrian frontier fortress) by steamer from Peschiera, the route extending the entire length of this magnificent lake. Those coming South by the Brenner Route take carriages at the MORI Station, and reach Riva in two hours. The GOLDEN SUN is the principal Hotel. Baths. Well-furnished rooms. Table d'hôte and private service. Pension from 8 to 10 francs. Boats for excursions. Foreign newspapers. Moderate prices.

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ROTTERDAM.

## L. E. VAN MINDEN,

No. 20, HANG,

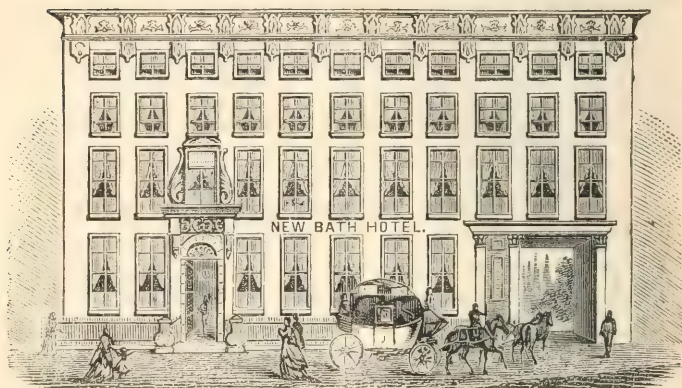
Begs to call the attention of English and American travellers to his unrivalled collection of

**Antiquities and Curiosities,**

which he offers for sale at strictly moderate prices.

## ROTTERDAM. NEW BATH HOTEL.

PROPRIETOR—C. L. VAN CRAENENBROEK.



This first-class Hotel, situated on the Boompjes, the finest part of the city, near the landing-place of the steamers, offers superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. It combines great comfort with moderate charges. *Table d'Hôte. Carriages in the Hotel.*

## ROME.

17 & 18, VIA DELLA MERCEDE.

## GEO. BAKER, ENGLISH CHEMIST, GENEVA,

Informs the Inhabitants and Visitors of Rome that he has opened an Establishment, at the above address, for the supply of English specialities and goods adapted for the use of Families at prices far inferior to those hitherto charged in Rome.

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American and English Bankers.

*See Florence.*



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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

PROPRIETOR—L. JUNG.



This large establishment is situated in the centre of a large English park, with a beautiful view of the mountains, opposite the Railway Station. It is furnished with great comfort, and has conversation and reading-rooms.

Pension for those making a long stay, from 4 to 6 florins.

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*(Hotel du Lys).*

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This well-known and favourite Hotel is situated in the midst of the most beautiful scenery, and is a central place for excursions. The ruins of the Cat, Mouse, and Rheinfels are in picturesque sight. The Lurlei rock is within 30 minutes walk, as is the Swiss valley. The Proprietor has been for years in England, and gives visitors the security of every comfort and good accommodation at reasonable charges. Pensions from 5 to 7 francs per day. English newspapers and English Church Service on Sundays.

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REMARKABLY WELL CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMME-

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PROPRIETOR HIMSELF.

*Great civility shown to visitors by all the attendants.*

Large and Small well-furnished Apartments.

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The Schweizerhof (1871 greatly enlarged) is known to American travellers as one of the best Hotels in Switzerland. Its position, opposite the celebrated "Falls of the Rhine," is magnificent. Fine park and garden. Unrivalled panoramic view of the Alps. Healthy climate. Church service. Trout fishing. Prices moderate. Arrangements for families. Hotel omnibus at Schaffhausen and Neuhausen.

SCHWALBACH (NASSAU).

## HOTEL THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

PROPRIETOR—J. WILHELMY.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Patronised by American and English travellers, is delightfully situated near the mineral springs, baths, and public promenades, commanding fine views of the surrounding country, consists of suites of elegantly furnished apartments for Families and Gentlemen, replete with comfort, and reasonable charges. Wines of the first vintage. The "Times" newspaper, and "Punch" regularly taken.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

## SOUTH WESTERN HOTEL.

PROPRIETORS—LINFORD &amp; CATHERWOOD.

At the Terminus of the Railway, and immediately opposite  
the Docks.

*Most conveniently situated for passengers arriving or departing  
from this port.*

Splendid Public Rooms and numerous Suites of Apartments.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

*Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Fixed and moderate  
charges.*

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## BATH SEASON, 1871.

*The Season commences on the 1st of May and closes the 31st October.*

BALLS, CONCERTS, and "SOIREES DANSANTES"  
every Evening.

*MUSIC TWICE A-DAY.*

Spectacles, Fetes, and Illuminations on the Promenades as on  
the preceding year.

The *régime* prescribed for taking the waters does not preclude reasonable amusements; on the contrary, diversion of the mind is necessary, and hence the fêtes daily at Spa. No other Bath Establishment in Europe is better adapted and organised to combine luxury with every desirable comfort. The sources of mineral water are inexhaustible. Several trains every day to and from all directions.

**STRESA (LAKE MAJOR, ITALY.)**  
**HOTEL ET PENSION DES ILES BOROMÉES.**  
 PROPRIETORS—MESSRS. OMARINI BROTHERS.



This Hotel, newly built, contains more than One Hundred Bedrooms and Saloons; and is considered as the most rest to visit the Borromean Islands. The finest position and the healthiest place of all the Lake. Swiss Diligence office over the Simplon. English Chapel at the Hotel. Moderate and fixed prices. The Hotel is kept in Swiss style.

**TRIESTE.**  
**HOTEL DE LA VILLE.**  
 PROPRIETOR—FRS. PROGLER.



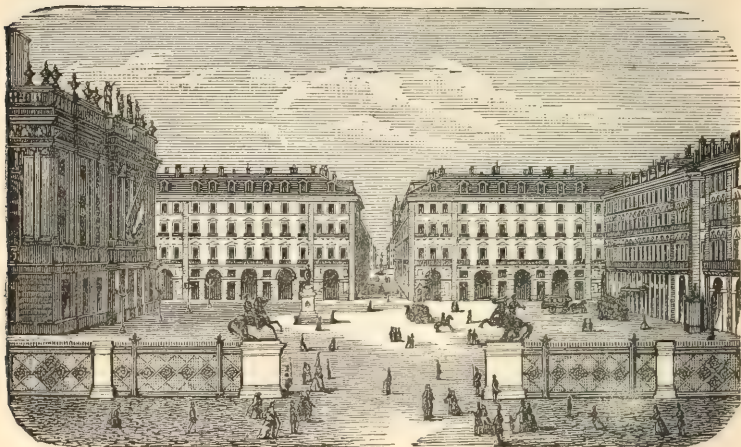
This first class well known Hotel most centrally situated, near the Railway Station and landing Pier of the steamers, is well recommended for its comfort. Baths in the Hotel, good Wines and good cooking. Weekly or monthly arrangements can also be made. Omnibus at the station; Carriages for visiting Miramar, the Grottoes of Adlesberg and other places of interest.



## TURIN.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

☞ Situated PLACE DU CHATEAU, Opposite the King's Palace.



This first-class Hotel is entirely refurnished, to afford great comfort, and in the best taste by its new Proprietors, Messrs. BORATTI AND CASALEGGIO. There is an excellent Table d'Hôte at half-past Five o'clock; it is much frequented, and the charges are moderate. An Omnibus of the Hotel will be found at every train.

## TURIN.

## HOTEL DE LA LIGURIE.

PROPRIETOR—FERDINAND NEGRO.

THIS HOTEL is recommended to English and American families for its central situation, near the Station, cleanliness and general arrangements. The Restaurant very moderate in charges, is frequented by the best company. Large and small well furnished Apartments. Reading Room supplied with the "Times," several foreign newspapers and "APPLETON'S GUIDE BOOK." Good attendance. Omnibus at every train. English and German spoken.

## TURIN.

## HOTEL TROMBETTA,

FORMERLY

HOTEL FEDER.

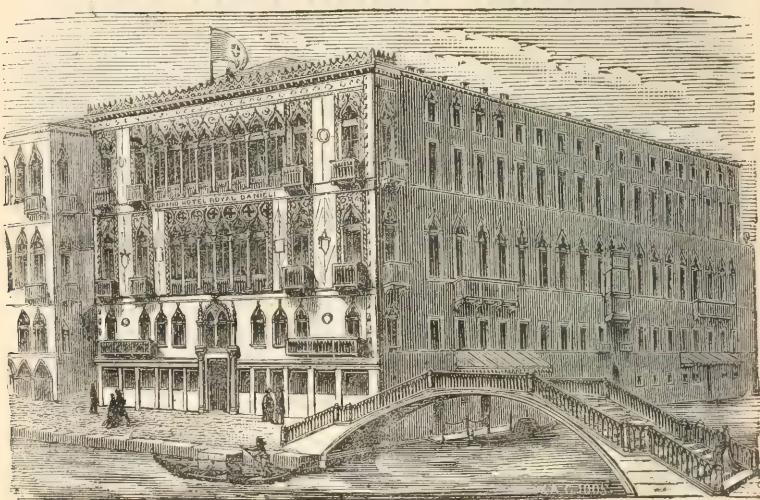
MR. BERNARD TROMBETTA, who until the First of April, 1863 was Proprietor of the Hotel de l'Europe, is now Proprietor of the Hotel Feder, which he has entirely transformed by the most tasteful improvements. The large Court-yard of the Hotel is now converted into a pretty Garden, which gives the apartments a more pleasant and agreeable aspect, and the interior of the hotel is inaccessible to any noise. The number of the apartments on the ground floor and entresol have been augmented.

Table d'hote—Reading-room—Smoking-room and Baths—Omnibus at the Station—Moderate charges—Two hotels at Genoa, Hotel Trombetta (formerly Feder) and Hotel de la Ville.

## VENICE.

## HOTEL ROYAL DANIELI.

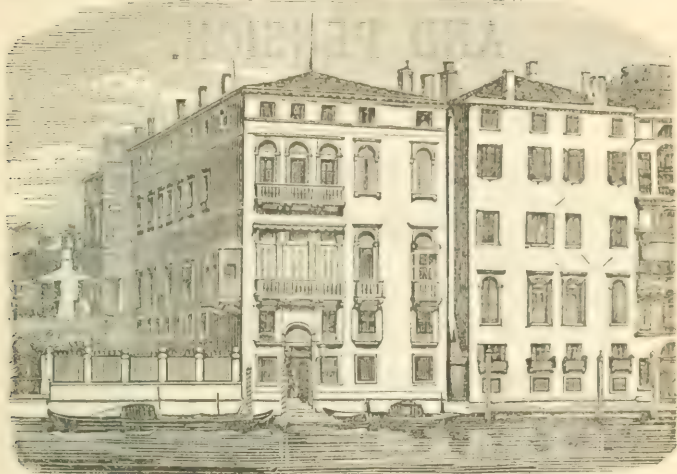
GENOVESI AND CAMPI, PROPRIETORS.



This beautiful first class Hotel is situated on the Grand Canal within a few steps of the Doge's Palace in the most delightful and convenient position in Venice. It contains nearly 200 Chambers. Saloons for Conversation, Smoking, Reading, and Billiards. An Interpreter will be found at the Railway Station on the arrival of each train.

## VENICE.

## HOTEL BARBESI.



## BARBESI HOTEL, PALACE ZUCHELLI.

KEPT BY MR. BARBESI,

Who personally superintends its management.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.

*Large and small Apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen.*

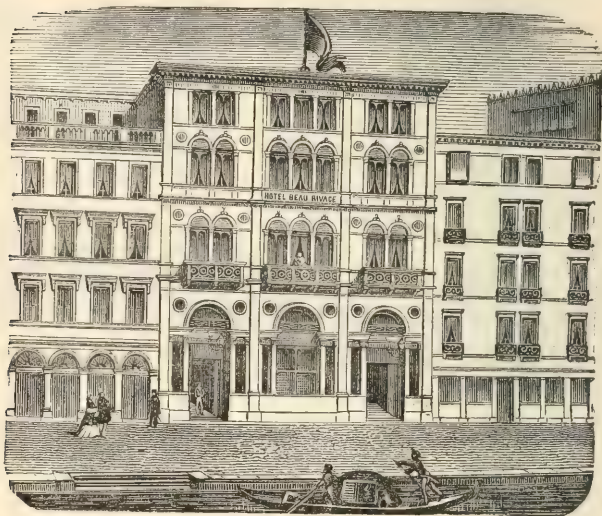
The Hotel Barbési is situated near the Place St. Marc, and having a fine garden, and extensive views over the sea, will be found a desirable residence. Arrangements on reasonable terms made with visitors intending to remain a few weeks. *Pension* (everything included) from 8 frs. a-day. Table d'Hôte. Reading-room, overlooking the Grand Canal, supplied with English, American, French, and German Newspapers. Hot and Cold Baths. English spoken. A new building has been added to the Hotel to receive boarders; it commands also a fine view of the Grand Canal, and possesses a large Garden for the use of visitors.



VENICE.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE  
AND PENSION.

PROPRIETOR, ADOLPHE GENOVESI.



Travellers are respectfully informed that this excellent and well-situated Establishment, overlooking the Lagunes, and enjoying the most brilliant panoramic view of Venice, was opened on the 15th of October last, and that all comforts have been combined to secure visitors a cheerful home. Large and small well-furnished Apartments and Rooms (private) at moderate prices. *Salle à manger*, Billiard, and Reading-rooms; the latter supplied with a great many national and foreign newspapers. Visitors desirous of making a protracted stay may rely upon the most favourable terms. Good accommodation and attentive servants; the whole under the direction of an experienced Director and superintendence of the Proprietor himself.



## VENICE.

## CHARLES PONTI,

Optician to H. M. the King of Italy,

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Inventor of the Megalethoscope, of the Isoperiscopic Spectacles, &amp;c.

The patented Megalethoscope, which obtained prize medals in many exhibitions, is only an improved form of the Alethoscope of the same inventor.

This Instrument, which is yet unsurpassed, magnifies considerably any size of photographs, producing a bold relief without exaggeration, the clearness is increased and the views are throughout their extension so framed that the eyes cannot dwell on the margin at the cost of the stereoscopic effect. The views called transparencies show the view by day and changing the light the view appears by moonlight, illuminated, or with its natural colours.

## THE ISOPERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

allow the equality of sight in the turning movements of the eye and are known as the best and cheapest Spectacles. Prize Medals at Paris, and from the scientific Institute of Padua.

## VERONA.

## HOTEL BARBESI,

*(To the Grande Czara).*

PROPRIETOR—ALEXANDRE BARBESI DE PAUL.

Situated in the centre of the town, near the Amphitheatre, the Corso, and the Railway Stations, entirely refurnished and embellished by the new Proprietor, who will spare no pains to render it perfectly comfortable and deserving of the confidence of travellers. Apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen at reasonable charges. Table d'hôte, Service à la carte, and private dinners at fixed prices. Omnibus to and from every train.

*French, English, and German spoken.*

## VEVAY.

## GRAND HOTEL DU LAC,

PROPRIETOR—EDOUARD DELAJOUX.



This first-class and newly constructed Hotel is particularly recommended for its good accommodation and its beautiful situation. It contains 150 Rooms and comfortable Apartments. The Saloon and Dining Rooms are Remarkable for their beauty. Excellent cuisine. English and American Newspapers. Pension in winter.

## VEVAY.

## GRAND HOTEL DE VEVAY.



## ALFRED HIRSCHY.

First-class house in every respect. Splendid situation in the midst of a large park, on the Lake shore. Magnificent view in all directions. Baths in the Hotel—Lift—Telegraphic bureau—Landing place for Lake steamers—Omnibus at the Railway Station—Board during the winter season.

## VIENNA.

# GRAND HOTEL,

### 9, KARNTHNER RING.

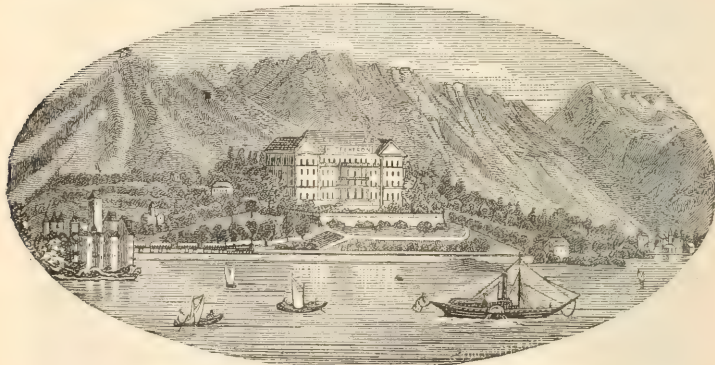
This splendid first-class Hotel has been newly built and furnished. It is most advantageously situated in a central and salubrious position on the Ring, in the immediate vicinity of the new "Grand Opera," and offers both to Families and Single Persons every possible accommodation combined with elegance and comfort. The "Ring" is the name of the new Boulevard that encircles the inner town, forming an avenue of stately palaces, superb edifices, and new establishments of every kind. It is also the fashionable Promenade of the Capital. The Grand Hotel contains 240 Beds, large and small Apartments and Single Rooms, a Ladies' Parlour supplied with a Piano; a Reading Room, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, two large Dining Saloons, Hot and Cold Baths on every floor, Lifts for communication with each story, etc. Telegraph Office corresponding with all countries. The culinary department and the wine cellars furnish everything that is requisite.

VILLENUEVE (Lake of Geneva).

# HOTEL LORD BYRON,

(Between the Castle of Chillon and Villeneuve).

Kept by GUSTAVE WOLFF (Proprietor also of the HOTEL DE L'ECUAT Geneva)



First-class Hotel, offering every comfort for an agreeable residence; surrounded by a vast Park and a beautiful Garden, and admirably situated for Excursions to the mountains. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Reduced prices for a prolonged stay. Horses and Carriages. Breakfast: Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners at any hour. English spoken.

## WIESBADEN.

## VICTORIA HOTEL.



PROPRIETORS—J. HELBACH AND HOLZAPFEL.

Recently much enlarged by a new Bath-house adapted to it, this is now a first-class Hotel, equal to any on the Continent. This unrivalled and admirably-conducted Hotel continues to enjoy an extensive and high reputation among English and American families and travellers of all nations. Its situation, facing the Station, and its spacious Terrace, command a fine view of the Promenade, &c. Beautiful Dining-Room. 225 well-furnished Apartments and Bedrooms and Bath-rooms. Drawing-room for Ladies; Smoking and Billiard Rooms; well-supplied Reading Room. Excellent accommodation; good attendance.

*Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock.*



## WIESBADEN.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR.

No. 1, Old Colonnade (opposite the Theatre).

BOHEMIAN, FANCY GLASS AND CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE.

See Frankfort-on-the-Main.

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*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

NOS. 3 AND 4, OLD COLONNADE.

See also Frankfort-on-the-Main.

## WILDBAD (IN WURTEMBERG).

## HOTEL KLUMPP,

*Formerly Hotel de l'Ours.*

MR. WILLIAM KLUMPP, PROPRIETOR.

This first-class Hotel, containing 36 Saloons and 170 Bed-rooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, and a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, an artificial garden over the river: is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers *à la carte*. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages when requested. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

## WITTENBERG.

*(Birthplace of Luther).*

LUDWIG'S

## HOTEL ZUR GOLDENEN WEINTRAUBE,

ON THE MARKET PLACE.

This Hotel having been thoroughly renovated and furnished with every modern comfort, is confidently recommended to the travelling public, who will find here prompt attendance with moderate prices. A carriage from the Hotel awaits at the Station the arrival of all trains.

WILLIAM LUDWIG, PROPRIETOR.

## WÜRZBURG.

## HOTEL KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN.

This first-class Hotel is situated in the finest part of the City (on the Schlossplatz), opposite the Royal Castle, and adjoining a fine garden. It is new, and contains every requisite for comfort. Large *salons*, dining and breakfast room. *Table d'hôte* at 1 o'clock. Dinners *à part* and *à la carte* at all hours. Excellent Wines. Wines of Franconia, chiefly the produce of the proprietor's own vineyards.

*The Hotel Omnibus conveys passengers to and from all trains.*

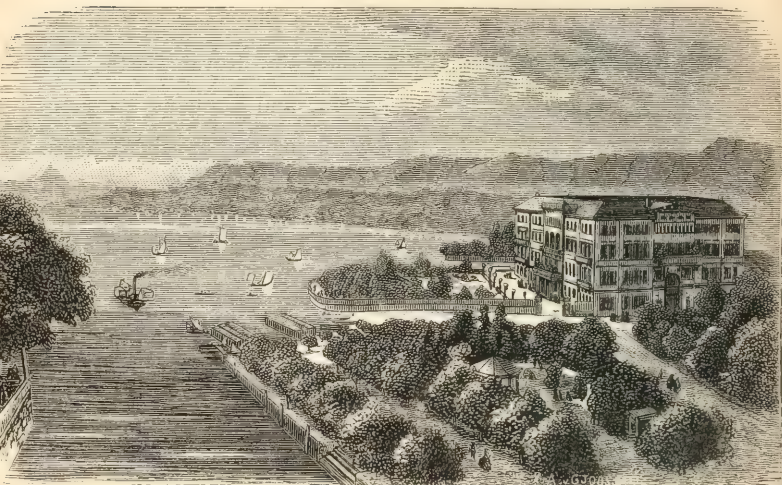
PAUL AMMON.

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## ZURICH.

## HOTEL AND PENSION BAUR AU LAC.

PROPRIETOR—TH. BAUR.



This renowned Establishment is situated on the banks of the Lake, and commands superb views. Large Garden extending to the shore.

*Baths, Reading Room, and all the conveniences and comforts of other modern first-class Hotels.*

## ZURICH.

## HOTEL BAUR (en Ville),

BAHNHOFSTRASSE, MR. F. ZIESING, PROPRIETOR.

This House is one of the best first-class Hotels in Switzerland ; recommends itself for its comfort, elegance, and moderate charges. From the terrace of the Hotel, the most beautiful views are to be obtained. Reading Saloon, supplied with Newspapers, Books, &c.

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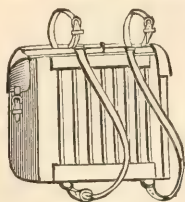
With various ways of getting from place to place, the time occupied, and the cost of each journey to a party of four; with some of the principal things to see, especially country-houses.

By HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT.

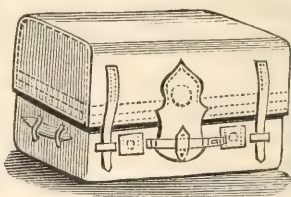
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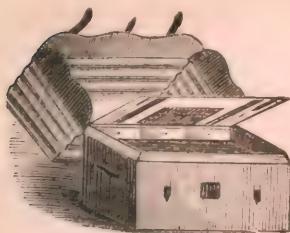
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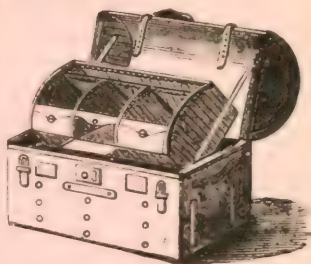


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